

# **LOK SABHA DEBATES**

## **(English Version)**

**Third Session**  
**(Tenth Lok Sabha)**



*(Vol. XI contains Nos. 31 to 40)*

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT**  
**NEW DELHI**

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[ORIGINAL ENGLISH PROCEEDINGS INCLUDED IN ENGLISH VERSION AND ORIGINAL H  
PROCEEDINGS INCLUDED IN HINDI VERSION WILL BE TREATED AS AUTHORITY  
THEREOF.]

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## LOK SABHA DEBATES

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### LOK SABHA

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Wednesday, May 6, 1992/Vaisakha 16,  
1914 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at  
Eleven of the Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[Translation]

#### Central Investment in Industries

\*882. SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM:  
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have conducted any review of the Central investment made for setting up of small/large scale industries in the country through

various agencies of the States during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details of such industries which have started the production and generated employment during the above period, State-wise; and

(c) the approach of the Government in this regard for the Eighth Five Year plan?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) and (b). No, Sir. However, the Government reviews the Central investments made in different States every year and bring out the Public Enterprises Survey annually. The latest Survey 1990-91 was placed before the Parliament on 5th March, 1992. A statement showing the figures on employment generated and the investment made in different States is laid on the Table of the House.

(c) Eighth Five Year Plan is under finalisation.

## STATEMENT

State-wise Distribution of Gross Block and Employment

(Gross Block Rs. in crores)

(Employment No. in Lakhs)

| Sl. No. | State/Union Territory | As on 31-3-1989 |            | As on 31-3-1990 |            |
|---------|-----------------------|-----------------|------------|-----------------|------------|
|         |                       | Gross Block     | Employment | Gross Block     | Employment |
| 1       | 2                     | 3               | 4          | 5               | 6          |
| 1.      | Andhra Pradesh        | 9906.32         | 0.99       | 11411.82        | 1.01       |
| 2.      | Arunachal Pradesh     | 41.57           | 0.01       | 60.00           | 0.01       |
| 3.      | Assam                 | 4733.28         | 0.56       | 5049.84         | 0.58       |
| 4.      | Bihar                 | 8440.32         | 4.40       | 9637.74         | 4.33       |
| 5.      | Goa                   | 51.72           | 0.03       | 57.64           | 0.03       |
| 6.      | Gujarat               | 5071.10         | 0.51       | 5660.26         | 0.54       |
| 7.      | Haryana               | 813.67          | 0.16       | 898             | 0.18       |
| 8.      | Himachal Pradesh      | 951.71          | 0.05       | 1297.75         | 0.05       |

| Sl. No. | State/Union Territory | As on 31-3-1989 |            | As on 31-3-1990 |            |
|---------|-----------------------|-----------------|------------|-----------------|------------|
|         |                       | Gross Block     | Employment | Gross Block     | Employment |
| 1       | 2                     | 3               | 4          | 5               | 6          |
| 9.      | Jammu & Kashmir       | 866.88          | 0.09       | 1315.25         | 0.09       |
| 10.     | Karnataka             | 2180.79         | 1.17       | 2588.95         | 1.21       |
| 11.     | Kerala                | 1523.81         | 0.33       | 1701.24         | 0.34       |
| 12.     | Madhya Pradesh        | 11502.29        | 2.84       | 12580.48        | 2.89       |
| 13.     | Maharashtra           | 16179.67        | 2.26       | 19933.36        | 2.27       |
| 14.     | Manipur               | 148.78          | 0.02       | 158.57          | 0.02       |
| 15.     | Meghalaya             | 2.72            | 0.01       | 4.01            | 0.01       |
| 16.     | Mizoram               | 21.63           | 0.01       | 23.50           | 0.01       |
| 17.     | Nagaland              | 93.91           | 0.02       | 113.97          | 0.02       |

(Gross Block Rs. in crores)

(Employment No. in Lakhs)

| Sl. No. | State/Union Territory    | As on 31-3-1989 |            | As on 31-3-1990 |            |
|---------|--------------------------|-----------------|------------|-----------------|------------|
|         |                          | Gross Block     | Employment | Gross Block     | Employment |
| 1       | 2                        | 3               | 4          | 5               | 6          |
| 18.     | Orissa                   | 5719.29         | 0.76       | 5966.27         | 0.76       |
| 19.     | Punjab                   | 802             | 0.23       | 836.51          | 0.23       |
| 20.     | Rajasthan                | 1399.03         | 0.39       | 1716.73         | 0.40       |
| 21.     | Sikkim                   | 4.21            | -          | 10.82           | -          |
| 22.     | Tamil Nadu               | 4897.71         | 0.88       | 5902.01         | 0.89       |
| 23.     | Tripura                  | 294.56          | 0.02       | 352.97          | 0.02       |
| 24.     | Uttar Pradesh            | 8295.17         | 1.32       | 8794.35         | 1.43       |
| 25.     | West Bengal              | 5730.43         | 4.13       | 7084.18         | 4.06       |
| 26.     | Andman & Nicobar Islands | 11.39           | 0.02       | 12.51           | 0.02       |

| Sl. No. | State/Union Territory  | As on 31-3-1989 |            | As on 31-3-1990 |            | (Gross Block Rs. in crores)<br>(Employment No. in Lakhs) |
|---------|------------------------|-----------------|------------|-----------------|------------|--|
|         |                        | Gross Block     | Employment | Gross Block     | Employment |  |
| 1       | 2                      | 3               | 4          | 5               | 6          |  |
| 27.     | Chandigarh             | 8.35            | 0.01       | 31.06           | 0.01       |  |
| 28.     | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | -               | -          | -               | -          |  |
| 29.     | Daman Diu              | -               | -          | -               | -          |  |
| 30.     | Delhi                  | 2965.87         | 1.34       | 4561.48         | 1.37       |  |
| 31.     | Lakshdweep             | -               | -          | -               | -          |  |
| 32.     | Pondicherry            | 12.81           | 0.04       | 15.50           | 0.03       |  |
| 33.     | Others and Unallocated | 4209.33         | 0.31       | 5617.16         | 0.36       |  |
| Total   |                        | 96880.67        | 22.93      | 113430.90       | 23.17      |  |

|         |                       | (Gross Block Rs. in crores) |            |                     |            | (Employment No. in Lakhs)     |            |  |  |
|---------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|------------|---------------------|------------|-------------------------------|------------|--|--|
| Sl. No. | State/Union Territory | As on 31-3-1989             |            | % age as on 31.3.92 |            | Share Ranking as on 31-3-1991 |            |  |  |
|         |                       | Gross Block                 | Employment | Gross Block         | Employment | Gross Block                   | Employment |  |  |
| 1       | 2                     | 3                           | 4          | 5                   | 6          | 7                             | 8          |  |  |
| 1.      | Andhra Pradesh        | 12969.09                    | 1.13       | 10.00               | 4.90       | 2                             | 7          |  |  |
| 2.      | Arunachal Pradesh     | 85.54                       | 0.02       | 0.07                | 0.09       | 24                            | 25         |  |  |
| 3.      | Assam                 | 5460.49                     | 0.58       | 4.21                | 2.52       | 11                            | 11         |  |  |
| 4.      | Bihar                 | 1069.99                     | 4.20       | 8.24                | 18.22      | 4                             | 1          |  |  |
| 5.      | Goa                   | 234.81                      | 0.16       | 0.18                | 0.69       | 20                            | 17         |  |  |
| 6.      | Gujarat               | 6161.02                     | 0.52       | 4.75                | 2.26       | 10                            | 12         |  |  |
| 7.      | Haryana               | 1070.88                     | 0.19       | 0.82                | 0.82       | 17                            | 16         |  |  |
| 8.      | Himachal Pradesh      | 1385.361                    | 0.05       | 1.07                | 0.22       | 15                            | 19         |  |  |
| 9.      | Jammu & Kashmir       | 1270.83                     | 0.09       | 0.98                | 0.39       | 16                            | 18         |  |  |



| Sl. No. | State/Union Territory | As on 31-3-1989 |      | % age as on 31.3.92 |       | Share Ranking as on 31-3-1991 |    | (Gross Block Rs. in crores) |    | (Employment No. in Lakhs) |    |
|---------|-----------------------|-----------------|------|---------------------|-------|-------------------------------|----|-----------------------------|----|---------------------------|----|
|         |                       | Gross Block     |      | Employment          |       | Gross Block                   |    | Employment                  |    | Gross Block               |    |
|         |                       | 3               | 4    | 5                   | 6     | 7                             | 8  | 9                           | 10 | 11                        | 12 |
| 10.     | Karnataka             | 2693.24         | 1.09 | 2.08                | 4.73  | 12                            | 8  |                             |    |                           |    |
| 11.     | Kerala                | 1852.69         | 0.36 | 143                 | 1.56  | 14                            | 14 |                             |    |                           |    |
| 12.     | Madhya Pradesh        | 12900.47        | 2.88 | 9.95                | 12.49 | 3                             | 3  |                             |    |                           |    |
| 13.     | Maharashtra           | 22012.36        | 2.35 | 16.97               | 10.20 | 1                             | 4  |                             |    |                           |    |
| 14.     | Manipur               | 159.94          | 0.02 | 0.12                | 0.09  | 22                            | 22 |                             |    |                           |    |
| 15.     | Meghalaya             | 5.75            | 0.01 | -                   | 0.04  | 30                            | 28 |                             |    |                           |    |
| 16.     | Mizoram               | 24.04           | 0.01 | 0.02                | 0.04  | 25                            | 29 |                             |    |                           |    |
| 17.     | Nagaland              | 130.60          | 0.02 | 0.10                | 0.09  | 23                            | 21 |                             |    |                           |    |
| 18.     | Orissa                | 6898.72         | 0.77 | 5.32                | 3.34  | 8                             | 10 |                             |    |                           |    |

(Gross Block Rs. in crores)

(Employment No. in Lakhs)

| Sl. No. | State/Union Territory    | As on 31-3-1989 |            | % age as on 31.3.92 |            | Share Ranking as on 31-3-1991 |            |
|---------|--------------------------|-----------------|------------|---------------------|------------|-------------------------------|------------|
|         |                          | Gross Block     | Employment | Gross Block         | Employment | Gross Block                   | Employment |
| 1       | 2                        | 3               | 4          | 5                   | 6          | 7                             | 8          |
| 19.     | Punjab                   | 889.55          | 0.23       | 0.68                | 1.00       | 18                            | 15         |
| 20.     | Rajasthan                | 2218.91         | 0.40       | 1.71                | 1.74       | 13                            | 13         |
| 21.     | Sikkim                   | 16.52           | —          | 0.01                | 0.00       | 27                            | 30         |
| 22.     | Tamil Nadu               | 7139.04         | 0.95       | 5.50                | 4.12       | 7                             | 9          |
| 23.     | Tripura                  | 360.67          | 0.02       | 0.28                | 0.09       | 19                            | 24         |
| 24.     | Uttar Pradesh            | 10229.26        | 1.36       | 7.89                | 5.90       | 5                             | 6          |
| 25.     | West Bengal              | 8784.23         | 3.94       | 6.77                | 17.09      | 6                             | 2          |
| 26.     | Andman & Nicobar Islands | 14.15           | 0.02       | 0.01                | 0.09       | 28                            | 23         |
| 27.     | Chandigarh               | 163.70          | 0.01       | 0.13                | 0.04       | 21                            | 26         |

(Gross Block Rs. in crores)

(Employment No. in Lakhs)

| Sl. No. | State/Union Territory  | As on 31-3-1989 |            | % age as on 31.3.92 |            | Share Ranking as on 31-3-1991 |            |
|---------|------------------------|-----------------|------------|---------------------|------------|-------------------------------|------------|
|         |                        | Gross Block     | Employment | Gross Block         | Employment | Gross Block                   | Employment |
| 1*      | 2                      | 3               | 4          | 5                   | 6          | 7                             | 8          |
| 28.     | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | -               | -          | -                   | -          | -                             | -          |
| 29.     | Daman Diu              | 10.19           | 0.01       | 0.01                | 0.04       | 29                            | 27         |
| 30.     | Delhi                  | 6706.57         | 1.37       | 5.17                | 5.94       | 9                             | 5          |
| 31.     | Lakshadweep            | -               | -          | -                   | -          | -                             | -          |
| 32.     | Pondicherry            | 17.95           | 0.03       | 0.01                | 0.13       | 26                            | 20         |
| 33.     | Others and Unallocated | 7154.13         | 0.03       | 0.01                | 0.13       | 26                            | 20         |
| Total   |                        | 129713.09       | 23.05      | 100.00              | 100.00     |                               |            |

[Translation]

**SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to submit to the hon. Minister that no judge has been appointed so far in the BIFR which was established to improve the health of the sick units, though three judges were to be appointed to it. BIFR has neither any employee nor has any place for their office, has it also become sick? I would like to know from the hon. Minister the steps proposed to be taken by Government to strengthen BIFR and to rehabilitate the sick units.

**SHRI P.K. THUNGON:** Sir BIFR is not sick.

[English]

We are trying to strengthen the BIFR. Some more members are required to be included and the Government is considering it seriously and very actively.

[Translation]

**SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Hon. lady member has stated that BIFR was sick and the hon. Minister says that it is not. If it is not sick, does it have some minor problems? We agree that it is not completely sick, then it must be having some minor problem (*Interruptions*)

**MR. SPEAKER:** Perhaps BIFR is weak, it is going to be strengthened.

**SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, my supplementary question is 'what special facilities are proposed to be provided to women too enable them to set up SSI units?' How many seats have been reserved for women in Industrial Management Training. The hon. Minister may also kindly state the number of seats reserved for women in Industrial Management Training and the number of women provided employment in the industries in each State mentioned in the Statement placed on the Table of the House.

[English]

**SHRI P.K. THUNGON:** No doubt, we

give importance and priority to our women and in Indian society, women occupy a very high place. So far as the statistics that the hon. Member has asked are concerned, we do not conduct the survey in that particular way, wherein men and women are specified. This statistics that I have with me, is on the basis of number of employees and on the basis of the amount invested by the Centre in various States on large scale sector, medium scale sector and small scale sector. And, if the hon. Member specifically wants to have the break up of men and women, I will supply her the information later as I do not have the exact figure because we do not prepare the data in that manner.

**SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether there is any guideline in respect of Central investment in the States and Union Territories. I am asking this question particularly because in the past there used to be a Capital Subsidy Scheme under which the Government used to provide capital subsidy for investment in the backward and remote areas. Since that scheme has been withdrawn by the Government, it is necessary for the Government to evolve on the same line a scheme which will promote investment in the remote and backward areas.

As he has already said, the Eighth Five Year Plan is under finalisation. I would like to know specifically whether all these matters will be considered in that or not. Secondly, the Minister has given a statement showing the figures of employment generated. I would like to know whether as per the figures actually the employment has been provided to the persons or it is just their estimation.

**SHRI P.K. THUNGON:** Sir, let me reply the second part first. The number of employees which is shown here is actually the number of persons who have been employed.

Regarding the guidelines I would like to say that the Planning Commission lays down certain priorities and on the basis of these priorities allocation is made. The PIB goes into the details before any investment is

made. It is only after this, setting up of new units or expansion of the old units is decided. In respect of small scale industries, it is decided by the State Governments. The State Governments formulate the schemes to assist the small scale industries. So, in this regard the State Governments adopt their own policy.

**SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA:** What about the Union Territories?

**SHRI P.K. THUNGO:** So far as Union Territory is concerned, no doubt the Central Government formulates scheme for it.

[*Translation*]

**SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I object to this reply. Because the hon. Minister has submitted that employment has been generated. But the reply shows that in spite of the investment of Rs. 16283 crores in the public enterprises last year, the employment opportunities were reduced by 12000. Employment did not register any increase during the last one year even after investing Rs. 16283 crores. Therefore, the reply which states that employment has been generated is not correct. In Bihar, during the last two years, investment was raised by Rs. 1700 crores while the employment registered an overall decrease of 20,000. Similarly in Gujarat the investment of Rs. 500 crores was made in one year while employments were declined by 2000; in Karnataka capital of about Rs. 100 crores was invested while 12000 employments were reduced; similarly in West Bengal capital of about Rs. 3000 crores was invested and the decrease in the employment was 19000 and in Uttar Pradesh about Rs. 15000 crores were invested to a decrease of 17000 employments was registered. Will the Government correct the reply?

[*English*]

Where they have mentioned, 'A statement showing figures of employment generated?'

[*Translation*]

Will the Government correct the heading of the statement by adding employment reduced to the heading employment generated? Will the Government improve the policy under which capital is invested but employment reduced?

[*English*]

**SHRI P.K. THUNGO:** Sir, we admit that in some cases, there have been some reduction so far as the number of employment is concerned.

In some States, if the hon. Member goes through it, there has been a marked increase. Overall, there has been a slight decrease. That is because of the modernisation and because, in some cases, redundant workers were there; some of them have retired and we have not filled up those posts.

But, then I would request the hon. Member to go through it. It is not only the employment, if the hon. Member goes through the other records, the turnover has been increasing from year to year. If the hon. Member wants I would like to mention that the gross turnover in 1990-91 was Rs. 1,18,165 crores.

**SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:** I am concerned about employment and not about the gross turnover. It is because you are putting in so much money and you are reducing the employment.

**SHRI P.K. THUNGO:** Sir, it has a direct relevance to the improvement and progress of the industry concerned. That is why I would request the hon. Member to go through the turnover also and not to see only the darker part. Let him see the brighter part also.

[*Translation*]

**SHRI DATTA MEGHE:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, when a new industry-whether small or

big - is set up, capital is invested in it; and it should generate employment. But the statement given by the hon. Minister indicates that there has been decrease in employment, why is it so; because when investment takes place, then employment is generated.....(Interruptions) Shri George Fernandes has asked this. In Maharashtra there are a number of industries - since Bombay, Pune and Thane have an industrial belt. Will the Central Government ask the State Government to encourage setting up of new industries in Vidharba, Marathwada and Konkan and to invest more and more capital in Thane? Does the Government propose to issue guidelines to State Govt. to set up industries in Vidharba, Marathwada and Konkan area because more and more investment generates more and more employment? Will the Government set up new big projects, in these areas, particularly those of Defence and will inform the Maharashtra Govt. about it?

[English]

SHRI P.K. THUNGON: Sir, I would like to make it clear that the figures that I have provided here are only of the Central Government public sector undertakings.

So far as the total generation of employment is concerned, there are private sector and small scale industries also. If all these are combined together, there is certainly an increase. But because of our efforts to revive and to revitalise it and also because of the reason that we are trying to modernise public sector, there has been a slight decrease.

This is what I would like to explain to the hon. Member. This is done with good intention by the Government so as to make the public sector enterprises really enterprising.

So far as the policy for setting up industries in backward areas and in those regions where industries are most essential, while setting up new units, it is always kept in mind that techno-economic viability should be there. As Mr. Bhakta has said, certainly,

it is kept in mind in backward areas like the Andamans, the North-Eastern areas and Vidharba areas. These are all taken into account. But the techno-economic feasibility is one of the most essential aspects and that is the basis on which the decisions are taken.

### Regularisation of Colonies in Delhi

\*883. SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of colonies in Delhi and New Delhi upto December 1990;

(b) the number of colonies approved by the Government so far;

(c) whether the Government have provided water and electricity to these approved colonies;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the time by which such facilities are likely to be provided?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (e). A Statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

### STATEMENT

(a) On the basis of estimates prepared by Delhi Administration, as in August 1990, there were 1207 unauthorised as well as regularized colonies in Delhi.

(b) The Government had issued orders in 1977 for the regularisation of unauthorised colonies which had come before 30.6.77 subject to prescribed conditions and recovery of development charge. It is reported by Delhi Administration that out of such colonies, 553 colonies have been regularised.

(c) to (e). It is reported by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi that in regard to the 553 regularised colonies, the position is as follows:-

---

*Water Supply*

---

|                                    |                |
|------------------------------------|----------------|
| Full water supply available        | - 533 colonies |
| Skelton water supply available     | - 7 colonies   |
| No piped water supply can be given | - 12 colonies  |

For the remaining colony, water supply can be provided on payment of 25% development charge as an initial deposits.

---

*Electricity*

---

|                             |                |
|-----------------------------|----------------|
| Electrification carried out | - 527 colonies |
| Work in progress            | - 21 colonies  |
| Work yet to be taken up     | - 5 colonies   |

As the provision of these facilities is subject to local constraints and availability of funds, no definite time limit can be given.

*[Translation]*

**SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR:** The total number of unauthorised colonies in Delhi is 1207; out of which only 553 have been regularised. Most of the colonies have not yet been regularised. Poor people live in these colonies. Do the Government propose to make a master-plan in order to regularise them and to pay more attention to them so that the poor people may settle there? If no master plan is being prepared, the reasons therefor and if it is being prepared what is present stage?

**THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the master plan of Delhi has been prepared. Various facilities are proposed to be provided to these colonies including jhuggi-jhumpri clusters. It also includes civic amenities like scavenging etc. A few colonies have been left out and more money is required for them.

**SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR:** These are the colonies where poor people live. They are peace-loving people and they are contributing in the development of the country through their labour. They have

been living in these colonies for the last 25-30 years and the children born in these colonies have now grown young; will they have to live the same way till they grow old and die? Therefore, they should be settled properly. My second question is - what is the population of the colonies which are yet to be regularised, out of the total number of 1207 colonies and what is the population of 553 colonies?

**SHRI JAGMEET SINGH BRAR:** Have the Government built any colony for MPs? It has been two month since I came here, but I have not got any accommodation so far.

**SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL:** In 1977 about 553 colonies were regularised. The total population of these colonies was 12 lakhs. A number of facilities have already been provided in these colonies.

**SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA:** The master plan, which the hon. Minister has referred to is Ten Years Plan. It was to be started from 1981 and completed in 2001. But it was started in 1989. It was delayed by 8-9 years. About 950 authorized colonies are yet to be regularised, their total population is 15 lakhs, the population of 650 jhuggi-

Jhompri clusters is also about 15 lakhs. I have fought this case for long. There is not even a single saffaiwala for this thirty lakh population. It will take quite some time to regularise these unauthorised colonies. As such, will the hon. Minister please give an assurance that the sanitary problem of the colonies would be solved within a definite time frame and sanitary staff would be deployed one or two days in a week for the thirty lakh people living in a very unhygienic condition so that an epidemic does not break out in these jhuggi clusters.

SHRIMATISHEILA KAUL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I remember that the hon. Member had raised this issue in the House earlier also. Therefore, we took action. It was felt necessary that sanitary staff should be deployed there and due attention should be paid to the problem. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, she has to pass orders herself. Then who else will pay attention? I have raised this issue earlier also.....

MR. SPEAKER: Paying attention means giving an assurance. It is treated as an assurance.

[English]

DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA: All these unauthorised colonies were to be taken up in the Action Plan, but no action has been taken so far. What is the proposal that is before the Government to take immediate action so that the development of these unauthorised colonies would be possible and what is the estimated cost proposed to be incurred by the Government to develop these colonies within the framework of some period?

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: As much as I could understand the question, I would like to reply that the Central Government has given approval for the regularisation of colonies that had come up to 1977 and colony that comes up after 1977 will have to be regularised in the way that is required by the Government.

SHRITARIT BARAN TOPDAR: Is 1977 a cut off year?

SHRIMATISHEILA KAUL: A committee was set up in 1977 by the Government and it was decided that the colonies would be regularised by the DDA and the Municipal Corporation of Delhi. It was also clarified that the residential houses will be taken into consideration and no commercial structure would be regularised. That way things were going on and it has taken some time. We are trying to do something for regularisation, but as I have said, there are some colonies that will be regularised and some will remain unauthorised. Regularisation of the other is separate and we have to bear with that also.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, earlier this development work was being looked after by the Slum Wing of the D.D.A. Now this work has been entrusted to the N.D.M.C. The result is that the development work has come to a stand still for last one year. The M.C.D. has no funds to pay salaries to its employees. We had allocated Rs. 40 crore for the development of jhuggi clusters in 1990. Those funds have not been spent fully. I would, therefore, like to know from the hon. Minister whether any separate provision has been made for the development of these colonies so that work can be taken up for providing drinking water and fixing of tiles on road sides and other developments. For this a meagre provision of Rs. 2 crore will not serve any purpose. It will not be sufficient for construction of two roads even. I would, therefore, like to know whether any separate provision is made for development?

SHRIMATISHEILA KAUL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, between the years 1977 to 1981 the number of these unauthorised colonies is said to be 404. We want to take up development work in these colonies. A programme has been drawn for the purpose and funds have been allocated for water, electricity and sewerage work. Now it is estimated that the development charges



would cost @ Rs. 872 per square meter. Thus we are doing this work for 600 colonies which were there in 1977. We want to complete this work keeping all these factors in view.

**SHRI HARCHAND SINGH:** Mr. Speaker, Delhi is such a city in India where sale and purchase of land, houses, are not registered. This phenomenon is not been anywhere in the world. The money which is supposed to be spent on registration is swindled away by the police and corporation staff. The corporation suffers losses of crores of rupees. Will the hon. Minister like to ensure that henceforward sale and purchase of land and houses would be registered.

**MR. SPEAKER:** That has to be done.

**SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL:** What the hon. member said is being done. His saying that sale and purchase of land and houses are done without registration is a news for me.

**SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the population of Delhi is nearly 85 to 90 lakh and the number of people who have come here outside Delhi is 40 lakh. They have been living here for last 10 to 15 years. I would like to know in categorical terms whether these unauthorised colonies where people have been living by constructing houses for last 7 or 15 years, will be regularised and whether they will be provided relief immediately?

**SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL:** Sir, in reply to his question I have already said a number of times that we are already on the job and we have regularised many colonies.

**SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV:** A meager amount of Rs. 80 crore has been allocated for this work. (*Interruptions*)

**SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA:** Not a single colony has been regularised after 1980. Then what is the proof that the Government is working in this direction.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Look, I gave you time to ask question, but you are not utilising it properly.

**SHRI B.L. SHARMA 'PREM':** Mr. Speaker, Sir, my submission is that there are as many as 380 unauthorised colonies in East Delhi itself. There is no school, no dispensary in the area. For last one year fogging machine has not been sent there to check mosquito breeding. Will the hon. Minister please give a target date by which development-work will be completed in these colonies and when they will be authorised?

**SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL:** It is the policy of the Central Government to regularise the unauthorised colonies. We should have the required provision to accomplish this work. So far as the question of killing mosquitoes is concerned, mosquitoes are found everywhere in Delhi. They are both small and big. It has been observed that smoke emitted from the fogging machine is very dangerous for human lungs. Therefore, we are stopping it so that it does not cause any harm to human lungs.

[English]

### Joint ventures by Multinational Companies

\*884. **SHRI CHITTA BASU:** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to set up joint ventures with multinational companies in the field of hydro-carbon telecommunications and power;

(b) if so, the number of proposals pending with the Government in this regard at present; and

(c) the details of the proposals approved during 1991-92?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN):** (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

## STATEMENT

*Regarding joint ventures by Multi-National Companies*

(a) As per the policy of Government, foreign direct investment in hydrocarbons, tele-communications, and power can be permitted.

(b) The number of proposals for setting up projects in these sectors with foreign investment received by the Government is as under:-

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|       |                      |   |    |
|-------|----------------------|---|----|
| (i)   | Hydrocarbons         | : | 21 |
| (ii)  | Tele-Communications: |   | 23 |
| (iii) | Power                | : | 8  |

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(c) The details of approved foreign proposals viz. name of the Indian company, name of the foreign collaborator, name of the country, the nature of collaborator, name of the country, the nature of collaboration and items of manufacture are being published by the Indian Investment Centre, New Delhi, as a supplement to its monthly Newsletter. Copies of these publications are sent to the Parliament Library regularly.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Sir, from the statement, it appears that there are 52 proposals which have been received by the Government. May I know from the hon. Minister what has been the direct foreign investment in these three sectors, namely, Hydrocarbons; Tele-Communications; and Power? May I also further know whether there have been an set of conditions to be fulfilled by these foreign investors in regard to price fixation of the product; in regard to profit repatriation; or in regard to export obligations?

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Sir, all these 52 proposals which have been mentioned here are in the stage of proposals and not yet cleared. It is too early to assess what will be the investment. It has to be finally cleared before we can say what will be the investments on that and we stick to the conditions which have already announced in the Industrial Policy that export should be there wherever possible. Investment in the power sector is for infrastructure, development. So, in

infrastructure, Government has the power to waive those conditions. Such proposals are considered by FIPB at a higher level. But all other proposals which go through automatic route of RBI will have to satisfy the stipulated conditions.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Sir, I would like to know whether indigenous industrial houses have also submitted proposals for the investment in these three areas which were not open for the private sector under the old dispensation, if so, what is the amount of capital which is proposed to be invested and the names of those private sector industrial houses who are interested in investment in these proposals?

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Sir, certainly indigenous industries have also submitted proposals for power sector. In fact, there is power generation in the private sector even today. I have already mentioned that for power section, 16 proposals are pending from the investors, out of which 8 are from indigenous investors. Again, I am not able to say, at present, what will be the investment. I would like to inform the hon. Member that there is a proposal of 4890 m.w. capacity creation from the private section with foreign investment. The total generation from the whole sector that is private indigenous as well as foreign, is 8562 m.w. The total investment is expected to be Rs. 20,000 crores. This is in addition to the plan allocation, if they materialise.

**SHRI PRAFUL PATEL:** Sir, our country needs maximum direct investments in the sectors of tele-communication and power. If the required capacities have to be met in the next 5 to 10 years, I think, investments over Rupees one hundred thousand crores would be needed to satisfy requirements in these two core sectors. As the hon. Minister has just stated that there have been 52 proposals received - these are just proposals - and as the things stand today, these proposals may not materialise because there may be lot of lacunae in the requirements or the stipulations laid down by the concerned Ministries. The power sector or the tele-communication sector - I would like to tell lot of my friends here on the Left Side - are the two sectors where whatever investments will be made by foreign companies, multi-national companies or whatever the companies, these investments cannot be taken away and in fact it is going to be channelised through our existing system which is wholly owned and operated by the Government of India. The hon. Minister has said that in one sector alone, it is totalling about Rs. 20,000 crores. May I know whether he is satisfied with the proposals which he has received, in the sense that does he feels that these proposals can materialise? If he feels that the companies want certain further relaxations or certain more incentives to go in for these core sectors, will the Government be willing to relax its terms so that the foreign direct investment in these two core sectors can be immediately brought about?

**PROF. P.J. KURIEN:** Sir, each proposal has to be examined on merits only. Yes, Government can relax the conditions provided it suits the best national interests. In that case we can relax the conditions but otherwise we stick to the general terms.

**SHRI RAM KAPSE:** Sir, as far as telecommunications is concerned, when the public enterprises were established, they were established in different areas throughout India. There are 23 new proposals in the field of telecommunications. The proposals are from different States. But as far as the private enterprises coming in the field of telecommunications is concerned, there is

not a single proposal from Maharashtra. I would like to know from the Minister whether at the time of sanctioning, he will look to this matter also, as far as the merit is concerned, that it should be distributed in different parts of India and not to one area only.

**PROF. P.J. KURIEN:** Sir, these 23 proposals, I have already said, are foreign collaboration proposals. For the benefit of the hon. Member, I may tell that one proposal is for cellular telephones for automobiles. Bombay is included in that. That comes in Maharashtra I suppose.

**SHRI SUKH RAM:** Sir, keeping in view the unbalanced growth of thermal and hydel power in the country, will the hon. Minister consider more projects of hydel power for foreign funding because hydel is the cheapest, pollution-free and inexhaustible resource? Particularly because Himachal Pradesh has one-sixth of the hydel potential in the country and because there are number of projects pending with Government of India, will he consider coal projects for foreign funding as this project is not going to provide only cheap power for the country, but it will increase the life of Bhakra Dam from fifty to seventy-five years? So, will he consider this project for foreign funding?

**PROF. P.J. KURIEN:** Sir, I appreciate very much the Member's concern for Himachal Pradesh and also for hydel project. But I would request that the hon. Member may put a question to the Power Ministry separately. Only they can take a decision on that.

**SHRI MUMTAZ ANSARI:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister how many joint ventures are in collaboration with foreign countries. Out of eight projects with regard to power, 23 projects with regard to telecommunications and 21 with regard to hydro-carbon, how many such projects have been proposed to be established in Bihar. I know just recently one hundred districts have been declared as backward districts all over the country. So, I would like to know whether all these projects are going to be established in backward

districts or in non-backward districts.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Both the questions are already answered by him. If you want to repeat, please do that.

**PROF. P.J. KURIEN:** Sir, I have already said that these are foreign collaboration proposals and they are mainly decided on techno-economic considerations. You cannot direct any proposal to a particular place. You may sometimes be under the illusion that if there is a direction from the Government, the industry will go to a backward area. In that case, at the time of licensing the industry, it should have gone to the backward area. No, it is not that. However, the Government is committed to providing infrastructure. It is the primary responsibility of the State Government to provide infrastructure so that the industry will naturally go there. So, I hope the hon. Member will take up with the Bihar Government to do what is needed for providing adequate infrastructure so that this proposal will automatically go there.

[*Translation*]

### **Housing Development Finance Corporation**

\*885. **DR. P.R. GANGWAR:** Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Housing Development Finance Corporation has set up its branches in various parts of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether these branches have achieved any success; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

[*English*]

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM):** (a) to (d). Housing Development Finance Corporation is not under the control of Government of

India. In the Annual Report of the Corporation it is seen that there are two branches of the Corporation at Kanpur and Lucknow in Uttar Pradesh. However, other information regarding the branches is not available in the Annual Report.

**SHRI ANNA JOSHI:** Sir, is it an answer?

**MR. SPEAKER:** Yes. This is a private corporation.

(*Interruptions*)

**MR. SPEAKER:** This is exactly what they have said in the reply.

**SHRI ANNA JOSHI:** But we have not asked the information.....

**MR. SPEAKER:** Please do not argue like this. You read the reply. It is already there in the reply.

[*Translation*]

**DR. P.R. GANGWAR:** The hon. Minister stated in her reply that the Housing Development Finance Corporation is not under the control of Government of India. ...(*Interruptions*)

**MR. SPEAKER:** It is a private company and not a Government body. Since you asked the question, she replied it.

**DR. P.R. GANGWAR:** The hon. Minister did not mention the year to which the annual report pertains. Has the hon. Minister studied the activities of the Housing Development Finance Corporation and its branches in this report? Because despite the fact that the Housing Development Finance Corporation is a private body, it has a turn over of crores and crores of rupees in which besides the people the nationalised banks have also invested money. Many such companies are opened and closed. People's money is wasted and then the C.B.I. or the police start probe. Will the Government hold an inquiry into the activities of this Housing Development Finance Corporation through the Reserve Bank of India and lay the copy of the report

on the Table of the House?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): Just now it has been said that we have no connection with it. It is a private company.....(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: Sir, the question should not have been accepted. The time of the House is wasted.

MR. SPEAKER: On that point I agree with you.

[*Translation*]

DR. P.R. GANGAWAR: As the hon. Minister has mentioned about two branches of the Housing Development Finance Corporation that one branch is in Kanpur and another is in Lucknow. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he has conducted any sort of study regarding the working of these branches. If so, whether the working of these branches was found proper, if not; whether the Government will close such companies.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI SURYA KANTA PATIL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, had this question not been allowed, such situation would not have been arisen that the hon. Member feels himself neglected.

MR. SPEAKER: Very good, you have asked why the question was allowed. That is your authority.

[*English*]

This was sent to the Ministry and the Ministry had accepted and so it was allowed. All these explanations are not given. The hon. Member should know this thing. Next question please.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Not on this.

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY: Sir, I want to know only one point. I want to know whether it has come to the notice of the Government that many house-building finance corporations are cheating the people and they are evaporating after collecting the money from the people. Has any such incident come to the notice of the Government? Who will protect the interests of those citizens who are cheated?

AN HON. MEMBER: And who is going to take action against them? (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: If it is a private organisation, if people are taking the money, who will protect their interests? How will their interests be protected?

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: The Finance Ministry should be able to do it.

#### **Copied Versions of Canadian Atomic Power Reactor Model**

+  
\*886. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD  
SINGH:  
SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Department of Atomic Energy has failed to scale up the capacity of its copied versions of a Canadian atomic power reactor model as reported in the 'Indian Express', dated April 9, 1992;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether as a result 210 megawatt of power capacity is missing from the existing and upcoming atomic power stations;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the remedial steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) to (e). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

### STATEMENT

#### *Department of Atomic Energy*

- (a) and (b). No, Sir, the 235 MWe designs have been scaled up, by entirely indigenous effort, to enable setting up of 500 MWe capacity PHWR units. The indigenous 235 MWe reactor designs are progressively improved versions of the original Canadian 220 MWe designs adopted for the Rajasthan Atomic Power Project.
- (c) As a result of rerating 235 MWe to 220 MWe (excluding Rajasthan 1 & 2 reactors), the installed capacity of operating reactors and those coming up would result in a total reduction of 210 MWe. This can be compensated by increased capacity utilisation of the plants.
- (d) and (e). The Canadian designers had anticipated that it should be possible to extract more power from Rajasthan Atomic Power Station type reactors (rated originally at 220 MWe) by having higher primary coolant flow and flux flattening in the core. Based on this, the reactors beyond Rajasthan Atomic Power Station were rated at 235 MWe. Operating experience, however, has shown that the additional anticipated power cannot be extracted, except marginally, under very favorable operating conditions. The rated output of the 235 MWe units is therefore, assessed presently at 220 MWe. The capability of the

present reactor core is not expected to increase beyond 220 MWe on a sustained basis.

SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Sir, the statement referred to in the reply does not raise any high hope for improvement in the Rajasthan Atomic Power Project. May I know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that the Rajasthan Atomic Power Project-I Kota had been mostly a 'sick' unit right from its inception and if so for how long it had to be shut down?

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: Sir, I admit that we did have problems for RAPP-I in Rajasthan. It was sanctioned in 1964, became critical in 1972 and achieved commercial operation in 1973.

Sir, as the hon. Member is aware, it was the Canadian model on which Rajasthan Atomic Power Projects I and II were modelled. I must say that both of them have run into trouble over the years. There was a crack in the enshield because of which it had to be shut down for some time and it had to be re-rated because the bulk of the capacity had to be brought down to 100 MW from the projected 220 MW because of the Regulatory Board's requirements for security reasons. The question of the whole project being not able to pull up is not correct, we have had to re-rate and reduce the capacity because of problems we ran into in the initial stages, but we have been improving on the prototype and we hope that with indigenisation our project will show better performance.

SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: My second supplementary is, whether the Rajasthan Atomic Power Project II too did not fare well due to equipment failures and its capacity had to be reduced. If so, what are the reasons for such dismal performance of these Rajasthan Atomic Power Project units at Kotah, the amount of investment made therein and whether any solution has been found to make them viable units.

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: Sir, as I said, we have run into technical problems both in RAPP I and II. In fact there was a also

the problem about the temperature of the lake water which was earlier rated at a particular level, but as we went along with the Canadian collaboration, it was found that the temperature that was envisaged was really not able to be reached and there was a difference of 10° F finally in the cooling effect of the lake water. Because of that the performance was not what it was envisaged by the Canadians. It was built with Canadian collaboration, and therefore, even in the case of RAPP II we have not been able to achieve the 220 MW capacity which was envisaged originally. But as I said earlier, with MAPP and with the other projects, the Narow, the Madras Power Plants and the other coming up in Kaiga and so on, with indigenous effort we have been able to set many of these problems right and for the future we are envisaging the 500 MW rated capacity units which are now in the initial stages of being installed.

[*Translation*]

SHRIDAU DAYAL JOSHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the scientists working on one of its units had scaled up its capacity to 210 MW, but they had not given any incentives and their capacity had not been assessed properly. So they got frustrated and migrated from India. My charge is that no attention is being paid by the Government to this Atomic Power Project, which was installed with Canadian collaboration. As a result of it a number of serious problems have been created. Mr. George had also raised this issue and I had also mentioned that. Now do you feel that this project has been failed? If this project has failed, whether the Government is going to close it. If not, whether the Government is in a position of restarting it in the same manner as Narora Plant has been restarted. If not, please close down it otherwise 'Chernobyl' like situation may arise at any time in this Atomic Project. Please give a specific reply to these questions.

[*English*]

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: Sir, first of all, I would like to assure the hon. Member that there is no need for the kind of fears

which he has expressed. In fact, because of the security regulations and the careful monitoring which is done, when we ran into problems with RAPS-I due to enshield problems, we could repair it. There was a crack which was repaired and re-rating was done and the capacity was brought down so that there is not too much heat and pressure on it. Therefore, I want to assure the hon. Member that it is true that in the initial stages we started the first one with Canadian collaboration. With their advice it was all operated, but when we found that it was.....(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRIDAU DAYAL JOSHI: Mr. Spaker, Sir, this is my charge that no incentive has given to them, therefore, they migrated from India.....(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: Sir, I can only put the facts before the House. It was the Canadian model RAPS-I, but whether the Member wants to admit it or not, the House is aware that after the Pokaran Test, the Canadians withdrew and we had to indigenise. I must give credit to our Indian scientists that they were able to meet the challenge and were able to indigenise when the Canadians left. From there on we have moved for ahead and I think it is but right that we give credit to our efforts at indigenisation in spite of some initial problems in the early years.

SHRIMATI BIBHU KUMARI DEVI: Sir, is the hon. Minister aware that this reactor has become a major health hazard and many people living in that vicinity are suffering from all sorts of diseases? Secondly, this Canadian technology that we have got was out-dated. Do we have any way of punishing them for giving us the out-dated technology?

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: I do not think it was an out-dated technology when we brought in. It was with consultation that it was taken; certain achievement was envisaged, but because of a crack in the

shield when it started operating, it had to be re-rated and brought down. I would not say that the technology was out-dated; but you can run into technical problems when you are operating a plant. As far as the health hazards are concerned, there were these reports in the Press which have also been raised in the House, but independent studies have been conducted and it has not been related to the power plant at all. This much I can say on record, but if there is other information which the hon. Member has, I will be very glad to look into it. We have an open mind in this.

**SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE:** Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to whether the Canadians were taken to task for supplying the out-dated technology. Did they pay any compensation?

**MR. SPEAKER:** This had happened long ago.

**SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE:** That is the point which is not being answered. Everyone has asked this question. I also want to ask the same question.

**MR. SPEAKER:** I do know the facts.

**SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA:** Yes, Sir. You know better than me probably because this was done in 1972. Their part of it was done on their advice, but we had technical problems. A crack in the shield had developed later. You may blame it on the Canadians, you may blame it on the temperature and you may blame it on anything else, but the point was that we were able to put it right. The plant is operating excepting that the capacity had to be reduced for reasons of ensuring complete safety of the plant.

**SHRI VIJAY NAVAL PATIL:** Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what is the cost per unit of energy produced from this power plant, because if we compare Tarapore and Narora, I think, it is double the cost. As Mr. Joshi has said, it will be better to close this plant instead of repairing it again

and again and facing security hazards and spending a lot of money on that. So, I would also like to know whether the Government will rethink on keeping this plant running in this condition and getting energy at a very high cost.

**SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA:** Sir, the tariff of both RAPS-Rajasthan as well as MAPS is based on the capacity which was envisaged at that stage. The increase because of the re-rating and reduced capacity has come to paise four extra per unit. The tariff is settled by the Thermal Power Corporation. It is they who are doing the distribution.

**SHRI VIJAY NAVAL PATIL:** Is it due to 100 days failure in a year?

**MR. SPEAKER:** That is being used as a laboratory also.

**SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA:** The exact rate per unit in the various nuclear power plants, I will send it to the hon. Member. I do not have the details about unit-wise rate.

[*Translation*]

#### **Facilities for Growth Centres**

\*887. **SHRI SRIKANTA JENA:** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the facilities proposed to be provided to the growth centres in Orissa at present;

(b) whether these facilities have not been provided earlier as a result of which they are not functioning properly; and

(c) the names of those districts in Orissa where these centres have not been set up so far and the reasons therefor?

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.



**STATEMENT**

(a) to (c). Under the Growth Centre Scheme announced in June, 1988, Orissa has been allotted four growth centres.

Out of these, locations of three growth centres have been identified and announced. These are Chatrapur in Ganjam, Chiploma in Sambhalpur and Chaudwar in Cuttack. The State Government have not sent the final proposal for selection of the fourth growth centre.

The selected growth centres would be provided with basic infrastructural facilities like power, water, telecommunication etc. for attracting industries to these areas. The Scheme would be implemented during the Eighth Five Year Plan.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: I am getting the same answer. Last time also, the same answer had been given. Now the question is similar. But, I thought, in the mean time, the Government might have released some funds to growth centres in Orissa. But that has not been done so far. The same answer is given:

"The scheme would be implemented during the Eighth Five Year Plan"

May I know from the hon. Minister what is the total money kept in the current financial year for the entire growth centres of the country and out of that, how much you are going to release in this current year towards Orissa?

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: I agree with the hon. Member that the question is the same. But the answer is different. The hon. Minister you see the improvement.

MR. SPEAKER: Minister replying to another Minister!

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: The hon. Member will be happy to know that out of four growth centres presented by Orissa, three have been identified. As the first instalment, an amount of Rs. 150 lakhs has been released to the State of Orissa.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: Sir, Rs. 1.50 crores only has been released. The total share of the Central Government in the three growth centres which have been approved by the Government of India and the fourth one which is still pending — you are supposed to give — is about Rs. 30 crores. Out of Rs. 30 crores, only Rs. 1.5 crores has been released.

My pointed question was, this year, how much money you are going to release for Orissa and how much money you have kept for growth centres throughout the country. As you know, Orissa, stands lowest in the ladder of industrial development. The Minister while replying the previous question was mentioning that the State Governments must build up infrastructure. As you know, Orissa stands lowest in the level of industrial growth. Are you going to give priority for providing industrial infrastructural facilities by funding more money towards Orissa?

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: We have no problem, in giving the Central Government's commitment as and when Orissa Government proceed with the implementation of the scheme.

For the information of the hon. Member — I hope he will correct his information — it is not that the Central Government is spending the entire expenditure. These growth centres may have the expenditure of Rs. 30 crores. Out of which Rs. 5 crores is the share of the State Government. Rs. 10 crores is the Central Government share; Rs. 5 crores is the share of the financial institutions and Rs. 10 crores from the market borrowings. Therefore, it is not as though the Central Government should give all the Rs. 30 crores. It is for the State Government to coordinate and implement the project.

I can assure the Member that as the State Government goes on implementing it, we will certainly give adequate funds. This year, we have provided Rs. 22 crores for the scheme.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: I would like to know from the hon. Minister that while

allocating these four growth centres in June, 1988, was there any stipulation as regards the time-frame as and when they would be made ready for functioning. and, if so, what are the reasons for the delay? Why the fourth one has not been identified so far?

**PROF. P.J. KURIEN:** I have already mentioned that the scheme is to be implemented in the Eighth Five Year Plan. So, there is no delay. But there is a difficulty in identifying the fourth one because Orissa Government is insisting that they want two growth centres in one district which is not in accordance with the guidelines of the Central Government. This cannot be allowed also. We have already given a growth centre to the district of Cuttack and Orissa Government is asking for one more growth centre there. Anyhow, we cannot agree to it. Cuttack is not a backward district also. Therefore, I would request the hon. Member to take up with the Orissa Government to revise their proposal for another district which I would like to it be a backward district also.

#### WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

#### Allocation of Essential Commodities

\*888. **SHRI AJOY MUKHOPADYAY:** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the allocations of rice, wheat, edible oil and sugar made for the year 1991-92, north-wise, for distribution through PDS to West Bengal;

(b) whether the allocations were made according to the actual demand of the State;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether there is any gap between the demand and the allocation as also the allocation and the actual supply; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED):** (a) to (c). A statement showing the monthwise demand, allocation and offtake of rice, wheat and allocation and offtake of edible oil and sugar made for the year 1991-92 for distribution through PDS to West Bengal is annexed.

Allocations of PDS commodities are supplemental in nature and are not meant to meet the entire requirements of any State/ UT. Food grains are allocated by the Central Government taking into account various factors such as demand from State Governments/ UT Administrations, availability of stocks in Central Pool, inter se requirements of various States/ UTs, open market availability and seasonal factors. Allocations of levy sugar are made, generally, on a uniform norm of 425 grams per capita, monthly availability to the projected population as on 1.10.1986. Since August, 1991, an 5% ad-hoc increase in levy sugar allocations have been given to all States/ UTs. Only imported edible oil is allocated for distribution through PDS and its allocation is dependent on availability of stocks with the Central Government.

The details of the gap between the demand of West Bengal Government and allocations made as well as the details of the gap between allocations and actual offtake, may be seen in the attached Statement.

## STATEMENT

Allocation/offtake of wheat, rice, levy sugar and edible oils to West Bengal from April, 1991 to March, 1992.

(In '000 tonnes)

| Month     | Wheat  |            |         | Rice   |            |         | Edible Oils |         |            | Levy Sugar Allocation |
|-----------|--------|------------|---------|--------|------------|---------|-------------|---------|------------|-----------------------|
|           | Demand | Allocation | Offtake | Demand | Allocation | Offtake | Allocation  | Offtake | Allocation |                       |
| 1         | 2      | 3          | 4       | 5      | 6          | 7       | 8           | 9       | 10         |                       |
| April, 91 | 130.00 | 100.00     | 67.00   | 150.00 | 65.00      | 50.10   | 0.00        | 2.08    | 25.89      |                       |
| May, 91   | 130.00 | 100.00     | 81.50   | 150.00 | 65.00      | 50.90   | 0.60        | 0.28    | 25.89      |                       |
| June, 91  | 130.00 | 90.00      | 77.90   | 150.00 | 69.00      | 55.40   | 0.00        | 0.19    | 25.89      |                       |
| July, 91  | 130.00 | 90.00      | 69.90   | 150.00 | 69.00      | 53.90   | 0.00        | 0.08    | 25.89      |                       |
| Aug, 91   | 130.00 | 90.00      | 83.40   | 150.00 | 81.00      | 60.90   | 0.00        | 0.00    | 25.89      |                       |
| Sept., 91 | 108.00 | 90.00      | 83.40   | 150.00 | 87.00      | 60.90   | 0.00        | 0.00    | 28.48      |                       |
| Oct., 91  | 108.00 | 90.00      | 69.60   | 95.00  | 83.00      | 73.50   | 1.50        | 2.31    | 31.98      |                       |
| Nov., 91  | 130.00 | 90.00      | 75.80   | 150.00 | 75.00      | 58.70   | 1.50        | 0.00    | 30.18      |                       |

(In '000 tonnes)

| Month     | Wheat  |            | Rice    |        | Edible Oils |         | Levy       |                  |
|-----------|--------|------------|---------|--------|-------------|---------|------------|------------------|
|           | Demand | Allocation | Offtake | Demand | Allocation  | Offtake | Allocation | Sugar Allocation |
| 1         | 2      | 3          | 4       | 5      | 6           | 7       | 8          | 9 10             |
| Dec., 91  | 130.00 | 81.00      | 55.90   | 150.00 | 69.00       | 76.40   | 0.00       | 0.50 27.18       |
| Jan., 92  | 130.00 | 81.00      | 71.00   | 150.00 | 69.00       | 56.20   | 1.50       | 0.71 27.18       |
| Feb., 92  | 130.00 | 90.00      | 53.00   | 150.00 | 70.00       | 55.00   | 1.50       | 1.00 27.18       |
| March, 92 | 130.00 | 90.00      | 73.40   | 150.00 | 70.00       | 54.00   | Nil        | 0.59 27.18       |

Lifting of levy sugar is nearly 100%

Annual demand of imported edible oils in oil year 1990-91 (Nov., 91) was 180000 tonnes.

**Research Activities of Coir Board**

\*889. SHRI THAYILJOHNANJALOSE:  
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to increase the research activities of the Coir Board;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action plan prepared by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) to (c). Research and Development is a major area in the functioning of the Coir Board. The Coir Board has set up two Research Institutes namely Central Coir Research Institute at Kalavoor, Alleppey and Central Institute of Coir Technology, Peenya, Bangalore for undertaking research activities in the Coir sector.

During 1992-93, in addition to the normal on going programme, the Board proposes to increase its research activities and give special thrust in the following specific areas:

(1) Fabrication of a 2 metre Powerloom at CCRI, Kalavoor

(2) Fabrication of a 4 metre Powerloom in collaboration with MERADO, Madras.

(3) Fabrication of a semi-automatic Mat Loom.

(4) Development of new techniques for colour fastness in dyeing in collaboration with Department of Chemical technology, University of Bombay.

(5) Fabrication of 1000 motorised rats for distribution subject to availability of Budget Provisions.

(6) Fabrication of 20 semi-automatic looms for Government of Kerala subject to the condition that the Government of Kerala agrees to meet 50% of the cost.

Government have been extending budgetary support to the Coir Board to enable it to implement various schemes including Science and Technology Programmes.

For the year 1992-93 in the Budget Estimates, a sum of Rs. 50 lakhs has been earmarked for plan (Science and Technology) Schemes of Coir Board.

**I. L. O. Conventions**

\*890. SHRIGEORGE FERNANDES:  
SHRI SARAT CHANDRA  
PATTANAYAK:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the recommendations of the national tripartite workshop in the International Labour Organisation standards organised in New Delhi in February, 1992;

(b) the action taken by the Government to ratify the recommended I.L.O. conventions; and

(c) the reasons for not ratifying all the I.L. O conventions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI P. A SANGMA):

(a) to (c). A Tripartite Seminar cum Workshop organised in New Delhi from February 3 to 6, 1992 jointly by the International Labour Organisation and the National Labour Institute deliberated on ILO Conventions relating to social security, safety and health, freedom of association and minimum age of employment and recommended consideration for ratification of some Conventions. The final report of the workshop is, however, still awaited.

The Government has been examining from time to time, the law and practice prevalent in the country in relation to the subject matter of the ILO Conventions and ratifying them wherever possible. As of now, 36 such Conventions have been ratified. The

ratification of a Convention entails at times up gradation of technology, augmentation of enforcement machinery, changes in law, financial obligations, etc. which may not be possible in the existing socio-economic conditions and this withhold its ratification for the time being.

### **Indigenous Satellites**

\*891. KUMARI UMABAHARTI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of indigenous satellites designed and manufactured during the last three years; and

(b) the satellites launched from the country during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC, GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) Indigenous Satellites designed and manufactured during the last three years are Indian Remote Sensing Satellite-IB (IRS-IB), Indian National Satellite-2A (INSAT 2A) and Stretch Cite-2A (INSAT-2A) and Stretched Rohini series of Satellite.-Serice of Satellite C (SROSSC). (SROSS-C) The details are:

#### **IRS-IB**

IRS-IB is the second indigenous satellite in the IRS Series and was launched into orbit on August 29, 1991 from a Soviet Cosmodrome. It is operational. IRS-IB is identical to IRS-IA which was launched on March, 17, 1988 and has already completed its design life of three years and is still operational. IRS-IB, for generation of remote sensing data in the survey and assessment of earth's resources and weight of the satellite at the lift-off stage is 1906 kgs.

#### **INSAT-2A**

INSAT-2A is the first in the series of

indigenously designed and manufactured satellite in the INSAT-System. It will eventually replace the foreign procured INSAT-1 series of satellites and will provide enhanced capability in telecommunication, TV broadcasting and other services. The satellite is ready for launch. It has been transported to Kourou in French Guiana. Launch is planned in end June 1992 by European Ariane Launch Vehicle. The weight of the satellite at the lift-off stage is 1906 kgs.

#### **SROSS-C**

SROSS-C is the third indigenous satellite in the series of Stretched Rohini Satellite (SROSS). (SROSS-C) is intended to carry out experiments for investigation of ionospheric phenomena. The satellite payload has been jointly developed by National Physical Laboratory, New Delhi and Indian Space Research Organisation. The satellite has been transported to Sriharikota and is ready for launch atop the indigenously developed and manufactured Augmented Satellite Launch Vehicle (ASLV), scheduled for launch in May 1992. The weight of the satellite at the life-off stage is 106 kgs.

(b) IRS-OB has been launched from a Soviet Cosmodrome and INSAT-2A will be launched from French Guiana. SROSS-C is to be launched from the country's launch pad at SHAR, Sriharikota.

### **Research In Molecular and Cellular BIO-Technology**

\*892. SHRI RAMA KRISHNA KONATHALA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are promoting research work in the field of Molecular and Cellular Bio-technology to overcome the chronic viral and genetical inherited disorders; and

(b) if so, the details of the latest research done in that direction so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) and (b). The Government is promoting to a significant extent research in the field of molecular and cellular biology related to the problems of chronic viral diseases and genetic disorders. The Departments of Biotechnology, Science & Technology, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and the Indian Council of Medical Research have identified and suggested areas of research & development covering studies on: developed of indigenous immunodiagnostic test kits for Hepatitis 'A' for early detection of the disease molecular characterisation and cloning of the possible vital antigen for development of vaccines and/or immunodiagnostics for viral hepatitis, Polio and Rotavirus diarrhoea, HIV infection in blood donors and high risk groups and surveillance of Hepatitis 'B' in high risk groups. New techniques of molecular biology such as ELISA (Enzyme Linked Immunosorbant Assay), Western Blot and Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) and Immunological methods are being used to study these areas. The research projects on genetic disorders related to blood and muscular dystrophies are also under investigation.

### Trades Taught in LTI

\*893. SHRI HARISH NARAYAN PRABHU ZANTYE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study has been made to find out the trades taught in the Industrial Training Institutes for which job opportunities are not readily available;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRIP. A. SANGMA): (a) to (c). The trades taught in the ITIs and their employability in the labour market, is reviewed from time to time by the National Council for Vocational Training (NCVT) and the State Council for Vocational Training (SCVT). NCVT comprises of representatives of Central and State Governments, Employees and Employers Organisations, Professionals and Experts and undertakes examinations of this. Matters pertaining to trade curriculum and the requirements of tools and equipment are also reviewed by the Councils.

2. The Central Government has been closely involved in improvement in the training activities of the Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs). A scheme was introduced during the Seventh Five Year Plan for assisting the State Governments for the replacement of old and unserviceable machines and equipment to improve the quality of training. However, as improvement in the quality of Vocational Training, its upgradation and Modernisation required more than a mere replacement of old and worn out equipment and that other areas such as instructors training, training in advanced and Hi-Technology was also required to be attended to, a comprehensive project called the Vocational Training Project was prepared and approved for financial assistance of the World Bank. This Project is now being implemented in 28 States/Union Territory Administrations. The Vocational Training Project consists of 19 schemes being implemented in the Central and State sectors. The schemes being implemented in the State sector relate to refurbishment of old equipment in the ITIs, training trainers, provision of audio-visual aids, establishment of equipment maintenance system and

introduction of new and relevant trades in the selected ITIs under the Project. In addition, the Vocational Training project will substantially increase the training infrastructure for women, by setting up 100 new ITIs and 4 new Regional Vocational Training Institutes, as well as introduce new and more relevant trades in 64 ITIs; National Vocational Training Institute at Noida, and six existing RVTIs for women.

**One-Rank One-Pension to Civilians/  
Government Servants**

\* 894. PROF. MALINI BHATTACHARAYA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to institute 'one-rank one-pension' for ex-servicemen;

(b) whether it is proposed to consider 'one-rank one-pension' scheme for civilians/Government servants also;

(c) whether the Government have received some representations to this effect; and

(d) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The demand for "parity in pension" for civilian pensioners in the context of the demand for "one rank and one pension" by the ex-servicemen envisages that the

pensions of past retirees may be revised with reference to level of emoluments prevailing at present without reference to their dates of retirement and the emoluments drawn by them at their respective time of retirement. This demand had been considered by the Fourth Central Pay Commission and rejected. The High Level Empowered Committee under the Chairmanship of the Defence Minister, with which some Members of Parliament and retired Armed Forces officers were also associated, also did not recommend acceptance of one rank one pension. However, on its recommendations the Government has sanctioned one time increase in pension to pre 1.1.1986 ex-servicemen. The considerations on which one time increase in pension has been sanctioned to ex-servicemen do not hold good in the case of civilian pensioners.

**Linking of Bonus with Productivity and Profitability**

\* 895. SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to link bonus with productivity and profitability of the industrial unit concerned; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI P. A. SANGMA):

(a) and (b). The Payment of Bonus Act, 1965, inter-alia, provides for payment of annual bonus to the employees based on profits and on production or productivity, in the lieu of bonus based on profits. The Act also provides for payment of minimum statutory bonus. There is no proposal at present to make any further change in Payment of Bonus under the existing Payment of Bonus Act.



[Translation]

**Short Supply of Coal**

\*896. SHRI N.J. RATHVA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to short supply of coal, textile mills are in the grip of severe crisis in various States;

(b) if so, the number and other details of such mills, State-wise; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI P.A. SANGMA):

(a) and (b). There have been shortfalls in supply of coal by rail to non-core sector consumers, including textiles because of priority accorded in movement of coal to core sectors like power, steel, loco, cement, fertilizers etc. However, coal supplies to non-core sector consumers during the year 1990-91 have been more or less of the same order as during 1990-91 and as such it would not be appropriate to say that these units are in the grip of severe crisis. Separate State-wise data in respect of textile mills so not readily available with the coal companies.

(c) Government have instructed all the coal companies to supply at least 50% of the linked quantity of coal to all the non-core sector consumers, including textiles, by rail or by road. Besides, Coal India Limited are offering 20 million tonnes of coal to the consumers which could be lifted by them without any sponsorship from pitheads under stock liquidation programme. The textile industry can also avail of this opportunity.

**Fuel Efficient Cars**

\*897. SHRI ANNA JOSHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have cleared any foreign collaborations for manufacturing fuel-efficient cars;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government also propose to manufacture fuel-efficient cars; and

(d) if is, the details of the proposals considered and approved in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. M/s. Hindustan Motors LTD, have been permitted to establish a joint venture with M/s. General Motors of USA for the manufacture of fuel efficient cars in a new unit within their existing capacity subject to the balancing of foreign exchange outgo through export of components etc.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

**Thyrister Control Locomotives**

\*898. SHRISHRAVANKUMAR PATEL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether BHEL has developed a 5000 HP thyrister control high technology locomotive without any technical collaboration;

(b) whether such locomotives have also been imported;

(c) if so, the number of such locomotives and the cost thereof;

(d) whether BHEL also propose to manufacture 6000 HP high technology locomotives with foreign collaboration;

(e) if so, the details thereof:

(f) whether any proposal was considered before placing the order for such locomotives with Asea Brown Boveri; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) The locomotive is under development.

(b) and (c). Ministry of Railways did not import any 5000 HP electric locomotive. However, they imported 18 nos. of 6000 HP Thyristor electric locomotives in 1988, details of which are as under:-

- i) 6 Nos. 6000 HP KV AC Bo-Bo-Bo Type Thyristor locomotives from ASEA/Sweden for total FOB value of SEK 109, 935, 979 (including spares)
- ii) 12 Nos. 6000 HP 25 KV - 6 Nos. Bo-Bo-Bo and 6 nos. Co-Co- Type Thyristor locomotives from Sumitomo-Japan for total FOB value of Yen 5,278,370,600 (including spares)

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) BHEL in association with M/s. Hitachi of Japan had submitted its offer to Ministry of Railways for the manufacture of 30 Nos. 6000 HP electric locomotives with 3 phase technology.

(f) Yes, Sir.

(g) Does not arise.

#### **Joint Sector Power Plant**

\*899. SHRI A. ASOKARAJ: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received any proposal from the Government of Tamil Nadu to open a mine for lignite and

set up a new thermal station in the joint sector at Jayangondacholapuram in Tiruchirappalli district;

(b) whether sanctions has since been accorded to it; and

(c) if so, the details of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) to (c). In October, 1991, a communication was received from the State Government of Tamil Nadu requesting for Government of India's approval for mining of lignite in Jatamkondam area in Trichy District and generation of lignite-based power through a joint sector venture between Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation (TIDCO) and M/s. McNally Bharat Engg.Co.

Under the existing provisions of Coal Mines Nationalisation Acts, and rules, mining of lignite/coal in the private sector or joint sector is not permissible. A proposal for allowing private sector participation in mining of coal/lignite for captive consumption in power generation is under consideration of the Government in the Ministry of Coal. After the proposal is approved by the Government, appropriate amendment to the relevant Acts/Rules will be carried out for the purpose. Exploitation of lignite reserves in Jayamkondam area for captive power generation in the private sector would be considered only after relevant Acts/Rules are amended suitably.

However, Central Government's no objection, in principle, to the exploitation of lignite reserves in Jayamondam area, outside the leasehold area of Neyeli Lignite Corporation, for generation of power by the State Government undertaking has been conveyed.

#### **Exploring of Coal Deposits**

\*900. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Coal India Limited propose to intensify its efforts to explore available coal deposits in the North East during the Eighth Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any effort is being made to explore coal in Andhra Pradesh; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRIP. A. SANGMA):

(a) and (b). Coal India Limited propose to increase exploration efforts in the North East by carrying out drilling of 2,300 meters during this first year of the Eighth Plan (i.e. 1992-93) from a level of 1,389 meters drilling actually achieved in 1991-92.

(c) and (d). In Andhra Pradesh 5.40 lakh meters have been planned to be drilled during 1992-97 by Singareni Collieries Company Ltd., and Mineral Exploration Corporation Limited to prove additional reserves of coal of about 1,500 million tonnes.

[Translation]

#### **Desert Development Programme**

\*901. SHRI SHIVLAL NAGGIBHAI VEKARIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the districts of Gujarat and Haryana which were included in the Seventh Five Year Plan under the Desert Development Programme;

(b) the details of the programmes implemented in these districts to check the advance of desert and the outcome thereof;

(c) the provision made for these programmes in the Eighth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRIG. VENKATSWAMY): (a) The districts of Banaskantha (7 Blocks) and Mehasana (2 Blocks) in Gujarat and Bhiwani (7 Blocks), Hissar (10 Blocks), Rohtak (5 Blocks) and Sirsa (4 Blocks) in Haryana were included under Desert Development Programme during the Seventh Five Year Plan.

(b) The programme gives thrust to three core sectors of land, water and forest resources development which directly contribute to the objective of controlling desertification. Since 1987 specific weightages have been prescribed for the three core sectors for Utilisation of annual allocations. Accordingly, at least 75 percent of annual allocation is to be spent on these core sectors. Since inception a sum of Rs. 2133.79 lakhs has been spent in Gujarat and a sum of Rs. 4275.72 lakhs in Haryana under Desert Development Programme (DDP), upto January, 1992. Corresponding to this Gujarat's physical achievements are, land development of 5727 hectares, water resource development of 6204 hectares, and afforestation and pasture development of 30343 hectares. Similarly, Haryana's achievements are 18612 hectares in land development, 11117 hectares in water resource development and 29050 hectares in afforestation and pasture development.

(c) Provision for Desert Development Programme for the Eighth Five Year Plan has not been finalised.

#### **Employees in Heavy Engineering Corporation Limited**

9106. SHRI LALIT ORAON:  
SHRI PIUS TIRKEY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of employees in the Heavy Engineering Corporation Ranchi opted for voluntary retirement during the last three years, category-wise;

(b) the details of the benefits stipulated under the voluntary retirement scheme of HEC Ranchi;

(c) the amount demanded by HEC from the Union Government for the purpose and the amount made available by the Government;

(d) whether there is any proposal for retrenchment of workers/employees in view of the losses suffered by the corporation; and

(e) the losses suffered by HEC during each of the last three years and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K. THUNGOAN): (a) The number of employees who have opted for the Voluntary Retirement Scheme in Heavy Engineering Corporation (HEC) till date, category-wise, is as under:

|                                   |                  |
|-----------------------------------|------------------|
| Executives<br>(including Doctors) | 731 Nos.         |
| Supervisors                       | 214 Nos.         |
| Workers                           | 1061 Nos.        |
| <b>Total:-</b>                    | <b>2056 Nos.</b> |

(b) The details are given in the statement enclosed.

(c) HEC has requested for an amount of Rs. 100 crores from the Govt. of India for implementation of the VRS in the next 4-5 years. So far Govt. has provided Rs. 20.5 crores in 1991-92 and a budget provision of Rs. 19 crores has been made for the

Company during 1992-93.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) The losses suffered by HEC during the last 3 years are as under:-

| Year    | (Rs. in crores)       |
|---------|-----------------------|
| 1989-90 | (-) 33.62             |
| 1990-91 | (-) 99.51             |
| 1991-92 | (-) 143.96<br>(Prov.) |

The Corporation has been incurring losses due to various factors such as inadequate and imbalanced order book, excess manpower, high overheads serious liquidity problem, poor work culture and heavy outstandings from the customers, etc.

## STATEMENT

### *Benefits Admissible under the Scheme*

- (i) Compensation at the rate of one and half month's salary for each completed year of service, subject to a ceiling equal to the employee's monthly salary at the time of Voluntary Retirement multiplied by balance months of service left before the normal date of superannuation.
- (ii) Payment of salary (one month/three months as the case may be) for the notice period as provided in the offer of appointment of the employees.
- (iii) Cash value of the unavailed earned leave at the credit of the employee on the effective date of Voluntary

Retirement subject to the existing limit of 240 days.

- (iv) Payment of Provident Fund accumulation inclusive of Corporation's contribution in full together with interest thereon standing to the employee's credit in the Provident Fund Account as on the date of the Voluntary Retirement.
- (v) Gratuity as admissible under the Gratuity Rules applicable to the employee.
- (vi) Payment of T.A., Cost of Transportation of Baggage, Transfer Grant and incidental traveling allowance etc. As in the case of serving employees on transfer for proceeding to his Home Town or to the place where he intends to settle in India.

[English]

9107. SHRI RAM NAIK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the normal system adopted by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) for sanctioning assistance to various agencies;

(b) whether identification of an agency and its feasibility report is necessary while considering such proposal;

(c) the details of the agencies to whom financial assistance was given by KVIC during 1990-91 without obtaining their feasibility report and the assistance given to each agency;

(d) the reasons therefore; and

(e) the action taken by the Government

against the persons found guilty?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) to (e). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

### **Leakage of Papers**

9108. SHRIV. DHANANJAYA KUMAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the investigation in the leakage of question papers of the proposed departmental examination of Upper Division Clerks and Head Clerks conducted by the Employees Provident Fund Organisation in the year 1989-90 was handed over to the Crime Branch of Delhi Police/Central Bureau of investigation; and

(b) if so, the result of the investigation and whether persons found guilty in the leakage scandal have been punished?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) Yes, Sir. The investigation was entrusted to the Crime Branch of Delhi Police.

(b) The Police, after investigation, closed the case of the ground that no clue about the culprit could be ascertained despite best efforts.

### **Confidential Report of All India Service Officers and the Reporting Officer**

9109. SHRI PAWANKUMAR BANSAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the All India Service Confidential Report Rules provide that if the Reporting Authority has made the entry in

the Confidential Reports of the officers without due care and attention, the Government shall enter suitable remarks in the CR of the Reporting Authority to this effect;

(b) the number of cases in the three years where the adverse remarks made by the Reporting Officer, in respect of the IAS Officers, have been expunged;

(c) whether in the cases where the adverse remarks have been expunged an entry to this effect has been subsequently made in the Confidential Reports of the Requiring Officer concerned; and

(d) if not, any other action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Adverse entries in the ACRs of the 22 IAS Officers were expunged by the Government of India during the last 3 years.

(c) The Government did not reach their conclusion in any of these cases that the Reporting Authority had recorded the remarks without due care and attention. No action was, therefore, initiated against the Reporting Authorities.

(d) Does not arise.

#### **Eligibility for Family Pension**

9110. SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the spouses/children of the deceased, employees are paid family pension and salary when they are employed in deceased employees quota; and

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal

to stop the pension when they are employed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) and (b). The spouses of the deceased employees, when employed, are paid family pension, in addition to the salary of the post in which employed. However, during employment, dearness relief is not paid on the family pension. In the case of children family pension ceases to be paid if they start earning their livelihood.

There is no proposal to stop payment of family pension to spouses during employment.

[Translation]

#### **Land to SCs and Backward Classes for Agricultural purposes in Delhi**

9111. SHRI ANAND AHIRWAR:  
SHRI SHASHI PRAKASH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of villages in Delhi including Asola, Mehrauli where land and plots for agricultural purposes were given to the people belonging to Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes during the year 1975 and 1997;

(b) whether it has been complained that land-lords either not given the lands to the poor or have since taken back the possession of the lands forcefully;

(c) if so, the steps taken to restore the lands to the landless; and

(d) if no steps have been taken, the reasons therefore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT  
(SHRIG. VENKAT SWAMY): (A) The details  
of the villages where agricultural land has  
been allotted during 1975-76 was as follows:-

1. Goa
2. Holambi Khurd
3. Singhola
4. Libaspur
5. Tajpur Kala
6. Singhu
7. Jharoda Majra Burari
8. Nanglipoona
9. Ibrahimpur
10. Kherakalan
11. Salahpur
12. Budhanpur
13. Katewara
14. Daryapur Kalan
15. Kamurudeen Nagar
16. Nizampur Rasidpur
17. Jaunti
18. Jatkhori
19. Poothkalan
20. Begampur
21. Harevali
22. Auchandi

23. Ladpur
24. Kanjhawala
25. Nankheri
26. Ujwa
27. Daryapur Khurd
28. Nangli Sakrawati
29. Roshanpura
30. Kharkhari Nahar
31. Kanganleri
32. Dailatpur
33. Kharkhari Rond
34. Samas-pur Khalsa
35. Darbi
36. Jaffarpur
37. Malipur
38. Jharodakalan
39. Bindapur
40. Karawal Nagar
41. Gharoli.

No agricultural land was allotted in village  
Asola.

(b) According to information available,  
such complaints were not received by the  
Delhi Administration.

(c) and (d). Question does not arise.

[English]

### **Loan to Individual for Construction of Houses**

9112. SHRI RAMACHANDRA VEERAPPA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the authority/agency that provides funds/capital to the individuals/cooperative societies/corporate bodies/legal entities for construction of residential houses;

(b) the authority under which it lends money;

(c) whether interest rate charged from loans various from individual to individual and legal entity to another one;

(d) if so, the rationale behind such variation;

(e) whether it passes on its burden of tax on interest to the loanees; and

(f) if so, the legal provision under which it passes on such burden to the loanee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). Various housing finance institutions in the public and private sector, banking sector, etc. provide housing loans to housing agencies, cooperative societies, individuals, private builders etc. Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO) is a fully Government owned company operating according to the lending guidelines of Central Government. The operations of other housing finance institutions are subject to the requirements of the laws and regularisations under which they are constituted, and the lending and operational norms prescribed by National Housing Bank.

(c) and (d). The interest rates are fixed by HUDCO, keeping in view inter-alia, income group, ceiling cost, the quantum of loan and period of repayment and are applied uniformly, with allowance for metropolitan and hilly areas. The other housing finance institutions generally charge uniform interest rates for different loans slabs.

(e) and (f). Under the provisions of Interest Tax Act, 1974 which was revived in 1991, interest tax is levied at the rate of 3% on the gross interest income accruing or arising to a "Credit institution". The same Act authorises the credit institutions to pass on the interest tax burden to the loans.

### **R & D by Indian Companies**

9113. SHRI BAPU HARI CHAURE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Indian companies have tried to develop their own research and development skills and adopt imported technologies to suit Indian conditions;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, whether the Government propose to make it obligatory for the Indian Companies to do so?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) to (c). Over 1200 Indian Companies have set up their own In-House R&D Units. Out of these, there are about 350 in Chemical and Allied Industries, about 250 in Electrical and Electronics Industries, 225 in Mechanical Industries, 300 in processing industries and about 75 in Agro industries. The objectives of these In-house R&D units are primarily to provide technical and technological support to the manufacturing units and also to develop



skills and adopt imported technologies to suit the Indian conditions. The in-house R&D units have employed over 65000 R&D personnel and have created infrastructural facilities, such as, sophisticated instruments, pilot plants, proto-type design and development facilities for R&D. The R&D expenditure incurred by the in-house R&D units is estimated to be nearly Rs. 825 crore during 1991-92.

### **Corruption Charges Against IAS Officers**

9114. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Bureau of Investigation is required to obtain permission from the controlling Ministry in case it wants to register case against some I.A.S. Officers on the charge of corruption and other irregularities;

(b) the details of the cases in respect of which the C.B.I. has sought permission from the concerned Ministries to register cases against I.A.S. Officers; and

(c) the action the C.B.I. takes in case the grant of permission to register cases is delayed/not granted by the concerned Ministry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

### **Use of Hindi in Technical Departments**

9115. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the technical departments

have more than 80% officers having work knowledge of Hindi;

(b) if so, the steps being taken to publicise and ensure acceptance of research/discussion papers in Hindi in all the seminars, conferences, workshops which are being fully/partly funded by the Government Departments or its R&D centres and undertakings;

(c) the details of policy of various technical departments to ensure acceptance of research papers in Hindi in international conferences; and

(d) whether there is any cell to hear grievances in regard to violation of rules for progressive use of Hindi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) Yes, Sir, most of the technical departments have 80% officers possessing working knowledge of Hindi.

(b) and (c). These departments provide partial or full financial support for holding seminars, symposia, conferences and workshops organised by various Universities, Research Institutions, Societies, etc. Language for papers to be presented and for deliberations is determined by the organisers. However, instructions have already been issued to encourage the presentation of research papers etc. in Hindi.

(d) Separate Hindi section are functioning in these departments to supervise and look after the work related to progressive use of Hindi. In addition Quarterly Meetings of the Official Language Implementation Committee are held regularly to evaluate and assess the use of Hindi in these departments and to look into grievances, if any.

**Selection of Candidates for Civil Services**

9116. DR. VASANT NIWRUTTI  
PAWAR:  
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR:  
SHRIMATISHEELA GAUTAM:  
SHRI RATILAL VARMA:

(c) the number of SC/ST candidates among those appeared in the Examinations;

(d) the details of candidates selected for Indian Administrative Services, State-wise;

(e) the details of candidates selected with rural background; and

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(f) the steps the Government propose to take to encourage students with rural background?

(a) the number of candidates appeared in Civil Services Examinations from each State during the last three years;

(b) the details of candidates selected to various Central services;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (a) to (f). Statement I to V are attached.

**STATEMENT - I**

*State-wise No. of candidates appeared in Civil Services (Preliminary) Examination.*

| Sl. No. | State/U.T.        | 1989  | 1990  | 1991  |
|---------|-------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1.      | Andhra Pradesh    | 8327  | 16608 | 9988  |
| 2.      | Arunachal Pradesh | 54    | 144   | 69    |
| 3.      | Assam             | 852   | 1893  | 870   |
| 4.      | Bihar             | 10135 | 17037 | 11501 |
| 5.      | Gujarat           | 1460  | 3266  | 1735  |
| 6.      | Himachal Pradesh  | 704   | 1279  | 765   |
| 7.      | Jammu & Kashmir   | 770   | 971   | 536   |
| 8.      | Kerala            | 2571  | 4003  | 1984  |
| 9.      | Karnataka         | 3744  | 8276  | 4157  |
| 10.     | Manipur           | 351   | 564   | 488   |
| 11.     | Mizoram           | 74    | 137   | 58    |
| 12.     | Meghalaya         | 337   | 537   | 414   |

| <i>Sl. No.</i> | <i>State/U. T.</i> | <i>1989</i> | <i>1990</i> | <i>1991</i> |
|----------------|--------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 13.            | Madhya Pradesh     | 3553        | 5971        | 4120        |
| 14.            | Maharashtra        | 6647        | 11757       | 6461        |
| 15.            | Nagaland           | 156         | 264         | 197         |
| 16.            | Orissa             | 2951        | 4707        | 2980        |
| 17.            | Rajasthan          | 5578        | 8306        | 5593        |
| 18.            | Sikkim             | 102         | 205         | 94          |
| 19.            | Tripura            | 44          | 227         | 117         |
| 20.            | Tamil Nadu         | 5489        | 11835       | 5755        |
| 21.            | U.P.               | 12030       | 21436       | 18756       |
| 22.            | U.T.               | 20722       | 34390       | 21236       |
| 23.            | West Bengal        | 3229        | 5291        | 2964        |

*Statewise No. of Appeared Candidates in C.S. (M) Exam. 1989.1990, 1991.*

| <i>State</i>     | <i>1989</i> | <i>1990</i> | <i>1991*</i> |
|------------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| Andhra Pradesh   | 852         | 1002        | 841          |
| Assam            | 163         | 176         | 170          |
| Bihar            | 1037        | 896         | 980          |
| Himachal Pradesh | 70          | 62          | 63           |
| Gujarat          | 142         | 148         | 142          |
| Jammu & Kashmir  | 36          | 47          | 39           |
| Karnataka        | 195         | 246         | 192          |
| Kerala           | 86          | 126         | 103          |
| Madhya Pradesh   | 284         | 291         | 352          |

| <i>State</i>      | <i>1989</i> | <i>1990</i> | <i>1991*</i> |
|-------------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| Maharashtra       | 355         | 417         | 400          |
| Orissa            | 264         | 298         | 295          |
| Rajasthan         | 603         | 630         | 562          |
| Tamil Nadu        | 223         | 296         | 257          |
| Union Territories | 3414        | 3636        | 3805         |
| Uttar Pradesh     | 1422        | 1552        | 19531        |
| West Bengal       | 262         | 292         | 272          |

\* Figures for the C.S. (Main) Exam \*1991 are provisional.

#### STATEMENT - I or II

| <i>Name of the Service</i>        | <i>Candidates allotted on the basis of Examination held in 1988, 1989 &amp; 1990</i> |             |             |
|-----------------------------------|--|-------------|-------------|
|                                   | <i>1988</i>  | <i>1989</i> | <i>1990</i> |
| <i>Central Services Group 'A'</i> |  |             |             |
| 1. IFS                            | 10   | 12          | 15          |
| 2. P & TFAS                       | 21   | 18          | 25          |
| 3. IAAS                           | 20   | 20          | 30          |
| 4. IC & CES                       | 60   | 58          | 74          |
| 5. IDAS                           | 12   | 12          | 25          |
| 6. IRS                            | 150  | 150         | 125         |
| 7. IOFS                           | 30   | 30          | 30          |
| 8. I. POSTAL                      | 35   | 15          | 15          |
| 9. ICAS                           | 8  | 4           | 9           |
| 10. IRTS                          | 35   | 42          | 38          |

*Name of the Service**Candidates allotted on the basis of  
Examination held in 1988, 1989 & 1990*

|  | 1988 | 1989 | 1990 |
|--|------|------|------|
|--|------|------|------|

|          |    |    |    |
|----------|----|----|----|
| 11. IRAS | 29 | 25 | 21 |
|----------|----|----|----|

|          |    |   |    |
|----------|----|---|----|
| 12. IRPS | 14 | - | 15 |
|----------|----|---|----|

|         |   |   |   |
|---------|---|---|---|
| 13. RPF | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|---------|---|---|---|

|          |   |    |    |
|----------|---|----|----|
| 14. IDES | 8 | 12 | 11 |
|----------|---|----|----|

|         |    |    |    |
|---------|----|----|----|
| 15. IIS | 20 | 23 | 46 |
|---------|----|----|----|

|         |    |   |    |
|---------|----|---|----|
| 16. CTS | 27 | 6 | 12 |
|---------|----|---|----|

|          |    |    |   |
|----------|----|----|---|
| 17. CISF | 62 | 62 | 9 |
|----------|----|----|---|

*Central Services Group 'B'*

|         |    |    |   |
|---------|----|----|---|
| 18. CSS | 51 | 33 | 9 |
|---------|----|----|---|

|          |   |   |   |
|----------|---|---|---|
| 19. RBSS | 3 | 4 | 1 |
|----------|---|---|---|

|          |    |    |   |
|----------|----|----|---|
| 20. AFHQ | 15 | 16 | - |
|----------|----|----|---|

|         |    |    |    |
|---------|----|----|----|
| 21. CAS | 40 | 70 | 52 |
|---------|----|----|----|

|                  |    |    |    |
|------------------|----|----|----|
| 22. DANI (CIVIL) | 25 | 15 | 15 |
|------------------|----|----|----|

|          |   |   |   |
|----------|---|---|---|
| 23. DANT | 5 | 5 | 5 |
|----------|---|---|---|

|                         |   |   |   |
|-------------------------|---|---|---|
| 24. PONDICHERRY (CIVIL) | 2 | - | - |
|-------------------------|---|---|---|

|                          |   |   |   |
|--------------------------|---|---|---|
| 25. PONDICHERRY (POLICE) | 3 | - | 3 |
|--------------------------|---|---|---|

|         |   |   |   |
|---------|---|---|---|
| 26. CBI | - | 5 | 2 |
|---------|---|---|---|

**STATEMENT - III**

*Number of SC/ST Candidates who have Appeared in Civil Services (Preliminary) and (Main) Examinations during the Last Three Years.*

| <i>Year</i> | <i>S.C. Candidates</i> |              | <i>S.T. Candidates</i> |              |
|-------------|------------------------|--------------|------------------------|--------------|
|             | <i>CS (P)</i>          | <i>CS(M)</i> | <i>CS (P)</i>          | <i>CS(M)</i> |
| 1989        | 18417                  | 1612         | 5427                   | 759          |
| 1990        | 29320                  | 1465         | 7874                   | 725          |
| *1991       | 21403                  | 1512         | 6125                   | 751          |

\* Figures for the year 1991 are tentative and are subject to slight revision.

**STATEMENT - IV**

| <i>Name of State</i> | <i>No. of IAS Probationers selected on the basis of Civil Services Examination held in 1988, 1989, 1990.</i> |             |             |
|----------------------|--|-------------|-------------|
|                      | <i>1988</i>  | <i>1989</i> | <i>1990</i> |
| Andhra Pradesh       | 9  | 10          | 10          |
| Assam                | 1  | 1           | -           |
| Gujarat              | 24   | 25          | 18          |
| Haryana              | 4  | 4           | 5           |
| Himachal Pradesh     | -  | 1           | -           |
| Jammu & Kashmir      | 1  | 1           | -           |
| Karnataka            | 1  | 2           | 6           |
| Kerala               | -  | 2           | 4           |
| Madhya Pradesh       | 7  | 2           | 7           |
| Maharashtra          | 5  | 8           | 5           |
| Manipur              | 2  | 1           | 1           |
| Meghalaya            | 1  | —           | -           |

| <i>Name of the Service</i>                               | <i>Candidates allotted on the basis of Examination held in 1988, 1989 &amp; 1990</i> |             |             |
|--|--|-------------|-------------|
|  | <i>1988</i>  | <i>1989</i> | <i>1990</i> |
| Nagaland   | 1  | -           | 1           |
| Orissa   | 3  | -           | 2           |
| Punjab   | 3  | 4           | 4           |
| Rajasthan  | 10   | 6           | 8           |
| Sikkim   | -  | -           | -           |
| Tamil Nadu   | 5  | 3           | 7           |
| Tripura  | -  | -           | -           |
| Uttar Pradesh  | 221  | 23          | 20          |
| West Bengal  | 1  | 3           | 1           |
| Union Territories including Arunachal Pradesh & Mizoram. | 10   | 9           | 7           |

**STATEMENT - V**

There are no universally accepted criteria for classifying candidates into rural and urban categories. The UPSC is expected to select best available candidates and is also to ensure equal opportunities for all eligible candidates. It is, therefore, not possible to identify successful candidates at the C.S.E. with rural background/urban background.

2. The following steps taken by Government encourage candidates with rural background to compete at the examination:-

- (i) The upper age limit for the Civil Services Examination has been increased from 26 to 28 years. For the 1992 Examination the upper age limit has been fixed at 33 years.

- (ii) The maximum attempts permissible at the examination has been raised from 3 to 4. For the 1992 Examination 5th attempt has been allowed.

- (iii) Marks for the General knowledge paper is limited to only 1/3 of the total marks both in the Preliminary and the Mains examination.

- (iv) Since, 1979, candidates are permitted to answer papers in any of the languages included VIIIth Schedule of the Constitution, on addition to English.

- (v) In the Interview test, candidates are permitted to answer questions in the language of their choice.

- (vi) The marks for Interview Test have been reduced since from 22% of the aggregate in 1979 to 12%. Further, there are no minimum qualifying marks for the interview.

#### **Construction of Houses for SCs/STs**

9117. SHRI SHASHI PRAKASH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Administration had selected 5 modern villages for construction of houses for SC/ST categories and landless persons under the National Rural Employment Scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the applicants have deposited the funds with the District Rural Development Agency (Delhi Administration)

for construction of houses;

(d) whether the construction work has commenced; and

(e) if not, the time by which it is likely to be commenced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY: (a) and (b). District Rural Development Agency (DRDA), Delhi had formulated a scheme for construction of 250 houses on the plots allotted to SCs/STs and landless families of five villages (one in each block of Delhi) by the Panchayat Department of Delhi Administration. One room and a kitchen was to be constructed with the total cost amounting to Rs. 12,500/- per unit for which the mode of funding was as under:-

|         |  |              |
|---------|--|--------------|
| (i)     | Contribution from the National Rural Employment Programme (NREP).                | Rs. 5000/-   |
| (ii)    | Construction subsidy from the Social Welfare Department of Delhi Administration. | Rs. 2,000/-  |
| (iii)   | Construction subsidy from Panchayat Department of Delhi Administration.          | Rs. 500/-    |
| (iv)    | Beneficiary's own contribution/Bank loan.  | Rs. 5,000/-  |
| Total:- |  | Rs. 12,500/- |

(c) Out of 250 beneficiaries, only 77 beneficiaries, only 77 beneficiaries deposited Rs. 3.85 lakhs at the rate of Rs. 5,000/- each with the DRDA, Delhi as beneficiary's own contribution for construction of the houses.

(d) and (e). The construction of the

house was started in the year 1984-85, but could not be completed because the full contribution from the beneficiaries was not received by the DRDA, Delhi. These houses remained incomplete until the Governing Body of DRDA, Delhi in its meeting on 29.1.1991 decided to hand over these



incomplete houses to the allottees along with the material purchased for the purpose.

### 9. Funds for Construction of DDA Flats

9118. SHRIMADAN LAL KHURANA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the funds allocated for construction of DDA flats during the last three years; category-wise and year-wise;

(b) the details of the funds which remain unutilised/in-expanded, year-wise and category-wise with reasons therefore;

(c) the funds earmarked for the construction of flats under New Pattern Scheme 1979 in 1992-93 category-wise and how does this compare with the previous three years; and

(d) the targets of flats to be constructed in the next three years including 1992, category-wise and location-wise.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

### Grants for Construction of Market Buildings in Kerala

9119. SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) Will the Minister of Municipalities of the States are given grants for building markets;

(b) whether applications from Municipalities of Kottayam and Emakulam districts of Kerala are pending in this regard; and

(c) if so, the stage at which the matter stands at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Does not arise.

### Uranium in Uttar Pradesh

9120. SHRI V.N. SHARMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Uranium has been discovered in Sorai, district Lalitpur of Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the steps likely to be taken by the Government for mining of Uranium and the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Atomic Minerals Division (AMD) of the Department of Atomic Energy is carrying out geological investigations to assess the economic viability of the occurrence. Any decision in respect of the mining of the deposit can be taken only on completion of the investigations and evaluation of the results.

[Translation]

### Backward Districts under 'C' Category

9121. SHRI VISHWANATH SHASTRI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of backward districts declared under category 'C' in the entire country, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government propose to formulate any special scheme for such districts;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the number of districts likely to be covered thereunder?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) the number of 'C' category districts in the country State-wise is as follows:-

|     |                |    |
|-----|----------------|----|
| 1.  | Andhra Pradesh | 13 |
| 2.  | Bihar          | 6  |
| 3.  | Gujarat        | 7  |
| 4.  | Haryana        | 4  |
| 5.  | Kerala         | 2  |
| 6.  | Karnataka      | 7  |
| 7.  | Madhya Pradesh | 19 |
| 8.  | Maharashtra    | 10 |
| 9.  | Punjab         | 2  |
| 10. | Rajasthan      | 7  |
| 11. | Tamil Nadu     | 9  |
| 12. | Uttar Pradesh  | 21 |
| 13. | West Bengal    | 5  |

(b) to (d). A number of State Government are offering various incentives for industrialisation of back areas. The Central Government supplement their efforts wherever possible.

### **Arrangement for Storing of Foodgrains**

9122. SHRI JAGMEET SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Public distribution system in the country have any proper arrangements for storing the food-grains to fulfil the demand of the poor people;

(b) if so, the total storage capacity available with them till the end of 1991; and

(c) if not, the steps proposed to be taken to have proper storage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTIONS (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) to (c). Yes Sir. The Food Corporation of India (FCI), the Central Warehousing Corporation and various State Warehousing Corporations provide storage capacity for foodgrains. The aggregate storage capacity as on 31.12.1991 was 28.26 million tonnes with FCI and State Governments and other agencies.

Storage facilities at Taluk/block/village level are provided by Cooperative under the purview of Ministry of Agriculture and the State Governments. Ministry of Rural Development is also implement in a scheme for construction of rural godowns at block/village level through state Government Agencies. Food Corporation of India proposes to construct an additional capacity of one million tonnes during the Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-97) for meeting the future requirements including storage capacity needed in remote, hilly and other inaccessible areas. Central Warehousing Corporation and State Warehousing Corporations also have plans to enhance their total storage capacity by 1.25 million tonnes and 1.15 million

tonnes respectively during the Eighth Five Year Plan period.

Under the revamped PDS, Governments propose to create additional storage capacity of about 3.3 lakh tonnes in the identified areas.

[English]

### **Candidates Appearing in Civil Services Examination**

9123. SHRI ANAND RATNA MAURYA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4300 dated December 18, 1991 and its annexure and state:

(a) whether the UPSC maintains any ration between the number of candidates appearing and declared successful in a particular subject;

(b) if so, the reasons for maintaining such a percentage where the candidates for a few subjects get the maximum benefit;

(c) if not, the reasons for selecting maximum candidates from History, Pol. Science, Sociology etc;

(d) whether the Government propose to prepare a merit list common for all candidates based on marks obtained in both the papers rather than considering optional subjects during the examination of 1992;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the steps being taken to remove this faulty system of selection?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (a) to (f). The Union Public Service Commission do not maintain any subject-wise ration in the

selection of candidates for the Civil Services (Main) Examination on the basis of the Civil Services (Preliminary) Examination. The results of the Civil Services (Preliminary) Examination are finalised on the basis of the aggregate marks obtained and the Optional subject and not merely the optional subject. The number of candidate qualifying with History, Political Science, Sociology etc. is comparatively larger not because of any subject-wise ration but because of the fact that the number of candidates offering these optional subjects is larger as compared to the number of candidates taking other optional subjects.

### **Clearance to Projects Reports of Growth Centres**

9124. SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of project reports of growth centre schemes pending with the Union Government;

(b) the reasons for not clearing these projects;

(c) the number of projects pertaining to West Bengal; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken to clear the pending projects at the earliest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) and (b). Out of 48 project reports received from the State Governments under the Growth Centre Scheme, 22 project reports have been appraised and approved. The remaining 26 reports are with the various lead agencies for appraisal. The lead Agencies have sought additional information/clarification from the State Governments.

(c) and (d). West Bengal has been allotted

3 Growth Centres. The State Government have not submitted the project reports in respect of these growth centres.

### **Private Sector In Space Projects**

9125. SHRI B. DEVARAJAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to involve Private Sector in space projects in view of the increasing problems in the procurement of critical components for space programmes; and

(b) if so, the details of the Private Sector companies involved in the space programmes so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) As a Policy, the Department of Space has always involved the Indian Industry—both from public and private sectors—for its requirements. Depending on the interest and capability/potential, the industry is selected for close cooperation with the Space Programmes. Department of Space Projects and Programmes, through supplies of parts, products and services, and amongst these, the private sector is predominant.

(b) A list of Industries from Private sector, contributing to the Indian Space Programme is given below:

1. Andhra Sugars, Tanuku
2. Asiatic Oxygen, Madras
3. Echjay Industries, Rajkot
4. Ferrodie, Bombay
5. Godrej & Boyee, Bombay

6. General Optics Asia Limited, Pondicherry

7. Indian High Vacuum, Bangalore

8. Indian Vinyl Products, Bombay

9. Larsen and Toubro, Bombay

10. Machine Tools, Aids & Reconditions, Hyderabad

11. Madras Industrial Linings, Madras

12. Micropack, Bangalore.

13. Mukund Iron and Steel Works, Bombay

14. Optomech Engineers, Hyderabad

15. Prabhakar Products, Madras

16. Sita Electronics, Hyderabad

17. Speck Systems, Hyderabad

18. Sundaram Industries, Madurai

19. Tata Electric Company, Bombay

20. Walchandnagar Industries, Walchandnagar

### **Production of Colour Picture Tubes**

9126. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the present installed capacity for production of colour picture tubes in the country; and

(b) the extent of indigenisation of colour picture tubes that is possible with present investment?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA):** (a) The present installed capacity for production of colour picture tubes in the country is 17.5 lakhs per annum.

(b) With the present investment, the import content in colour picture tubes on c.i.f. basis is 60%. After indigenisation of glass parts for which two plants are being set up, the import content will come down to around 30%. The present installed capacity of colour picture tubes is sufficient to meet the requirement of C.T.V. industry.

#### **Encroachments on Roads and Bylanes of Colonies**

**9127. SHRISURYANARAYAN YAVAV:** Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether encroachments have been made on roads and bylanes of colonies in North-West Zone of Delhi;

(b) if so, the details of the colonies where encroachments have come up and the steps taken to remove the same;

(c) the details of the colonies that are without details; and

(d) the time by which the drains are likely to be constructed in those colonies particularly in Shalimar Bagh?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As reported by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi, on detailed survey of the colonies in North-West Zone of Delhi, where encroachments have been made on roads and bylanes, has been done. However

the encroachments are reported to be mostly of temporary nature in the form of lawns/greenery by extending boundary walls or construction of barbed wire fencing and khokas/stalls etc. and are removable without any notice under the provisions of Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957. M.C.D. takes regular action to remove these encroachments along with police in various areas under its jurisdiction.

(c) Municipal Corporation Delhi reports that storm water drains exist in all colonies which are maintained by the MCD, however certain colonies like Shalimar Bagh, which are maintained by Delhi Development Authority, have not been provided with this facility.

(d) Action is being taken by Municipal Corporation of Delhi to provide the requisite facility in the area.

#### **Manufacturing Defects in Onida T.V.**

**9128. SHRI RAMDEW RAM:** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of colour T.V. sets model-8888 manufactured and marketed by M/s Onida during the year 1989 have been found to be defective and the number of complaints to this effect pending with C/MD Badarpur, Delhi;

(b) whether the buyers have to face a lot of difficulties as the company is usually reluctant to rectify these defects and consumers are forced to bring such defective sets to the workshop at too high a cost; if so, the reasons therefore;

(c) whether after entering into Annual Service contract the complaints are not attended to expeditiously resulting in the expiry of the contract period and thus compelling the customers to renew the contract; and

(d) if so, the remedial steps proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) and (b). The model 8888 Colour TV was introduced by ONIDA Group of Companies in November, 1987. They continued to manufacture this model in 1988 and 1989 after which it was replaced by a successor model. During this period, they manufactured and marketed approximately 1,50,000 colour television sets of this model. No specific complaints has been received by the Department of Electronics in this regard;

(c) and (d). Under the Consumer Protection Act, 1986, a three tier quasi-judicial machinery at district, state and national level for redressal of consumer grievances has been set up. A consumer Interface Cell is also operating in the Department of Electronics which takes up the complaints from Consumers directly with the manufactures of consumer electronic items. After-sales-service during the warranty period is provided free of charge by TV companies. After this period, a customer can either enter into an annual service contract with the company or seek repairs from service centres/dealers/individual service technicians. If any consumer considers that any TV company/dealer is not attending to service satisfactorily during warranty or annual contract or that the service charges are unreasonable, he can seek redressal of his grievances through the machinery set up under the Consumer Protection Act, 1986.

#### **Cases Registered by C.B.I. in Bihar**

9129. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases relating to Bihar registered by the C.B.I. during the last three years, year-wise; and

(b) the number of such pending cases as on April, 1, 1989?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) The number of cases relating to Bihar, registered by the C.B.I. during the last three years, is as follows:-

|      |    |
|------|----|
| 1989 | 93 |
| 1990 | 92 |
| 1991 | 96 |

(b) As on 1.4.1989, 85 such cases were pending investigation.

[Translation]

#### **Growth Centres in Gujarat**

9130. SHRI MAHESH KANODIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the facilities proposed to be provided to the growth centres Gujarat;

(b) whether these Growth centers in Gujarat have not been provided facilities so far as a result of which these are not functioning properly; and

(c) the names of the districts in Gujarat where growth centres have not been set up so far and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) to (c). Under the Growth Centre scheme announced in June, 1988, Gujarat has been allotted three growth centres to be located one each in the districts of Banaskantha, Bharuch and Kutch. The selected growth centres would be provided with basic infrastructural facilities like power, water, telecommunication, etc, for attracting

industries to these areas. The Scheme would be implemented during the Eighth Five Year Plan.

[English]

#### **Vanaspati Plant in Rajasthan**

9131. SHRIMATIVASUNDHARARAJE:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up a Vanaspati plant in Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the proposed installed capacity of that plant;

(c) the employment generation capacity of that proposed Vanaspati plant; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Does not arise.

[Translation]

#### **Unauthorised Construction in Government Accommodation**

9132. SHRI BARE LAL JATAV: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given on April 1, 92 to USQ No. 5497 and state:

(a) whether the Government have issued notices to the Government employees for removing unauthorised additions made in Government accommodations; and

(b) if so, the number of employees to whom the notices have been issued with particular reference to the residents of Kalibari and Mandir Marg?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A total of 236 notices have been issued apart from 45 issued in Kalibari and Mandir areas.

[English]

#### **Regularisation of Unauthorised Colonies in Trasyamuna Area**

9133. SHRI RATILAL VARMA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the unauthorised colonies in trans-Yamuna areas which have been approved till date;

(b) whether there is any proposal for providing sewerage system in these colonies; and

(c) if so, the time by which the work is likely to start and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) As per the statement attached.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) As reported by Delhi Water Supply & Sewage Disposal undertaking, the work is likely to be completed by the end of Eighth Five Year Plan, i.e. upto 1997 subject to availability of funds.

**STATEMENT**

List of unauthorised subsequently regularised colonies situated in Trans-Yamuna area:-

*Under M.C.D.*

1. Pandit Park
2. Radhey Puri
3. Shiv Puri
4. Chander Nagar & Silver park
5. Hazara park
6. Anarkali part (Gobindpura group)
7. Golden park
8. Lachman park
9. Indra park
10. Gopal park
11. Ram Nagar
12. Gian park
13. Krishna Nagar (Block A,B,C,D,E,F,G & K Extn.)
14. Gopal park (Remaining area)
15. Gian park (Remaining area)
16. Anarkali South
17. Chandu park (including Aram park)
18. New Laylipur
19. Anarkali & Extn. (including part of South Anarkali)
20. New Layallpur Extn.

*Under M.C.D.*

21. Anarkali old
22. New Anarkali
23. Pandit park Extn.
24. New Krishna Nagar
25. Shiv puri Extn.
26. Arjun Nagar (West)
27. Chander Nagar (West)
28. Shastri park
29. Indra park (Remaining area)
30. Krishna Nagar Extn. (East)
31. Shastri park group of colonies (Satnam park) Delated part.
32. South Gandhi Nagar
33. Kailsah Nagar
34. Sarawati Bhandar
35. Bagicichi phool singh
36. Sham Block
37. Ghas Mandi
38. Multani Mohalla
39. Bhola Nath Nagar I
40. Shalimar park
41. Goverdhan Behari colony
42. Bhola Nath Nagar (East)
43. Bhola Nath Nagar (Delated portion)



Under M.C.D.

44. Bhola Nath Nagar (West)
45. Bhola Nath Nagar II
46. North Gandhi Nagar & Kailash Nagar
47. Dharam pura
48. Raghubarpura
49. Sham park
50. Ranjit park
51. Chand Mohalla & Extn.
52. Moh. Ram Nagar
53. Raghubar pura (Remaining area)
54. Raghubar pura I & II
55. Ajit Nagar
56. Subash Mohalla
57. Gian Nagar
58. Seelam pur (West)
59. Jain Mohalla
60. Singar pur
61. Kapoor Basti
62. Arjun Mohalla
63. Anand Mohalla
64. Kailash Nagar
65. Amar Mohalla
66. Vishwas Nagar

Under M.C.D.

67. Vishwas Nagar (delated area)
68. Diahi Mohalla
69. Bhola Nath Nagar (Extn).
70. Mahavir Block
71. Ram Block
72. Azad Nagar A
73. Azad Naagar B
74. Azad Nagar C
75. Shanker Nagar A
76. Shanker Nagar B
77. Raj Garh
78. East Azad Nagar
79. 'R' Bldg. North Gandhi Nagar
80. Azad Nagar (West)
81. Jawala Nagar
82. Jawala, Nagar, Mukesh Ngr. (remaining areas)
83. Jawala Nagar Exten.
84. Mukesh Nagar Jawala Nagar
85. Janta Colony circular road
86. Gobind pura
87. New Govind pura
88. Rashid Market
89. Baldav Park

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*Under M.C.D.*

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90. Sham Nagar
  91. New Gobind pura (remaining area)
  92. Baldev park East
  93. Chawla park
  94. Jitter Nagar
  95. New Rashid Market. Extn.
  96. Rashid Mkt. Extn.
  97. Ganesh park
  98. Brij pura (part )
  99. Shahi Masjid
  100. Ram Nagar
  101. British India colony
  102. Ram Nagar Loni Road
  103. Mansarover park
  104. British India colony(Exten).
  105. Mansarovar park Extn.(part).
  106. Ram Nagar Extn. Mandoli Road
  107. Modern Shahdara and New Modern Shaadara
  108. Kuldeep Nagar
  109. Moti park
  110. Hari park
  111. Navin Shahdara
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*Under M.C.D.*

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112. Rohtas Nagar
  113. Kabool, Nagar
  114. Subash park
  115. P.R. Block & AR Block
  116. Dwarka puri & Uidan park
  117. Panchsheel Garden Exted.
  118. Panchsheel Garden
  119. Mohan park Navin Shahdara
  120. Navin Shahdara East Extn.
  121. Rohtas Nagar Extn.
  122. Subash park South
  123. Subash Park Extn. & West (part)
  124. West Rohtas Nagar
  125. Gorkah park colony
  126. Gorkh park East
  127. Ghaju colony
  128. Partap pura
  129. Baberpur Extn. East (East & West Baberpur)
  130. Kanti Nagar
  131. Shastri Nagar on Patparganj Rd.
  132. Laxmi Market (West)
  133. New Lahor Mohalla
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Under M.C.D.

134. Arjun Nagar
135. Brijji puri (New & old)
136. Radhey Sham park
137. Anarkali Garden
138. Radhey Sham park Extn.
139. Gobind park
140. Radhey puri plots 1-16
141. Radhey puri Extn.No. I & II
142. Balbir NagarExtn.
143. Balbir Nagar
144. Shivaji Park Extn.
145. Raj Garh Mohalla Exten.
146. Raj garh Mohalla Extn. I & II
147. Shankar Nagar Extn.
148. Shanti mohalla
149. Durga puri colony
150. Ram Nagar Extn. (East)
151. Chander Lok
152. Anarkali South Extn.
153. Old Gobind puri Extn.
154. Valmiki colony
155. Jagat puri
156. West Gorkah park

Under M.C.D.

157. Krishanapuri
158. Arjun park
159. Sarojini Park
160. Sarojini Naydu park
161. Sunder park
162. Eani Garden
163. Jagiwan Nagar
164. Jagat puri
165. Godha puri
166. Kanti Nagar Extn.
167. Shri Ram Nagar
168. Jyoti Colony
169. Arya Nagar
- TRANSFERRED FROM DDA*
170. Durgapuri Extn. & Hardev puri
171. Nathu colony
172. Ashok Nagar
173. Vill. Garhi Manndi Extn.
174. Ganwari Extn.
175. Bhajanpuri (Blocks ABCD)
176. Subhash Mohalla
177. Maujpur vill., Extn.
178. Kachi colony

Under M.C.D.

179. Vijay colony
180. Harkeshu Nagar.
181. Arvind Nagar
182. Arvind Nagar Block ADJHC
183. Jagjit Nagar
184. 'K' Block North Ghonda
185. Jai Prakash Mohalla
186. Brahmpuri X Block
187. Kartar Nagar
188. Brahmpuri Harijan colony
189. Village Ghonda Extn.
190. Zafrabad
191. Chauhan Banger
192. Jagliwan Nagar
193. Bhaga Singh colony
194. Naya Gaon Extn.
195. Pandav Nagar Patparganj Road
196. Mohalla Subash
197. Mohanpuri
198. Ambedkar Basti
199. Gautam puri
200. Kaitwara & Extn.
201. Shastri Park Block ABC

Under M.C.D.

202. Shastri park near Seelampur
203. Noor-Elahi colony
204. Vill Shakarpur & Extn.  
(including Harijan Basti)
205. Dayanand Block (including DA Blk.)
206. Sunder Block
207. Ganesh Nagar (including
  - i. Ganesh Nagar (I) Extn.
  - ii. Ganesh Nagar (II) Extn.
208. Shakarpur Block 'A' to 'H'  
(including Shakarpur Master Block Shakarpur Block R)
209. School Block I & II
210. Upadhyay Block
211. Shakarpur WA Block
212. Shakarpur WB Block
213. Nanakpuri Shakarpur
214. Two Rows of plots Shakarpur
215. Viahwas Nagar Extn.
216. Basti Bhikam Singh
217. Ganesh Nagar II & Extn.
218. Kundan Nagar Extn. Patparganj Rd.
219. Krishan Kunj
220. Guru Amar Dass Nagar
221. Guru Nanakpuri

Under M.C.D.

222. Arjun park Block A to H  
 223. East Guru Angad Nagar  
 224. West Guru Angad Nagar  
 225. Guru Angad Nagar  
 226. Guru Ram Dass Nagar  
 227. Laxmi Nagar  
 228. Vijay Block Laxmi Nagar  
 229. Jagat Ram Park Laxmi Nagar  
 230. Laxmi area Block 'H' to 'F'  
 231. Ramesh Nagar (park)  
 232. Laxmi Nagar Block 'PP'  
 233. Lakita Park  
 234. Vishakarma park  
 235. Laxmi Nagar 'H' block  
 236. Narain Nagar  
 237. Laxmi Nagar 'Z' block  
 238. West Jyoti Nagar Extn.  
 239. East Vinod Nagar  
 240. Acharaya Niketan  
 241. Shashi Garden  
 242. Samstipur Extn.  
 243. Janata Garden  
 244. Pratap Nagar

Under M.C.D.

245. Pandav Nagar (Block EF & D)  
 246. Vill. Mandavali Extn.  
 247. Vinod Nagar (Kumaon Squire  
 248. Arjun Ngr. (Lehri colony) East  
 249. Subash park Extn.  
 250. Village Khera & Extn.  
 251. Brahampuri  
 252. Luxmi Nagar Block 'A' to 'P'

**Amount Sanctioned by Hldco**

9134. SHRIDHARAMABHIKSHAM: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount sanctioned by HUDCO for Andhra Pradesh for the years 1991-92 and 1992-93; and

(b) the number of houses proposed to be constructed with HUDCO assistance in the State in the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M ARUNACHALAM): (a) During the year 1991-92 HYDCO sanctioned a loan amount of Rs. 119. 45 crores to various housing agencies in Andhra Pradesh. So far no amount has been sanctioned during the current year.

(b) Number of house can be decided after decision is taken about the amount to be allotted.

[Translation]

**Promotion of Industries in Bihar**

9135. SHRI SIMON MARANDI. Will the Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the government propose to announce a separate policy for promotion of small scale industries and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government propose to set up tool-rooms in the most backward area of Bihar in order to promote industries in those areas;

(c) if so, the names of places where tool-rooms are likely to be set up with foreign assistance during 1991-93 in various parts of the country; and

(d) the details of expenditure likely to be incurred on each tool-room?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) The New Industrial Policy for Small Scale Sector already laid in the Parliament on 6.8.91 envisages to impart more

vitality and growth impetus to this sector to enable it to contribute its mite fully to the economy, particularly, in terms of growth of output, employment and exports. However, there is no proposal to announce a separate Policy.

(b) Yes. A Tool Room is proposed to be set up in Jamsedpur in the State of Bihar to upgrade technology of the industries in the area.

(c) Five Tool Rooms are proposed in the country to be set up by Government of India with the Foreign assistance.

1. Jamshedpur (Bihar)
2. Bhubaneswar (Orissa)
3. Indore (Madhya Pradesh)
4. Ahmedabad (Gujarat)
5. Aurangabad (Maharashtra)

(d) The total expenditure likely to be incurred on each tool room as approved by the Cabinet Committee for Expenditure Approval is as follows:

| Tool Room              | Contribution from |                |               | Total   |
|------------------------|-------------------|----------------|---------------|---------|
|                        | State Govt.       | Govt. of India | Foreign Govt. |         |
| (Figures in lacs)      |                   |                |               |         |
| With Danish Assistance |                   |                |               |         |
| 1. Jamshedpur          | 357.00            | 852.00         | 1436.00       | 2645.00 |
| 2. Bhubaneswar         | 357.00            | 852.00         | 1436.00       | 2645.00 |
| With German Assistance |                   |                |               |         |
| 3. Indore              | 547.73            | 827.47         | 1160.25       | 2535.45 |
| 4. Ahmedabad           | 525.00            | 827.47         | 1160.25       | 2512.72 |
| 5. Aurangabad          | 464.00            | 827.47         | 1160.25       | 2451.72 |

### **Uniformity in pay scales of P.As And Stenographers**

9136. SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the payscale of personal Assistants of Ministers have not been revised to Rs. 1640/-;

(b) if so, the reasons for the discrimination in revising the pay scales of second personal Assistants and other Stenographers and not revising the pay scales of Language Personal Assistants; and

(c) the efforts made to bring uniformity in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) to (c). The pay scale of the post of first Personal Assistant in the personal staff of Ministers is Rs. 2000-3500/- and that of second personal Assistant is Rs. 1640-2900. The said posts are cadre posts of the Central Secretariat Stenographers Service (CSSS) belonging to Grade 'A & B' (merged) and Grade 'C' respectively. The post of Hindi Stenographer (Language P.A.) in the Personal Staff of Ministers is not a cadre post of the CSSS.

The revised pay scale of Rs. 1400-2600 was sanctioned earlier for the Stenographers Grade 'C' of CSSS and Hindi Stenographers (Language P.A.) in the personal staff of Ministers on the basis of the recommendations of the Fourth Pay Commission. However, pursuant to an order of the Central Administrative Tribunal, New Delhi, a higher pay scale of Rs. 1640-2900 has been prescribed for duty posts included in Grade 'C' of CSSS and Stenographers of some other services/organisations where

the method of direct recruitment is through the same Open competitive Examination. Accordingly, the pay scale of second Personal Assistant in the personal Staff of Ministers stood revised to Rs. 1640-2900. The demand for revising the pay personal Staff of Ministers from Rs. 1400-2600 to Rs. 1640-2900 was examined by the Government but was not accepted because the method of recruitment to that post and the qualification prescribed were different from those of Grade 'C' of CSSS.

### **Manufacturing Software Package**

9137. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether some computer training and consultancy organisations has introduced an integrated manufacturing software package that promises the significantly enhanced effectiveness of the Indian manufacturing industry;

(b) if so, the details of the proposed package; and

(c) the extent to which it is likely to be helpful?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) to (c). Several computer software companies are engaged in providing software packages solutions for Computer Aided Design, Computer Aided Manufacturing, Computer Integrated manufacturing for industrial manufacturing industries like automobile, numerical control machines etc. These packages are primarily helping for improving the productivity of manufacturing industry. These packages are specific applications oriented type.

### **Self Reliance and Achievements of Nuclear Technology**

9138 SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the status of India in nuclear technology in so far as attaining of self-reliance is concerned; and

(b) the important indigenous achievements in nuclear technology in agriculture, industry and medicine?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRUTI MAGARET ALVA): (a) India is one of the few countries in the world to have achieved comprehensive capability in the entire nuclear, fuel cycle. Starting from prospecting and mining of nuclear and clad fabrication, our scientists and engineers have achieved success in the design, construction and operation of nuclear reactors, besides nuclear fuel reprocessing and waste management. Over the years, we have also developed self-reliance heavy water technology, reactor control systems, radiation monitoring and radiation safety equipment, as well as in reactor repair and maintenance technology.

(b) Our achievements in nuclear technology, its spin-offs and the transfer of high technology to Indian industry have been significant. The exacting standards and the high degree of purity required in nuclear materials has developed a culture of quality consciousness and technology upgradation in Indian industry. These achievements in high technology and instrumentation have given Indian industry greater self-confidence and international prestige.

A variety of radio-isotopes are produced indigenously in our research and power reactors and are widely used in agriculture,

industry and medicine. In agriculture, Bhabha Atomic Research Centre has produced improved mutants of several crop plants. Radio-isotopes have helped study fertilizer uptake and economising the use of expensive fertilizers. Food irradiation technology, which is internationally accepted, has been promoted for the preservation of certain food products and has enhanced export capability. In industry, gamma radiography has been used extensively for locating flaws in industrial pressure vessels, process pipes and other critical components. Nucleonic gauges have been used for the control of liquid levels in closed containers and for the measurement of thickness of pipes foils and sheet materials. Radio-isotopes have been effectively used in locating minute leaks in underground gas/oil pipelines without any need for excavation. Seepage in dams and the silt movement at harbour sites have been studied using radio-isotopes. In medicine radio-isotopes are being used for diagnostic and therapeutic purposes in 300 medical institutions and hospitals in India. Similarly, lasers for use in medicine and industry have been developed. A recent breakthrough using radioisotope for use in agriculture is the Sludge Hygienisation Research Irradiator at Baroda for production of bacteria-free organic fertilizer from municipal sewage waste.

### **Conversion of Leasehold Plots Into Freehold**

9139. SHRI KRISHAN DUTT SULTANPURI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi Administration/DDA issued a notification regarding conversion of leasehold plots and flats into freehold;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) whether this procedure of conversion will apply to multi-storeyed flats allotted by the DDA;



(d) whether the allottee of each floor in a multi-storeyed flats have to apply for conversion of leasehold to freehold;

(e) whether the conversion fee will be divided among the different allottees of the multi-storeyed flat proportionately; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Details public notice has been issued by Delhi Development Authority on 13-4-92 giving details of procedure for conversion including charges payable etc. The application forms and brochure are on sale through designated branched of the Banks in various localities.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Yes, Sir, except those allottees on hire purchase basis.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

[Translation]

#### Checking of Quality of Essential Commodities

9140. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the quality of wheat, rice etc. supplied to Kendriya Bhandar for the distribution through P.D.S. is checked periodically; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC

DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Quality of rice and wheat supplied by Food Corporation of India (FCI) is checked by the FCI and Delhi State Civil Supplies Corporation (DSCSC) before issue to Fair Price Shops including those run by Kendriya Bhandar. Besides, Inspectors of the Food and Supplies Department of the Delhi Administration periodically check the quality of ration items supplied to the Fair Price Shops including those run by the Kendriya Bhandar.

[English]

#### Irregularities In Coop Group Housing Societies

9141. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No 4372 on August 26, 1991 and state;

(a) whether the information regarding irregularities in Cooperative Group Housing Societies in Delhi has since been collected;

(b) if so, the details thereof and action taken in this regard; and

(c) if not, the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As on 27.4.1992 there were 2036 cooperative group housing societies registered with the office of the Registrar of Cooperative Societies. Various types of complaints are received against societies from time to time. The complaints regarding functioning of the societies relate to:

(1) refusal to admit as members by the managing committee.

(2) Ownership of properties by members.

(3) financial claims for and against member/society.

(4) irregularities in conduction of election.

(5) continuance of office bearer for more than permissible tenure.

(6) use of sub-standard material in construction.

(7) non-completion of flats in time.

(8) mis-management in the working of the society etc.

Since the membership in these cooperative group housing societies is about 2 lakhs, the office of the Registrar of Cooperative Societies is not in a position to maintain list of complaints received from different members and different societies. However action is taken against the erring societies/members under the relevant provisions of Delhi Cooperative Societies Act, 1972 and rules framed there under.

In case there is persistent default on the part of the managing Committee, Section 32 of the Act is invoked and committee removed. After normalcy is restored in the society elections are ordered so as to give the management to the democratically elected body.

It is relevant to point out that the Delhi Administration has since amended the Cooperative Societies Rules, 1973 by inserting Rule 41-A in order to place further check on the malpractice of fictions/benami members in the cooperative group housing societies. This has, however, been challenged in the High Court and the matter is subjudice.

(c) Question does not arise.

## **Development of Hyderabad and Secunderabad**

9142. SHRIDATTATRAYA BANDARU:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad are facing severe problems for basic civic amenities owing to faster growth;

(b) whether there is any proposal before the Union Government to allot special funds for the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad for their amenities and over all development on the occasion of 400 the years celebrations; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Yes, Sir. The provision of civic amenities has not been keeping pace with the urban growth.

(b) The Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh made a request for special grant of Rs. 200 Crores for various works in connection with the 4th Centenary Celebrations of the City of Hyderabad. The Chief Minister was informed that Urban Development is a State subject and therefore it is the responsibility of the State Government to make provisions for taking up the works in urban areas, be it for city beautification or housing or for infrastructure development projects. The Govt. of India does not have any discretionary funds at their disposal for giving to various State Governments. It is, therefore, for the Government of Andhra Pradesh to prepare specific projects under its States Plan schemes.

(c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

### Shortage of Coal

9143. SHRIMATI RITA VERMA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the total requirement of thermal power plants in the country;

(b) whether the Coal India Limited has the capacity to meet this requirement;

(c) if not, the steps being taken by the Government to ensure regular supply of coal; and

(d) the number of power plants in Bihar in which power generation has been affected due to shortage of coal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMAGDUDA): (a) The total requirement of coal for Thermal Power Stations during the year 1992-93 has been assessed at 150 million tonnes.

(b) and (c). Coal India Limited and Singareni Collieries Company Limited have agreed to meet this demand.

(d) Central Electricity Authority have informed that no thermal power station in Bihar has reported loss of generation during the year 1991-92 for want of coal.

[English]

### Sodium Nitrate Plant

9144. SHRI GOPLNATHGAJAPATHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have a proposal to set up a Sodium Nitrate plant at Rourakela in Orissa;

(b) if so, the sector in which the plant is proposed to be set up; and

(c) the cost of the proposal plant and the extent to which it is likely to generate employment for the local people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) Central Government do not have a proposal to set up a Sodium Nitrate Plant at Rourkela.

(b) to (c). Do not arise.

### Vanaspathi Plant

9147. SHRISHRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have appointed a high level technical Committee regarding unauthorised Vanspathi Units;

(b) if so, recommendations made by the Committee;

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to stop functioning of these Units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) Yes, Sir. Government of India, Department of Civil supplies had appointed a Committee under the Chairmanship of Director, Harcourt Butler Ecological Institute, Kanpur to give opinion about approximate investment and employment of workers to verify the claims of unauthorised vanspathi factories established in violation of IDR Act.

(b) the Committee was of the view that it is not possible to set up a vanspathi Plant with minimum economic size of 25 tonnes per day in small scale sector as the minimum

investment in fixed assets is far in excess of the investment limit prescribed for small scale unit. Further it is also not possible to operate a vaspatti unit with less than 50 workers with the aid of power.

(c) Even after delicensing Vanspati Units cannot be located in cities having a population of more than 10 lakhs, according to the 1991 Census, except area designated as 'Industrial Area'. Bureau of Indian Standards has been advised to cancel ISI-Certification mark, as statutorily prescribed under Vegetable Oil Product (control) order for making of vaspatti to unauthorised units.

#### **National Accredition Board**

9148. SHRIMATI DIPIKA H. TOPIWALA:  
SHRI CHETAN P.S. CHAUHAN:

Will the Minister of PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up a national Accredition Board to probe into entire gamut of Industry standards in the country to bring them in line with international standards;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) to (c). The matter of setting up of the National Accredition Board is under consideration of the Government. The Bureau of India Standards has already initiated steps to bring national standards in line with international standards.

#### **Professional mangement of Industry**

9349. DR. C. SILVERA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a demand for the need of professional mangement in Industry;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Does not arise.

[Translation]

#### **Losses due to Abolation of Cess**

9150. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to refer to the reply given to US Q No. 6549 on April 8, 1992 and state:

(a) the annual loss suffered by Bihar and other coal producing states due to ablation of cess and the corresponding increase in royalty separately and the extent to which it falls short as compared to the revues period;

(b) the time by which the decision regarding price based royalty in place of royalty on the basis of weight is likely to be taken; and

(c) the extent to which the losses are likely to be made up?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMAGOUA): (a) Details of revenues earned from royalty and ceases (which were

struck down by Courts of law) by the coal producing States in 1989-90 and the royalty which they would have earned during 1989-90 at the enhanced rates of royalty made

effective from 1.8. 1991 are given below (Cess laws in Assam and West Bengal have not been struck down, and therefore, revised rates of royalty have not been made applicable to them.)

| States         | Royalty & Cess actually paid by CIL/SCCL during 1989-90 |        |        | Total royalty that would have accorded had the revised rates of royalty on coal been made applicable during the year 1989-90 |     | Difference |
|----------------|---|--------|--------|--|-----|------------|
|                | Royalty   | Cess   | Total  |  |     |            |
| Andhra Pradesh | 8.62  | 46.65  | 55.27  | 119.00   | (+) | 63.73      |
| Bihar          | 27.93   | 648.59 | 676.52 | 541.39   | (-) | 135.13     |
| Madhya pradesh | 23.03   | 22.32  | 45.35  | 334.83   | (+) | 289.48     |
| Maharashtra    | 6.91  | 0.83   | 7.74   | 96.31  | (+) | 88.57      |
| Orissa         | 4.11  | 42.71  | 46.82  | 45.26  | (-) | 1.56       |
| Uttar Pradesh  | 6.64  | 3.34   | 9.98   | 26.53  | (+) | 16.55      |

(b) and (c). The rates of royalty on coal have been fixed under an section 9 of the Mines & Minerals (Regulation & Development) Act, 1957. The said Act bars enhancement of rate of royalty within a period of three years. Thus under the existing provisions proposal for upward revision can be considered only after July, 1994.

\* Coal India Limited (CIL)

\*\* sniggaring Collierises Company Limited (SCCL)

#### Complaint regarding Issuing Ration Cards

9151. SHRI GOVINDA CHANDRA MUNDA:  
SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the complaints received by the Government regarding corruption in issuing reaction cards to applicants belonging to

weaker sections and persons living in Juggi Jhonparies during the last two years;

(b) the action taken by the Government thereon;

(c) whether the Government propose to get the matter investigated; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) Delhi Administration has reported that 11 such complaints were received against the officials.

(b) to (d). 6 complaints were found to be unsubstantiated and have been field. Remaining 5 cases are under investigation.

[English]

### **S & T Personnel in the Country**

9152 SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of scientific and technical persons employed in the country presently;

(b) the category-wise number of SC/ST employees amongst them; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken during the Eighth Plan to ensure the due share of SCs/STs in scientific and technical sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI AMTI

MARGARET ALVA): (a) and (b). Scientific and technical personnel are employed in Central Government Departments, State Government, Public Sector Undertakings, attached and subordinate officers, Autonomous Institutions, Universities, R & D Organisations, Private Sector etc. They are also self-employed. The exact number is difficult to compute.

(c) Instructions already exist for reservation in recruitment and promotion in services for SC/ST and special drives are undertaken from time to time to fill the backlog, if any.

### **Cases with Vigilance Commission**

9153. DR. KATIKESWAR PATRA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of cases received in the Commission (Vigilance) during the year 1989-90, 1990-91 and 1991-92;

(b) the number of cases investigated and disposed of?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI AMTI MARGARET ALVA): (a) and (b). The required information is enclosed as per statement.

### **STATEMENT**

The record relating to the number of cases received in the Commission for advice and their disposal is maintained in the Commission on a yearly basis. The number of cases received under various categories in 1989, 1990 and 1991 and the number on 31.3.1992 is given below:-

## STATEMENT

| Year | I stage Advice<br>Cases | II Stage Advice<br>Cases | Other<br>Cases | Grand<br>Total |
|------|-------------------------|--------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1    | 2                       | 3                        | 4              | 5              |
| 1989 | Received 2217           | 757                      | 669            | 3643           |
|      | Disposed of * 2166      | 757                      | 660            | 3583           |
| 1990 | Received 2260           | 855                      | 838            | 3953           |
|      | Disposed of * 2180      | 849                      | 832            | 3861           |
| 1991 | Received 2112           | 998                      | 805            | 3915           |
|      | Disposed of * 1902      | 969                      | 760            | 3631           |

\* Does not include disposal of the cases brought forward from the previous years.

\* Does not include disposal of the cease brought forward from the previous years.

2. The Commission does on its own undertake any investigation into complaints revived. It gets these investigated with by the Departments/ Organisations concerned by the CBI, since the Commission does not have spare machinery for investigation if its own. The affidavits given to the Commission is based on the investigation carried out either by the Departments themselves or the CBI.

#### **Alleged Bunking in B.C.C.L.**

9154. SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA:  
Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether raids were conducted on regional office of E.C.L. Mugma, its subordinate Khudua Colliery and B.C.C.L. premises at Basta Coalfields during the last three months;

(b) if so, the results thereof;

(c) whether a number of charges have been levelled against persons found guilty; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMA GOUDA): (a) to (d). Under instructions from D.6 Dhanbad, raids were conducted in ECL and BCCL in connection with despatch of coal from Khudua (ECL) and Bastacolla (BCCL) Collieries. Two FIRs were lodged in respect of ECL on 12.2.92 and 4.3.92, naming 20 coal consumers of J&K and Mizoram State Coop. Marketing consumers Federation Ltd. respectively and their authorised representatives, besides some officials of ECL, with the charges of hatching conspiracy to sell coal in black-market and cheating. The final results will be known after investigations are completed and cases are decided.

In the case of BOCL, one FIR was lodged implicating 13 firms along with officials of BCCL, in irregular allotment of coal under free sale. The FIR was subsequently quashed by Patna High Court.

#### **Promotion of Staff**

9155. DR. RAMESH CHAND TOMAR:  
Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the officials found responsible by Gangadhar and I.I.T. Committees for recommending construction of sub-standard DDA flats in Pocket A-II, Kalkaji, New Delhi have been promoted, and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNCHALAM): (a) One officer held responsible for the sub-standard construction of flats in pocket A-11, Kalkaji has been promoted.

(b) The promotion was made in compliance with the orders of the Delhi High court in a civil writ petition No. 505/88 and Civil misc No. 731/88.

[Translation]

#### **Cost Price of Coal**

9156. SHRI SUKDEO PASWAN:  
SHRI NITISH KUMAR:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cost price of coal in the North Eastern States has been assessed;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the quantity and the rate for export of



coal to Bangladesh as per the agreement signed; and

(d) the likely cost assessed by the government including the freight charges for utilising this coal in Delhi and South India?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMAGOUDA):** (a) and (b). During 1991-92, the post of production of coal in North Eastern Collieries of Coal India limited was Rs. 602.48 per tonne (provisional).

(c) Coal India Limited have informed that they are exploring the possibility of exporting coal, from North Eastern Collieries (NEC) to Bangladesh. But no agreement for export of coal from North Eastern Coalfields to Bangladesh has been signed by them as yet.

(d) The landed cost of coal from North Eastern Coalfields of Coal India Limited would be about Rs. 1700/-per tonne at and around Delhi and in the range of Rs. 1800-2100/-per tonne in South India destinations depending on the distance. The cost includes coal value, railway freight etc.

[English]

#### **Diversion of Funds in NLC**

**9157. SHRI P. VALLAL PERUMAN:** Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the funds allocated for mines expansion scheme in Neyveli Lignite Corporation have been diverted for other purposes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any complaint has been received alleging payment of commission in the purchase;

(d) if so, the details thereof and whether any inquiry has been ordered in the matter;

(e) the result of the enquiry and the action taken against persons found guilty; and

(f) the remedial measures proposed in the matter?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMAGOUDA):** (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No complaint regarding the commission paid for the purchases of Mines Expansion Scheme has been received

(d) to (f). do not arise.

#### **Checking Extravagance in CIL**

**9158. SHRI PARKASH V. PATIL:** Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state;

(a) whether the Coal India Limited has issued instructions for checking extravagance;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the estimated saving as a result of these instructions; and

(d) the steps taken for proper implementation of the instructions?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMAGOUDA):** (a) to (d). Yes, Sir. Coal India Limited has issued instruction to its subsidiaries to minimise administrative expenditure on the Non-Plan and controllable items, viz, Overtime allowance, Travel, Telephone, Publicity Stationery, Staff Car

etc. As a result of the economy measures taken by the company, it has been possible to effect a saving of Rs. 8.26 crores in 1991-92 (upto February, 1992) as compared to the expenditure on similar items for the corresponding period in 90-91.

In respect of the controllable items, budgets have also been fixed for Coal India Limited and for the subsidiary companies. The actuals against such budgets are monitored on a monthly basis.

### Weights and measures Act, 1976

9159. SHRI RAJNATH SONKER SHASTRI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of companies are increasing the rates of their products periodically in the absence of any provision in the Weights and Measures Act, 1976 to print cost of production alongside the maximum price on the packaged commodities;

(b) if so, whether the government have made any survey of the companies which increased the prices of their products in each of the last three years and found out the reasons for increasing the prices;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government issued wheat to roller flour mills at Rs. three per kilo but the roller flour mills sold the atta at rupees six a kilo; and

(e) if so, the reasons for issuing wheat to the roller flour mills at less rates?

and Measures (Packaged Commodities Rules, 1977) the retail sale price is to be marked on a prepacked commodity. Marking of cost of production is not mandatory under these rules.

(b) and (c). The Weights and Measures Act and rules are not price controlling legislation, as such conduction survey for price increase does not arise. This Ministry is monitoring the prices of only a few select essential commodities.

(d) and (e). The Ministry of Food has informed that the Food Corporation of India was permitted to sell certain quantities of wheat to Roller flour Mills, Atta, Chakkies, State controlled agencies, etc., during October, 1991 to March, 1992 as a measure of market intervention with the objective to influence rising prices in the open market by increasing the market availability. In fixing FCI price, factors like open market prices, economic cost of FCI, distances from procuring area were kept in view, and it same for all including roller flour mills. Since the wheat milling industry stands delicensed/decontrolled since 1986 there was no control on the prices at which the purchasers sold wheat products in the open market.

### Statutory Status for CBI

9160. SHRI RABI RAY:  
SHRI ANNA JOSHI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to grant statutory status to Central Bureau of Investigation;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the CBI has been drawing its legal powers from Delhi Police Establishment Act, 1945?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) Under the Standards of Weights

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) and (b). No decision has been taken by Government to grant independent statutory to Central Bureau of Investigation.

(c) Yes, Sir.

#### Houses for SCs/STs Under Indira Awas Yojana

9161. SHRI NANIKARO HODLYA GAVIT:  
SHRI BAPU HARI CHARUE:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any target have been fixed to provide residential units to SCs/STs throughout the country during the Eighth Five Year Plan period under the Indira Awas Yojana;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of residential units allotted so far to SCs/STs and other backward classes in the State of Maharashtra and other States during the last three years, and in the current year so far, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) and (b). Targets during the eighth Five Year Plan period under the Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) have not have fixed. However, targets for 1992-93 under IAY have been fixed. A Statement I showing the targets under IAY during 1992-93 is attached.

(c) Under Indira Awas Yojana houses are constructed for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and freed bonded labourers below the poverty line only. The number of houses so far reported to have been constructed/allotted to the targets group under IAY during the last three years in Maharashtra and other States is given in statement II: Reports/returns for the month of April in the current year would be due only on the 10th of May, 1992.

#### STATEMENT-I

*Physical Targets under Indira Awas Yojana during 1992-93.*

| Sl. No. | State/UT          | No of House to be built |
|---------|-------------------|-------------------------|
| 1.      | Andhra Pradesh    | 7719                    |
| 2.      | Arunachal Pradesh | 282                     |
| 3.      | Assam             | 1091                    |
| 4.      | Bihar             | 15943                   |
| 5.      | Goa               | 9                       |
| 6.      | Gujarat           | 4546                    |
| 7.      | Haryana           | 917                     |

| <i>Sl. No.</i> | <i>State/UT</i> | <i>No of House to be built</i> |
|----------------|-----------------|--------------------------------|
| 8.             | Himchal Pradesh | 343                            |
| 9.             | Jammu & Kashmir | 200                            |
| 10.            | Karnataka       | 5309                           |
| 11.            | Kerala          | 1690                           |
| 12.            | Madhya Pradesh  | 17816                          |
| 13.            | Maharashtra     | 7462                           |
| 14.            | Manipur         | 58                             |
| 15.            | Meghalaya       | 439                            |
| 16.            | Mizoram         | 220                            |
| 17.            | Nagaland        | 383                            |
| 18.            | Orissa          | 8885                           |
| 19.            | Punjab          | 1255                           |
| 20.            | Rajasthan       | 7166                           |
| 21.            | Sikkim          | 51                             |
| 22.            | Tamil Nadu      | 7044                           |
| 23.            | Tripura         | 279                            |
| 24.            | Uttar Pradesh   | 18448                          |
| 25.            | West Bengal     | 11308                          |
| 26.            | A & N Islands   | 16                             |
| 27.            | Chandigarh      | 0                              |
| 28.            | D & N Haveli    | 60                             |
| 29.            | Delhi           | 0                              |
| 30.            | Daman & Diu     | 8                              |
| 31.            | Lakshadweep     | 16                             |
| 32.            | Pondicherry     | 47                             |

## STATEMENT - II

No. of houses constructed under Indira Awas Yojana during 1989-90, 1990-91 &amp; 1991-92

| Sl.No. | State/UT          | 1989-90                      | 1990-91                      | 1991-92                      | Total         |
|--------|-------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------|
|        |                   | No. of houses<br>constructed | No. of houses<br>constructed | No. of houses<br>constructed | (cols. 3+4+5) |
| 1      | 2                 | 3                            | 4                            | 5                            | 6             |
| 1.     | Andhra Pradesh    | 4261                         | 6142                         | 10041                        | 20444         |
| 2.     | Arunachal Pradesh | 99                           | 3                            | 60                           | 162           |
| 3.     | Assam             | 1960                         | 2299                         | 1566                         | 5825          |
| 4.     | Bihar             | 19563                        | 10480                        | 14912                        | 44955         |
| 5.     | Goa               | 121                          | 51                           | 52                           | 224           |
| 6.     | Gujarat           | 4806                         | 4736                         | 4938                         | 14480         |
| 7.     | Haryana           | 1495                         | 859                          | 526                          | 2880          |
| 8.     | Himachal Pradesh  | 648                          | 435                          | 366                          | 1449          |
| 9.     | Jammu & Kashmir   | 845                          | 273                          | 348                          | 1566          |

| Sl.No. | State/UT       | 1989-90                      | 1990-91                      | 1991-92                      | Total<br>(cols. 3+4+5) |
|--------|----------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|
|        |                | No. of houses<br>constructed | No. of houses<br>constructed | No. of houses<br>constructed |                        |
| 1      | 2              | 3                            | 4                            | 5                            | 6                      |
| 10.    | Karnataka      | 5147                         | 11341                        | 4454                         | 20942                  |
| 11.    | Kerala         | 22932                        | 8724                         | 5172                         | 36828                  |
| 12.    | Madhya Pradesh | 6384                         | 18790                        | 37614                        | 62788                  |
| 13.    | Maharashtra    | 14442                        | 9730                         | 5515                         | 29687                  |
| 14.    | Manipur        | 284                          | 170                          | 73                           | 527                    |
| 15.    | Meghalaya      | 147                          | 210                          | 373                          | 730                    |
| 16.    | Mizoram        | 104                          | 1264                         | 79                           | 1447                   |
| 17.    | Nagaland       | 373                          | 649                          | 684                          | 1706                   |
| 18.    | Orissa         | 3894                         | 9041                         | 16992                        | 29927                  |
| 19.    | Punjab         | 1578                         | 934                          | 465                          | 2977                   |
| 20.    | Rajasthan      | 3766                         | 2028                         | 11420                        | 17214                  |

| Sl.No. | State/UT      | 1989-90                   | 1990-91                   | 1991-92                   | Total         |
|--------|---------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------|
| 1      | 2             | No. of houses constructed | No. of houses constructed | No. of houses constructed | (cols. 3+4+5) |
| 3      | 4             | 5                         | 6                         |                           |               |
| 21.    | Sikkim        | 40                        | 58                        | 166                       | 264           |
| 22.    | Tamil Nadu    | 41666                     | 47260                     | 58276                     | 147202        |
| 23.    | Tripura       | 810                       | 491                       | 175                       | 1476          |
| 24.    | Uttar Pradesh | 32529                     | 25300                     | 11911                     | 69740         |
| 25.    | West Bengal   | 13980                     | 9421                      | 5882                      | 29283         |
| 26.    | A & N Islands | 24                        | 13                        | 0                         | 37            |
| 27.    | D & N Haveli  | 130                       | 53                        | 15                        | 198           |
| 28.    | Daman & Diu   | 9                         | 10                        | 7                         | 26            |
| 29.    | Lakshdweep    | 0                         | 0                         | 0                         | 0             |
| 30.    | Pondicherry   | 205                       | 40                        | 22                        | 267           |
| TOTAL  |               | 182242                    | 170805                    | 192104                    | 545151        |

[Translation]

### Agro based Methyl Industry

9162. SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to bring the agro-based methyl industry under the Khadi and Village Industries Sector;

(b) if so, whether any scheme is being implemented in Uttar Pradesh under the Khadi Village Industries; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Does not arise.

[English]

### Use of NIC Network for Parliamentary work

9163. SHRI SHANKER SINGH VAGHELA:  
SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:

Will the Minister of Planning and Programme Implementation be pleased to state:

(a) whether national Informatics centre network which is satellite based was used in collection of data and its dissemination regarding the recently held general election;

(b) whether the use of NIC network has affected the cost and time in collection and dissemination of data; and

(c) the other parliamentary purposes for

which the National Informatics Centre network is proposed to be used?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) Yes, Sir. However, the information was disseminated through Doordarshan and by providing dial-up computer Terminals to Chief Electoral Officers in the respective States/UTs.

(b) Yes, Sir it reduced the cost and time.

(c) NIC has developed and implemented the PARLIS (Parliament Library Information Services) database and database on parliament questions and answers. It is proposed to use NIC network (NICNET) for connecting State assemblies to Parliament for using the above databases and information exchange among them. The Madhya Pradesh State Assembly is already using NICNET for the above purpose.

[Translation]

### Supply of Coal of Bokaro Steel Plant

9164. SHRIRAM TALCHOUHARY: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether coal of sub-standard and having much ash contents is being supplied to Bokaro Steel Plant; and

(b) if so, the action taken by the Government to supply good quality and having less ash content coal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYNAMA GOUDA): (a) Coking Coal supplies to the Steel plants including Bokaro Steel Plant is being made after washing raw Coal and quality of Coal is analysed jointly by the representative of the Coal Companies and the Steel Plants.



(b) Existing washeries of Bharat Coking coal Limited and Central Coalfield Limited are undergoing modification in accordance with recommendations of an 'Expert Committee' to ensure supply of coal to 17+0.5% ash in the Washed Coking Coal.

### **Strike by workers of Coal Mines in Bihar**

9165. DR. LALBAHADUR RAWAL: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Coal production is under heavy losses as the coal workers in Bihar have gone on strike;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMGOUDA): (a) No, Sir. At present coal workers in Bihar are not on strike.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

### **Transport subsidy to shop keepers in rural areas**

9166. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bihar Government have requested the Union Government to provide assistance to the consumer retail shops in rural areas of State under the Central Scheme at least for the five years until these shops start running well;

(b) if so, the action of the Government thereto;

(c) whether the Union Government propose to provide transport-subsidy to consumer shops in rural areas; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) and (b). No request for assistance has been received from Bihar Government in this Ministry for opening consumer retail shops in rural areas.

(c) and (d). No, Sir. The Centrally Sponsored Schemes for financial Assistance to consumer cooperatives in rural areas are to be transferred to the States during the Eighth Five Year Plan.

[English]

### **Kaiga, Nuclear Power project**

9167 SHRI G. MADEGOWDA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent on Kaiga, Nuclear Power plant in Karnataka;

(b) the power to be generated from the above project;

(c) the time by which the above project is likely to be commissioned; and

(d) the amount required to complete the entire project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGRET ALVA): (a) The amount spent at the end of March, 1992 on Kaiga 1 & 2 is about Rs. 450 crores.

(b) The capacity of the station (Kaiga 1 & 2) is presently envisaged as 2 x 220 MWe.

(c) The first unit is scheduled to achieve criticality in June, 1996 to be followed by

second unit in December, 1996. A period of about 6 months is needed between criticality and commercial operation of each unit.

(d) The estimated capital cost excluding interest during construction is provisionally fixed at about Rs. 1600 crores.

### **Import of Coal for Steel Plants**

9168. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state the quantity of coal imported for the steel plants and the foreign exchange involved therein after handing over of coal washers to the BCCL from the SAIL?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMGOUDA): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

### **Indo-Ussr Bio-technology products manufacturing Programmes**

9169. SHRI K.G. SHIVAPPA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Karnataka has sent a proposal for concurrence of the Centre on the scheme called "Indo-USSR Bio-Technology Products Manufacturing Programmes; and

(b) if so the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) a proposal for the establishment of Advance Centre for Resistance Breeding of Crop Plants through Biotechnology, from the University of Agricultural Sciences, Dharwad, duly forwarded through the State Government of Karnataka is under

consideration of this Department.

[Translation]

### **Manufacture of Life Saving Drugs**

9170. SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the manufacture of the Pencilline has been suspended this year;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether more costly and profit making medicines, such as ampicilline, amoxixline etc. are being preferably manufactured in public /private sector; and,

(d) if so, the reasons thereof and the remedial steps proposed to be taken in that direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHIATA MOHAN): (a) and (b). Except for one unit which has suspended production on the grounds of economic unviability, all other units continue to produce Pencillin.

(c) and (d). Manufacture of Ampicillin Amoxycillin etc. is based on their market demand.

### **Central Consumer Co-operative Stores in States**

9171. SHRI BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have established Central Consumer Cooperative Stores for the benefit of its employees working in various States;

(b) if so, the locations of such stores in

Uttar Pradesh;

(c) whether the Government propose to open such stores in Pauri, Gopeshwar and Kotdwar, Uttar Pradesh; and

(d) if so, the time by which such stores are likely to be opened?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Central government Employees Consumer Co-operative Society Ltd. popularly known as Kendirya Bhandar has opened one store in the Lal Bhadr Sharti National Academy of Administration Complex at Mussoore in U.P.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

[English]

#### **Cheating of Persons by Skipper group of companies**

9172 SHRI RAM AWADH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that the Skipper Group of companies of Delhi has cheated several persons in booking limited space in Skipper Tower in New Delhi to more than one persons; and

(b) if so, the action taken/proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). Complaints alleging overbooking of space by Skipper Group of Companies and other

irregularities have been received. Criminal/civil cases FIR's are reported to have been failed in this regard.

[Translation]

#### **Abolition of Industrial Development and Regulation Act, 1951**

9173. SHRI YASHWANTRAO PATIL: Will the Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to abolish the industrial Development and Regulation Act, 1951; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) and (b). There is no proposal for the abolition of the Industries (development and Regulation) Act, 1951 under consideration of the Government.

#### **Price of subsidised Rice**

9174. SHRI B.N. REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any variation in the price of subsidised rice between Central and State Governments to be sold under Public Distribution System; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMLUDDIN AHMED): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The variation between Central Issue prices of rice and the end-retail prices fixed by the State Governments/UT. Administrations are due to addition of incidental costs such as handling and

transport charges, wholesalers and retailer margins., State levies etc. However, in a few cases, rice is being distributed at prices which are further subsidised by the concerned State Governments themselves.

**Employees in Public Sector  
Undertakings**

9175. SHRI E. AHAMED: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the number of

public sector undertakings under the Ministry of Industry and under of employees under each of them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): There are 54 Public sector Undertakings under the Ministry of Industry. A statement giving number of employees under each of them is attached.

## STATEMENT

| S.No. | Name of Public Sector Undertaking    | No. of Employees |
|-------|--------------------------------------|------------------|
| 1     | 2                                    | 3                |
| 1.    | Andrew Yule & Company Limited        | 19299            |
| 2.    | Hooghly Printing Company Limited.    | 95               |
| 3.    | Bharat Heavy Electrical Limited.     | 72996            |
| 4.    | Bharat Bhari Udyog Nigam Limited.    | 35               |
| 5.    | Burn Standard Company Limited.       | 13599            |
| 6.    | Bharat Brakes & Valves Limited.      | 739              |
| 7.    | Reyrolle Burn Limited.               | 310              |
| 8.    | Jessop & Company Limited             | 7460             |
| 9.    | Braithwaite & Company Limited.       | 5534             |
| 10.   | Bharat Wagon & Eng. Company Limited. | 2037             |
| 11.   | Bharat Process & Mech. Engg. Ltd.    | 874              |
| 12.   | Weighbird India Ltd.                 | 434              |

| S.No. | Name of Public Sector Undertaking  | No. of Employees |
|-------|------------------------------------|------------------|
| 1     | 2                                  | 3                |
| 13.   | Lagan Jute Machinery Company Ltd.  | 536              |
| 14.   | BBJ Construction Company Ltd.      | 183              |
| 15.   | Bharat Yantra Nigam Ltd.           | 47               |
| 16.   | Bharat Heavy Plate & Vessels Ltd.  | 4159             |
| 17.   | Bharat Pumps & Compressors Ltd.    | 1941             |
| 18.   | Richardson & Cruddas (1972) Ltd.   | 3014             |
| 19.   | Trivani Structural Ltd.            | 1972             |
| 20.   | Tungabhadra Steel Products Ltd.    | 1212             |
| 21.   | Bridge & Roof Company Ltd.         | 1829             |
| 22.   | Cycle Corporation of India Ltd.    | 2912             |
| 23.   | Hindustan Cables Ltd.              | 7120             |
| 24.   | Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd. | 18622            |

| S.No. | Name of Public Sector Undertaking      | No. of Employees |   |       |
|-------|--|------------------|---|-------|
|       |  | 1                | 2 | 3     |
| 25.   | HMT Limited.                           |                  |   | 27791 |
| 26.   | Praga Tools Ltd.                       |                  |   | 2202  |
| 27.   | HMT Bearings Ltd.                      |                  |   | 908   |
| 28.   | HMT International Ltd.                 |                  |   | 149   |
| 29.   | Instrumentation Ltd.                   |                  |   | 4149  |
| 30.   | Rajasthan Electronic Instruments Ltd.  |                  |   | 157   |
| 31.   | Mining & Allied Machinery Corpn. Ltd.  |                  |   | 6266  |
| 32.   | Maruti Udgog Limited.                  |                  |   | 4016  |
| 33.   | National Bicycles Corpn. of India Ltd. |                  |   | 900   |
| 34.   | National Instruments Ltd.              |                  |   | 1193  |
| 35.   | Scooters India Ltd.                    |                  |   | 3041  |
| 36.   | Scooters India International (Gmbh).   |                  |   |       |

| S.No. | Name of Public Sector Undertaking          | No. of Employees |
|-------|--|------------------|
| 1     | 2  | 3                |
| 37.   | Bharat Ophthalmic class Ltd.               | 567              |
| 38.   | Cement Corporation of India Ltd.           | 6688             |
| 39.   | Damodar Cement & Slag Co. Ltd.             | 311              |
| 40.   | Hindustan Paper Corporation Ltd.           | 7554             |
| 41.   | Mandya National Paper Mills Ltd.           | 1001             |
| 42.   | Nagaland Pulp and Paper Company Ltd.       | 1191             |
| 43.   | Hindustan Newsprint Ltd.                   | 1697             |
| 44.   | Hindustan Photo Films Mfg. Co. Ltd.        | 2953             |
| 45.   | Hindustan Salts Ltd.                       | 282              |
| 46.   | Sambhar Salts Ltd.                         | 541              |
| 47.   | NEPA Limited.                              | 3583             |
| 48.   | Rehabilitation Industries Corporation Ltd. | 2633             |



| S.No. | Name of Public Sector Undertaking   | No. of Employees |
|-------|---|------------------|
| 1     | 2   | 3                |
| 49.   | Tannery & Footwear Copn. of India Ltd.  | 1935             |
| 50.   | Tyre Corporation of India Ltd.  | 3730             |
| 51    | Bharat Leather Corpn. Ltd.  | 253              |
| 52.   | Engineering Projects (India) Ltd.   | 988              |
| 53.   | National Industrial Development Corporation Limited.  | 345              |
| 54.   | National Small Industries Corporation Ltd.<br>(Under the Department of Small Scale Industries & Agro<br>& Rural Industries) | 2251             |

**Violation in Disciplinary proceedings**

9176. SHRI JEEWAN SHARMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether under disciplinary rules inquiry report is submitted to the disciplinary authority for its decision and no other authority in between shall suggest to the disciplinary authority as to what punishment should be awarded to the accused/guilty Government servant;

(b) if so, the reasons for not following the stipulations in the disciplinary rules; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to sc through the files of disciplinary proceedings of the last three years to see the amount of violations of the rules and to take corrective steps/measures; if not, the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) and (b). The disciplinary authority is required to consult the Union Public Service Commission wherever necessary in terms of Art. 20 (3) (c) of the constitution and the advice of the Commission shall be taken into consideration before imposing any penalty. Also disciplinary rules do not prevent the disciplinary authority from consulting any other authority. However, the final decision rests with the disciplinary authority.

(c) No, Sir. Revision and updating of the rules and orders/instructions are done on an ongoing basis whenever the Government finds the need for the same.

[Translation]

**Loan to States by Kadi and Village Industries Commission**

9177. SHRI ASHTBUHA PRASAD SHUKLA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of loan given to each State/U.T. by the Khandi and Village Industries Commission during the last three years;

(b) the ration in which these loans were distributed among rural and urban areas; and

(c) the norms laid down for providing loans and the terms and conditions related thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) The amount of loans given to each State/U.T. by the Khandi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) during the last three years is given in the attached statement.

(b) After the amendment of KVIC Act in 1987, the Khandi and Village Industries programmes are meant for the benefit of artisans in rural areas only. The implementing agencies of KVIC/KVI Board as well as their sales centres through located in rural areas, are having their production units mostly in rural areas. Hence, almost all the amount loaned by KVIC during the last three years is for rural areas only.

(c) KVIC has framed pattern of financial assistance for different KVI Schemes under its purview. The volume of funds released to different implementing agencies depend upon the size of the programme agreed at the time of budget discussion between KVIC and implementing agencies and the capacity of the implementing agencies to undertake programmes. Actual release of funds is done after the approval of Standing Finance Committee of KVIC. KVIC has framed terms and conditions for advancing loans as per KVIC loans Rules (1956). Before release of funds, adequate safeguard measures like obtaining Hypothecation Deed, Mortgage of immovable properties in favour of KVIC and physical inspections by KVIC etc. are taken.

## STATEMENT

Disbursement of loans to various States/Union Territories by KVIC during the last 3 years.

| Sl. No. States |                   | 1988-89 |        | 1989-90 |        | 1990-91 |         |
|----------------|-------------------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|---------|
|                |                   | Khadi   |        | Khadi   |        | Khadi   |         |
|                |                   | V.I.*   |        | V.I.    |        | V.I.    |         |
| 1              | 2                 | 3       | 4      | 5       | 6      | 7       | 8       |
| 1.             | Andhra Pradesh    | 107.35  | 28.88  | 101.37  | 489.17 | 228.17  | 1075.32 |
| 2.             | Arunachal Pradesh | -       | -      | -       | -      | -       | -       |
| 3.             | Assam             | 9.35    | 44.90  | 64.58   | 44.34  | 10.60   | 46.34   |
| 4.             | Bihar             | 190.40  | 101.94 | 209.10  | 125.59 | 236.59  | 212.02  |
| 5.             | Goa               | -       | 87.56  | -       | 85.20  | -       | 130.00  |
| 7.             | Haryana           | 134.89  | 129.72 | 132.96  | 355.55 | 126.28  | 300.56  |
| 8.             | Himachal Pradesh  | 18.55   | 179.72 | 26.983  | 169.62 | 48.97   | 168.74  |
| 9.             | Jammu & Kashmir   | 14.44   | 134.99 | 49.73   | 104.41 | 38.50   | 81.59   |

(Rs. in lakhs)

(Rs. in lakhs)

| Sl. No. | States         | 1988-89 |        | 1989-90 |        | 1990-91 |        |
|---------|----------------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|
|         |                | Khadi   | V.I.   | Khadi   | V.I.   | Khadi   | V.I.   |
|         |                |         |        |         |        |         |        |
| 1       | 2              | 3       | 4      | 5       | 6      | 7       | 8      |
| 10.     | Karnataka      | 147.82  | 229.57 | 142.84  | 176.99 | 98.54   | 583.81 |
| 11.     | Kerala         | 130.24  | 306.48 | 131.25  | 464.66 | 202.75  | 547.66 |
| 12.     | Madhya Pradesh | 86.00   | 137.51 | 74.67   | 181.45 | 66.37   | 98.76  |
| 13.     | Maharashtra    | 29.84   | 356.97 | 65.78   | 426.63 | 63.64   | 716.42 |
| 14.     | Manipur        | 1.76    | 71.44  | -       | -      | 0.89    | 174.66 |
| 15.     | Meghalaya      | 0.06    | 6.49   | -       | 26.66  | -       | 37.12  |
| 16.     | Mizoram        | 1.51    | 45.09  | 0.53    | 74.76  | 1.69    | 99.00  |
| 17.     | Nagaland       | 2.41    | 16.81  | 2.89    | 20.02  | 1.71    | 32.01  |
| 18.     | Orissa         | 22.43   | 244.98 | 3.71    | 387.69 | 9.79    | 338.31 |
| 19.     | Punjab         | 36.12   | 68.53  | 38.94   | 128.80 | 75.65   | 305.26 |

| Sl. No.           | State                     | 1988-89 |   |        | 1989-90 |        |         | 1990-91 |         |      |
|-------------------|---------------------------|---------|---|--------|---------|--------|---------|---------|---------|------|
|                   |                           | Khadi   |   | V.I.*  | Khadi   |        | V.I.    | Khadi   |         | V.I. |
|                   |                           | 1       | 2 | 3      | 4       | 5      | 6       | 7       | 8       | 9    |
| 20.               | Rajasthan                 |         |   | 567.77 | 433.77  | 331.58 | 289.67  | 181.33  | 227.49  |      |
| 21.               | Sikkim                    |         |   | 3.27   | 36.51   | 11.40  | 8.33    | 6.77    | 29.86   |      |
| 22.               | Tamil Nadu                |         |   | 476.85 | 803.11  | 210.81 | 903.44  | 315.43  | 1014.69 |      |
| 23.               | Tripura                   |         |   | 0.37   | -       | 0.74   | 7.25    | -       | 6.91    |      |
| 24.               | Uttar Pradesh             |         |   | 295.30 | 1106.46 | 472.09 | 1491.76 | 417.90  | 1611.52 |      |
| 25.               | West Bengal               |         |   | 367.33 | 177.73  | 73.88  | 235.92  | 74.20   | 439.26  |      |
| Union Territories |                           |         |   |        |         |        |         |         |         |      |
| 26.               | Andaman & Nicobar Islands |         |   |        |         | -      | -       | -       | 20.85   |      |
| 27.               | Chandigarh                |         |   |        | 1.40    | 0.54   | 0.16    | -       | 11.80   |      |

|                      |                         | (Rs. in lakhs) |                |                |                |                |                |      |      |
|----------------------|-------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|------|------|
| Sl. No.              | States 1988-89          | 1988-89        |                | 1989-90        |                | 1990-91        |                | V.I. | V.I. |
|                      |                         | Khadi          | V.I.*          | Khadi          | V.I.           | Khadi          | V.I.           |      |      |
| 1                    | 2                       | 3              | 4              | 5              | 6              | 7              | 8              |      |      |
| 28.                  | Dadra & Nagar<br>Haveli | -              | -              | -              | -              | -              | -              | -    | -    |
| 29.                  | Delhi                   | 21.53          | 12.40          | 27.85          | 33.37          | 11.54          | 48.42          |      |      |
| 30.                  | Daman & Diu             | -              | -              | -              | -              | -              | -              |      |      |
| 31.                  | Pondicherry             | 10.34          | 17.04          | 3.24           | 20.27          | 1.69           | 13.00          |      |      |
| <b>Miscellaneous</b> |                         |                |                |                |                |                |                |      |      |
| 32.                  | Departmental            | -              | -              | -              | -              | -              | 7.05           |      |      |
| 33.                  | Other Schemes           | -              | 22.62          | -              | 258.62         | -              | 362.50         |      |      |
| <b>Total</b>         |                         | <b>3216.52</b> | <b>5077.00</b> | <b>2300.80</b> | <b>6845.57</b> | <b>2387.96</b> | <b>8770.27</b> |      |      |

\* Denotes Village Industries.

[English]

**Hill Area in Kerala**

9178. PROF. SAVITHRI LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of Planning and programme Implementation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has declared any districts in Kerala as hill area under the hill area development programme;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the criteria to declare one district as hill area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): No, sir. However 29 Talukas of the State are covered under the Hill Areas Development programme in Western Ghats.

(b) The talukas covered are:

1. Taliiparamba
2. Telicherry
3. Hosdurg
4. Mananvadi
5. Vythiri
6. Sultan's Batery
7. Koshimode
8. Badagara
9. Quiliandy
10. Ernadu

11. Mannarghat
12. Palghat
13. Chittoor
14. Mokundapuram
15. Kothamangalam
16. Muvathopuzha
17. Kunnathunad
18. Thedurpuzha
19. Deviciulam
20. Uduabachola
21. Peermade
22. Meenachil
23. Kanjirapassally
24. Kottarkkara
25. Pathanapuram
26. Pahtanamthitta
27. Kunnathur
28. Neyyattinkara
29. Nedumangad

(c) The Committee of the National Development Council in 1965 identified certain hill areas mainly concentrated on the North Eastern and North East Western bordering States to which, subsequently, some talukues of Western Ghats having contiguous talukas/blocks with atleast 20% of their areas at an altitude of 600 meters or above, were added in 1972.

**Investment in Public Sector Undertakings.**

9179. SHRI M.G. REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the public sector undertakings in Andhra Pradesh and the total amount invested in each undertaking; and

(b) the net profit and loss by each undertaking during each of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) and (b). There are 12 Central Public sector Enterprises having their registered offices in the State of Andhra Pradesh. The names of the enterprises, the total amount invested as on 31-3-1991, the net profit/loss of each of the enterprises during the last three years i.e. 1988-89, 1989-90 and 1990-91, upto which period the information is available, are given in the Statement enclosed.



## STATEMENT

|         |                                   | (Rs. in crores)  |  |                     |         |             |
|---------|-----------------------------------|------------------|--|---------------------|---------|-------------|
| Sl. No. | Name of the PSE                   | Investment as on |  | Net profit/loss (-) |         |             |
|         |                                   | 31.3.91          |  | 1988-89             | 1989-90 | 1990-91     |
| 1       | 2                                 | 3                |  | 4                   | 5       | 6           |
| 1.      | Bharat Dynamics Ltd.              | 280.15           |  | 1.60                | 13.72   | 4.85        |
| 2.      | Bharat Heavy Plate & Vessels Ltd. | 47.52            |  | 2.52                | 1.84    | 0.46        |
| 3.      | CMC Ltd.                          | 31.70            |  | 0.07                | 0.85    | (-) 6.78    |
| 4.      | Electronics Corpn. of India Ltd.  | 133.20           |  | 3.04                | 3.29    | (-) 10.38   |
| 5.      | HMT Bearings Ltd.                 | 13.95            |  | (-) 1.09            | 0.21    | 3.55        |
| 6.      | Mishra Dhatu Nigam Ltd.           | 138.52           |  | 0.14                | 0.54    | 0.57        |
| 7.      | National Mineral Dev. Corpn. Ltd. | 166.89           |  | (-) 24.85           | 36.84   | 46.30       |
| 8.      | Praga Tools Ltd.                  | 27.02            |  | 1.33                | 0.81    | (-) 1.70    |
| 9.      | Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd.        | 7122.75          |  | 0                   | 0       | (-) 4.77.55 |

(Rs. in crores)

| Sl. No. | Name of the PSE                 | Investment as on |          | Net profit/loss (-) |          |         |
|---------|---------------------------------|------------------|----------|---------------------|----------|---------|
|         |                                 | 31.3.91          |          | 1988-89             | 1989-90  | 1990-91 |
| 1       | 2                               | 3                | 4        | 5                   | 6        |         |
| 10.     | Hindustan Fluorocarbon Ltd.     | 61.66 (-)        | 10.39    | (-) 9.05            | (-) 4.61 |         |
| 11.     | Southern Pesticides Corpn. Ltd. | 11.77 (-)        | 1.53 (-) | 1.47                | (-) 1.08 |         |
| 12.     | Sponge Iron India Ltd.          | 29.53 (-)        | 0.15     | 1.34                | 0.87     |         |

[Translation]

**Hoarding of Foodgrains**9180. **SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH YADAV:****SHRIGEORGE FERNANDES:**

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the measures taken by the Government to check hoarding and black marketing of the essential commodities;

(b) the under of raids conducted from April, 1991 to March 31, 1992 and the number of persons skilled, arrested and action taken and awarded punishment; and

(c) the total amount of the goods seized?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) State Government and U.T. Administrations have been taking action against persons found to be indulging in hoarding and other malpractices in respect of essential commodities under various control orders issued under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 and similar relevant legislation. The Union Government have from time to time impressed upon the State Governments/U.T. Administrations the need to step up enforcement operations and intensify action to check hoarding and other malpractices.

(b) and (c). As per reports received from the State Government/U.T. Administrations, the following action under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 during the period 1.1.1991 to 31.12.91 is indicated:-

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|                            |                     |
|----------------------------|---------------------|
| No. of raids made          | -166049             |
| No. of persons arrested    | - 5754              |
| No. of persons prosecuted  | - 6735              |
| No. of persons convicted   | - 291               |
| Value of goods confiscated | - Rs. 2576.06 lakh. |

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Report for the period of the first quarter of 1992 have not yet been received from all States/UTs.

**Hindi Officer in the Laboratories of Council of Scientific and Industrial Research**

9181 **SHRI SANTOSH KUAMR GANGWAR:** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the name of the laboratories under the Council of Scientific and Industrial

Research where regular Hindi Officers are not posted to implement the official language policy; and

(b) the action being taken to create these posts in the above laboratories and the time by which these are likely to be filled up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) The information is given in the attached statement.

(b) since the creation of these posts is linked with various factors, such as work load, budgetary support, etc., no specific time frame has been laid down in this regard. However, some other staff having working knowledge of Hindi have been trusted with the responsibility of overseeing the implementation of Official language policy.

### STATEMENT

*The name of Laboratories /Institutes where regular Hindi officers have not been posted.*

1. Centre for Cellular & Molecular Biology, Hyderabad.

\*2 Central Durg Research Institute Lucknow.

3. Centre for Biochemicals, Delhi.

4. Central Fuel Research Institute, Dhanbad.

\*5 Central Food Technological Research Institutes, Mysore.

\*6 Central Glass and Ceramic Research Institute, Calcutta.

7. Central Institute of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants, Lucknow.

8. Central Mechanical Engineering Research Institute, Durgapur.

9. Central Mining Research Station Dhanbad.

10. Central Road Research Institute, New Delhi.

11. Central Scientific Instruments Organisation, Chandigarh.

12. CSIR Complex, Madras.

13. CSIR Complex, Palampur.

14. Central Salt & Marine Chemicals Research Institute, Bhavnagar.

15. Indian Institute of Chemical Biology, Calcutta.

16. Indian Institute of Petroleum Dehradun.

17. Institute of Microbial Technology, Chandigarh.

18. Indian National Scientific Documentation Centre, New Delhi.

19. Industrial Toxicology Research Centre, Lucknow.

20. National Aeronautical Laboratory, Bangalore.

21. National Botanical Research Institute, Lucknow.

22. National Environmental Engineering Research Institute, Nagpur.

23. National Institute of Oceanography, Goa.

24. National Institute of Science, Technology and Development Studies, New Delhi.

25. National Metallurgical Laboratory, Jamshedpur.

26. Publications & Information Directorate, New Delhi.

27. Regional Research Laboratory, Bhopal.

28. Regional Research Laboratory, Bhubaneswar.

29. Regional Research laboratory, Jammu.

30. Regional Research Laboratory, Jorhat.

31. Regional Research Laboratory, Trivandrum.

32. Structural Engineering Research Centre, Ghazibad.

33. Structural Engineering Research Centre, Madras.

Pasts Sanctioned but not filed up.

#### Consolidation of village lands in Delhi

982. SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a notification was issued in April 1988 for the consolidation of lands in 15 villages of Alipur area in Delhi;

(b) if so, the reasons for suspending the consolidation programme in due course;

(c) whether the Government now propose to complete the consolidation of lands in these villages; and

(d) if so, the time by which it is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) to (d). Material is being collected and shall be placed on the Table of the House.

#### Employment of Unemployed youth in Karnataka

1183 DR. SHRIMATI K. S. SOUNDARAM: Will the Minister of Planning and programme implementation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any scheme for providing employment to the unemployed youth who lost their jobs during the violence over Cauvery Water dispute in Karnataka;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H. R. BHARADWAJ): (a) According to the State Government, they are not aware of any person losing his job during the violence over the Cauvery Water dispute in Karnataka and as such the Government of Karnataka have no such scheme.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

#### Leakage in Urea Fertilizer Plant

9184. SHRI RAM BADAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether production has stopped in Guna fertilizer plant on account of leakage as reported in 'Janasatta' dated April 6, 1992; and

(b) the reasons thereof and the total estimated loss suffered therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) and (b). One of the Urea streams was stopped on 23rd March, 1992 as a precautionary measure for inspection of its urea stripper. The stream was restarted on 6.4.1992. This opportunity was also utilised for carrying out on this stream the annual turn around jobs, which are required in such plants. There was no loss of production and the ammonia plant was operating at normal load during this turn around.

**Basis of Seniority of Employees**

9185 SHRI R. DHANUSKODI  
ATHITHAN:  
SHRI P.C. THOMAS:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to consider the continuous-ad-hoc officiation period followed by regularisation for the purpose if seniority of an employee on the basis of the various rulings of the Supreme Court in this regard; and

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONAL PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGRET ALVA): (a) to (c). the individual judgments of Supreme court directing counting of adhoc officiations towards seniority have been implemented. However, in some cases, the Supreme court itself has held that where the final appointment is only adhoc and not according to rules, subsequent regularisation cannot confer benefit of seniority for the intervening service. It is, therefore, not possible to lay down a general policy that in all cases, adhoc service should count towards seniority.

**Central Capital Investment in Madhya Pradesh for Industries.**

9186. SHRI MAHENDRA KUMAR SINGH THAKUR: Will the PRIME MINISTER

be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government propose to increase the amount of central capital investment for industrial sector of Madhya Pradesh during the Eighth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) The eighth five Year Plan has not been finalised.

(b) and (c). do not arise.

**Foreign Exchange on Import of Maruti Components**

9187. SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the foreign exchange spent on import of the parts for Maruti cars by the Maruti Udyog Limited during each of the last three years;

(b) the foreign exchange earned during each of the last three years by exporting Maruti cars; and

(c) the foreign exchange likely to be earned by export of Maruti cars during 1992-93?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) and (b).

| Year      | F.E. Spent<br>on Import of<br>Components<br>(US\$ in<br>million) | Foreign Exchange earned<br>(US\$ in million) |   | Total |
|-----------|--|--|---|-------|
|           |  | Thorough<br>Exports                          | Through<br>Local<br>Sales<br>Against<br>Foreign<br>Exchange |       |
| 1989-90   | 105.04   | 18.62  | 5.70  | 24.32 |
| 1990-91   | 96.41  | 18.17  | 22.91**   | 41.08 |
| 1991-92** | 81.27  | 76.52  | 15.74   | 92.26 |

\* Including deposit for Maruti 1.0 GLX

\*\* Provisional and unaudited.

(c) during 1992-93 Maruti Udyog Limited expects to earn around US\$ 80 million through exports.

[English]

#### Inclusion of Jaipur Town Under IDSMT

9188 SHRI ANANDI CHARAN DAS:  
Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT  
be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any demand for inclusion of 'Jaipur Town' of Orissa under the Centrally sponsored Integrated Development of Small and Medium towns Scheme;

(b) whether any such proposal has been received from the Government of Orissa; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT  
(SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b).  
Yes, Sir.

(c) A list of fifteen towns, including Jaipur

Town, was received from the State Government for inclusion under the IDSMT Scheme during the financial years period 1990-95. However, out of the fifteen towns to be covered during the above period, the following six towns in the order of priority as shown below were proposed to be covered during 1990-91;

1. Kendrapara
2. Barâgarh
3. Gopalpur
4. Jaipur Road
5. Angul
6. Rayagada

All the above six towns were covered under the Scheme during 1990-91.

2. For the year 1991-92, the Government of Orissa had vide their letter dated 12. 11. 1991 proposed the following eight towns in the order of priority as shown below:-

1. Bhadrak

2. Sundergarh
3. Jagatsinghpur
4. Athagarh
5. Basudevpur
6. Jharasuguda
7. Bhangannagar
8. Jaipur

Out of the above eighth towns, first three towns were covered during 1991-92, on the basis of availability of funds.

[*Translation*]

**Criteria to set up Industries/  
Undertakings**

9189. SHRI LAL BABU RAI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the technical and financial criteria prescribed by the Government for setting up of industries and public sector undertakings;

(b) whether such criteria is followed strictly; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) to (c). The new Industrial Policy announced on 24.7.1991 has done away with licensing except for a short list of industries. The entrepreneurs are free to set up their industries depending upon techno-economic feasibility and locational restrictions. It is also Government's intent

channelise public sector investment in high tech essential infrastructure sectors. Besides eight specific areas reserved for the Public Sector, they will be allowed entry in areas not reserved for them.

[*English*]

**Centralized Coal Handling Plants**

9190. SHRI HARADHAN ROY: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government reviewed the centralized coal handling plants installed prior to 1984 in Eastern Coalfields Limited;

(b) if so, the name of the plants, amount spent on installation of each plant, utilization capacity and present capacity being achieved plant-wise;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether any plant left in the middle without completion

(e) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(f) the amount spent on each plant?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMA GOUDA): (a) to (f) Monthly progress reports of Coal Handling Plants are being received from Eastern Coalfields Limited in the Ministry of Coal. These include the major CHPs in operation and those under construction. Three major CHPs of Eastern Coalfields Limited whose installation were taken up prior to 1984 are yet to be completed. 6 major CHPs of Eastern Coalfields Limited which were taken up for construction prior to 1984 are in operation. The details of these CHPs are given below:



*In operation*

| <i>Sl. No.</i> | <i>Name of CHP</i> | <i>Amount spent<br/>(Rs. lakhs)</i> | <i>Installed<br/>capacity (mt)</i> | <i>Present capacity<br/>Utilisation (mt)</i> |
|----------------|--------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|--|
| 1.             | Amritnagar         | 173.21                              | 0.42                               | 0.42   |
| 2.             | Bahula             | 287.00                              | 0.90                               | 0.90   |
| 3.             | New Kenda          | 336.87                              | 0.90                               | 0.90   |
| 4.             | Chinakuri          | 168.04                              | 0.70                               | 0.70   |
| 5.             | Kottadin           | 407.84                              | 1.10                               | 0.30   |
| 6.             | North Searsole     | 272.98                              | 1.16                               | 0.33   |

*Under construction*

| <i>Sl. No.</i> | <i>Name of CHP</i> | <i>Reasons for delay</i>                 | <i>Amount spent<br/>(Rs. lakhs)</i> |
|----------------|--------------------|--|-------------------------------------|
| 1.             | Dhemomain          | Claims of M/s. BSCL pending finalisation | 425.77                              |
| 2.             | Ratibati           | Obstruction by local villagers           | 307.95                              |
| 3.             | J.K. Nagar         | Land dispute                             | 331.54                              |

**Coastal Belt**

(e) if so, the details thereof?

9191 PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to develop the Coastal belt in the entire country by designing any special plans;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the length of the Coastal line, State/ Union Territory wise and the waste land available to be brought under green belt;

(d) whether any special Coastal Development Authority has been formed in Andhra Pradesh; and

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) to (e). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Float Glass Project in bargarh. U.P.**

9192. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any delay in completing the Float Glass Project in Baragarh District Banda, Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) and (b). The Project of M/s Continental Float Glass Limited for the manufacture of Float Glass is proposed to be set up in Bargarh District Banda, U.P. There has been some delay in completing the project due to delay in its reappraisal and disbursement of loans by the financial institutions.

#### **Production by Hindustan Paper Corporation**

9193. SHRI BIJOY KRISHNA HANDIQUE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hindustan Paper Corporation (HPC) contemplates to cut down production of writing and printing papers at the plants located at Nowgong and Cachar in Assam;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Tuli (Nagaland) plants and Mandya (Mysore) Plants are also incurring losses; and

(d) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to make these paper plants viable?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) and (b). On account of the present market conditions, the Hindustan Paper Corporation Limited has decided to regulate production on the basis of firm orders.

(c) and (d). Since both Nagaland Pulp & Paper Company Ltd. at Tuli and Mandya National Paper Mills Ltd. at Mandya are incurring losses, government has decided to

refer them to the Board for Industrial & Financial Reconstruction.

#### **Merit Promotion and Flexible complementing Scheme**

9194 SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the merit promotion and flexible complementing scheme;

(b) the manner in which the scheme is implemented in various ministries and the conditions thereof; and

(c) whether the scheme is applicable for isolated post in any given Ministry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) to (c). In Scientific and Technical departments the Scientists are promoted under the Flexible complementing Scheme. It is applicable to all posts categorised as Scientific in Scientific and Technical Departments/organisations. Under the Scheme, scientists are promoted in situ based on their proven merit irrespective of the occurrence of the vacancies in the higher posts after lapse of a definite period called 'Residency Period'.

#### **Acquisition of 26 Alipur Road**

9195 SHRI ROSHAN LAL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation for acquisition and allotment of 26 Alipur Road, Civil Lines, Delhi for raising Dr. Ambedkar Memorial and Museum; and

(b) if so, the action taken by the

Government so far on the representation for acquisition of the premises and allotting this historical premises where Baba Saheb Dr. B.R. Ambedkar stayed and died?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Ministry of Welfare and the Delhi Administration have intimated that representation has been received.

(b) The Delhi Administration have indicated that this property has already been re-developed and therefore it has not been found possible to acquire the property in its present state.

#### **Reporting of Unauthorised Construction**

9196 SHRI NAVAL KISHORE RAI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the MCD have floated a scheme for the public for reporting all cases of illegal construction, if so details thereof; and

(b) whether the shopkeepers of South Delhi, DDA markets constructed new doors facing the roads, if so, the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Yes, Sir. As reported by Municipal Corporation of Delhi, an independent unit headed by an Assistant Engineer and assisted by two Junior Engineers has been set up at Central Control Room, Town Hall, Delhi, to act upon complaints regarding illegal constructions received from the public. These complaints of illegal construction will also be received in

the Zonal Offices by the Zonal Engineers (Building) under the supervision and control of Additional Deputy Commissioners/Zonal Assistant Commissioners. Zonal Assistant Commissioners/Additional Deputy Commissioners received in the Zonal Offices and ensure proper functioning of the Zonal Control Rooms. This scheme has been published in leading newspapers alongwith names of officers and their official as well as residential telephone numbers.

(b) According to Delhi Development Authority, there have been reports of opening shutters towards the road side in the markets of South Delhi, namely, DSC 'D' East of Kailash and Panchasheel Market for which Show Cause Notices have been served under the terms and conditions of the lease.

#### **Aromatic Factory In Tamil Nadu**

9197. SHRI K.V. THANGKA BALU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposed aromatic factory for Tamil Nadu has since been established;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) to (c). A letter of intent was given to Madras Refineries Limited on 6th February, 1987 for setting up an aromatic complex at Madras. Since then a new company in the name of M/s. National Aromatics and Petrochemicals Corporation Limited has been incorporated to implement the project in the joint sector. The company has obtained necessary pollution control and environmental clearance. Foreign Collaborator has also been identified.

[Translation]

Maruti in Maharashtra; and

**Authorised Dealers of Maruti in Maharashtra**

(b) the prescribed conditions for appointment of such authorised dealers?

9198. SHRI VILASRAO NAGNATHRAO GUNDEWAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) A statement I is attached

(a) the names, date of appointment and commercial territory of authorised dealers of

(b) A statement II is attached.

**STATEMENT-I**

(a) The names, date of appointment and territory allocated to Maruti dealers in Maharashtra are as follows:-

| Dealer Name                       | Date of Appointment | Territory   |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------|---|
| Resham Motors Limited             | April 1983          | Bombay (within city municipal limits)   |
| Vitesse Tradeing Ltd.             | April 1983          | Bombay (within city municipal limits)   |
| Sai Service Station Ltd.,         | January 1988        | Bombay (within city municipal limits)   |
| Sai service Station Ltd.          | August 1985         | Pune (comprising districts of Pune, stara, Sholapur, Kolhapur, Sindhurg, Sangali, Ratnagiri)                    |
| Seva Automotive Pvt. Ltd.         | October 1986        | Nasik comprising districts of Nasik, Dhule, Jalgaon Thano, Raigarh & Union Territory of Dadar and Nagar Haveli) |
| Automotive Manufacturers Limited. | March 1986          | Nagpur (comprising districts of Nagpur, Dhandara, Gharchiroli Wardha, Chandrapur, Yavatmal, Amravati, Akola)    |

| <i>Dealer Name</i> | <i>Date of Appointment</i> | <i>Territory</i>  |
|--------------------|----------------------------|---|
| Rama Automobiles   | August 1985                | Aurangabad<br>(comprising districts of Aurangabad, Ahmednagar, Osmanbad, Buldana, Jalna, Parbhani, Nanded, Bir and Latur. |

**STATEMENT-II**

The present system for appointing Maruti dealerships is as follows:-

(1) Invitation of applications on prescribed forms, for cities where dealers are required, from aspiring parties through release of public advertisements

(2) Scrutiny and evaluation of all valid applications on the following criteria:-

(i) Availability of infrastructure/land for setting up showroom and workshop.

(ii) Locational advantage of the above facilities.

(iii) Experience of the applicants in business (preferably in the automobile industry).

(iv) Educational /Professional qualifications of the applicants.

(v) Financial soundness of the applicants

(3) Preparation of a shortlist of candidates, after an interview, of all those having the basic requirements for the job.

(4) Obtaining sealed bids from the

shortlisted candidates, indicating the amount they are willing to deposit with Maruti for being awarded the dealership.

(5) Award of the dealership to the highest bidder.

[English]

**Establishment of very large Scale Integrated Circuit and large Scale Integrated Circuit Facilities In India**

9199 SHRIDIGVIJAYASINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have constituted a Committee to examine the issue of establishing Very Large Scale Integrated Circuit and Large Scale Integrated Circuit facilities in India;

(b) if so the recommendations thereof;

(c) the action taken to implement those recommendations;

(d) the total annual requirement of large scale integrated and very large scale integrated circuit devices; and

(e) the percentage out of this indigenously manufactured and imported?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

(d) and (e). Total annual requirement of Large Scale Integrated and Very Large Scale Integrated Circuits is estimated at about Rs. 125 crores. about 25% of the requirement is met by indigenously manufactured devices and the remaining is met by imported devices.

### Samadhies Complex

9200 PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to bring the samadhies of Mahatma Gandhi Indira Gandhi and Rajive Gandhi under one complex; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

### Disinvestment of Public Sector Undertakings

9201. SHRI MORESHWAR SAVE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the public sector undertakings, the number of employees working therein as on date, which have been identified for the purpose of disinvestment even upto 49% by the foreign investors/ MNCs or for Joint Venture;

(b) the undertakings identified for privatisation, partially or fully, immediately or in phased manner;

(c) whether the Reservation Policy for SC/STs is likely to continue in these 'Joint Venture Companies' after dis-investment and

(d) if so, the facts in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) No decision has been taken about the enterprises in which shares upto 49% would be disinvested.

(b) No privatisation of public enterprises is contemplated. However, disinvestment of public sector shares to the extent of 20% has already been announced.

(c) and (d). So long as the Government holds the majority shares, the reservation policy for SC/STs would continue.

### Board of Directors of Public Sector Undertakings

9202. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of present structure of Board of Directors of the each of the companies under the administrative jurisdiction of Ministry of Industry;

(b) whether performance of some of these companies have been affected for want of proper order book;

(c) whether the Government have taken any decision to provide orders of supplies for these companies; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) The connection of the Board of Directors of each Public Sector Undertaking under the administrative jurisdiction of Ministry of Industry is governed by the provisions of the Indian Companies Act,

1956, the details of these are furnished in the Annual Report of each company which is laid on the Table of the House every year.

(b) Some Public Sector Undertakings viz. Bharat Heavy Electrical Ltd., Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd. Burn Standard Company Ltd., Jessop & Company, Ltd. etc. have reported low order book in some of their product lines.

(c) and (d). The administrative Department assists the Public Sector Companies, wherever necessary, in securing orders. Emphasis has been laid on close interaction between the Public Sector Companies and their customers. Diversification into new lines of production is being taken up to improve the order book position.

#### **Modernisation of Companies**

9303. SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of losses incurred by each company under the administrative jurisdiction of Ministry of Industry;

(b) whether these companies are likely to improve their performances if given proper modernised equipments/machinery; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) A statement giving the details of losses incurred by each company under the Ministry of Industry's administrative jurisdiction is attached.

(b) and (c). The functioning of these companies has been reviewed by the Department of Heavy Industry from time to time with a view to bringing about an improvement in their performance through rationalisation of man power, increased productivity, reduction in sundry debtors and inventory and balancing investments, wherever necessary, for better utilisation of facilities. In addition, 99 of these companies have made a reference to the BIFR as per the provisions of recently amended Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985.

## STATEMENT

(Rs. in lakhs)

| S.No. | Name of Public Sector Undertaking          | Losses Incurred |         |                    |  |  |
|-------|--|-----------------|---------|--------------------|--|--|
|       |  | 1989-90         | 1990-91 | 1991-92<br>(Prov.) |  |  |
| 1     | 2  | 3               | 4       | 5                  |  |  |
| 1.    | Hooghly Pringling Ltd.                     | (-) 16          | (-) 7   | (-) 3              |  |  |
| 2.    | Burn Standard Co. Ltd.                     | (-) 598         | (-) 344 | (-) 748            |  |  |
| 3.    | Bharat Brakes & Valves Ltd.                | (-) 226         | (-) 195 | (-) 118            |  |  |
| 4.    | Reyrolle Burn Ltd.                         | (-) 128         | (-) 119 | (-) 90             |  |  |
| 5.    | Jessop & Co. Ltd.                          | 135             | (-) 138 | (-) 280            |  |  |
| 6.    | Braithwaite & Co. Ltd.                     | (-) 567         | (-) 539 | (-) 250            |  |  |
| 7.    | Bharat Process & Mechanical Engg. Co. Ltd. | (-) 692         | (-) 837 | (-) 865            |  |  |
| 8.    | Weighbird India Ltd.                       | (-) 100         | (-) 137 | (-) 134            |  |  |
| 9.    | Bharat Pumps & Compressors Ltd.            | (-) 809         | (-) 296 | (-) 321            |  |  |



(Rs. in lakhs)

| S.No. | Name of Public Sector Undertaking          | Losses incurred |          |                    |  |
|-------|--|-----------------|----------|--------------------|--|
|       |  | 1989-90         | 1990-91  | 1991-92<br>(Prov.) |  |
| 1     | 2  | 3               | 4        | 5                  |  |
| 10.   | Richardson & Cruddas Ltd.                  | (-) 777         | (-) 864  | (-) 1232           |  |
| 11.   | Triveni Structures Ltd.                    | (-) 443         | (-) 361  | (-) 1026           |  |
| 12.   | Cycle Corporation of India Ltd.            | (-) 3071        | (-) 3016 | (-) 1300           |  |
| 13.   | Hindustan Cables Ltd.                      | 791             | 232      | (-) 1499           |  |
| 14.   | Heavy Engineering Corpon. Ltd.             | (-) 3362        | (-) 9951 | (-) 14396          |  |
| 15.   | Praga Tools Ltd.                           | 83              | (-) 170  | (-) 242            |  |
| 16.   | Mining & Allied Machinery Corporation Ltd. | (-) 1529        | (-) 3769 | (-) 3466           |  |
| 17.   | National Bicycles Corpn. of India Ltd.     | (-) 1011        | (-) 1820 | (-) 1166           |  |

(Rs. in lakhs)

| S.No. | Name of Public Sector Undertaking            | Losses incurred |          |                    |  |
|-------|--|-----------------|----------|--------------------|--|
|       |  | 1989-90         | 1990-91  | 1991-92<br>(Prov.) |  |
| 1     | 2  | 3               | 4        | 5                  |  |
| 18.   | National Instruments Ltd.                    | (-) 535         | (-) 818  | (-) 798            |  |
| 19.   | Scooters India Limited.                      | (-) 4289        | (-) 4825 | (-) 5250           |  |
| 20.   | Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Ltd.                 | (-) 864         | (-) 1040 | (-) 1122           |  |
| 21.   | Cement Corporation of India Ltd.             | (-) 6288        | (-) 2933 | 252                |  |
| 22.   | Hindustan Paper Corpon. Ltd.                 | (-) 5584        | (-) 6137 | (-) 7132           |  |
| 23.   | Mandya National Paper Mills Ltd.             | (-) 648         | (-) 571  | (-) 1055           |  |
| 24.   | Nagaland Pulp and Paper Co. Ltd.             | (-) 2333        | (-) 2024 | (-) 2214           |  |
| 25.   | Rehabilitation Industries Corporation Ltd.   | (-) 1942        | (-) 2712 | (-) 2803           |  |
| 26.   | Tannery & Footwear Corporation of India Ltd. | (-) 1616        | (-) 1870 | (-) 1956           |  |

|       |                                   | (Rs. in lakhs)  |          |                    |  |
|-------|-----------------------------------|-----------------|----------|--------------------|--|
| S.No. | Name of Public Sector Undertaking | Losses Incurred |          |                    |  |
|       |                                   | 1989-90         | 1990-91  | 1991-92<br>(Prov.) |  |
| 1     | 2                                 | 3               | 4        | 5                  |  |
| 27.   | Tyre Corporation of India Ltd.    | (-) 1195        | (-) 1418 | (-) 1578           |  |
| 28.   | Bharat Leather Corpn. Ltd.        | (-) 77          | (-) 129  | (-) 85             |  |
| 29.   | Engineering Projects (I) Ltd.     | (-) 18432       | (-) 5387 | (-) 6274           |  |
| 30.   | Instrumentation Ltd.,             | 211             | 14       | (-) 450            |  |

[Translation]

**Closed Coalmines**

9204. SHRI NITISH KUMAR:  
SHRI SUKDEO PASWAN:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the number of the coalmines especially in Bihar lying closed since the nationalisation of coal industry;

(b) if so, the total number of these mines by the end of the year 1991, State-wise;

(c) whether mining work in these mines had been going on prior to nationalisation of the coal industry;

(d) if so, the reasons for suspension of mining therein after their nationalisation;

(e) whether the concerned State Government have also requested to start mining work in these closed mines; and

(f) the decision taken by the Union Government on their request?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMBAGOUDA): (a) to (f). The closed coal mines include (a) the mines which were taken over as closed at the time of nationalisation and have continued to remain closed (b) the mines which were taken over as closed at the time of nationalisation, were opened thereafter but have since been closed (c) the mines which were taken over as working mines but have since been closed

and (d) the new mines which are opened after nationalisation but were closed subsequently. The reasons for these mines being closed or inactive are as follows:-

1. Those could not be merged/re-grouped or amalgamated to form a reconstituted mine.

2. Lack of infrastructural facilities on account of geographical location.

3. Isolated patch deposit with very small reserves and seasonal workability.

4. Insufficient geological data available for such mines.

5. Non-availability of reliable working plans in respect of old workings.

6. Not viable techno-economically.

7. Exhaustion of extractable reserves.

8. Highly uneconomic working without any potential for future viability.

9. Adverse geo-mining conditions.

10. Safety considerations.

Excluding mines where coal reserves have already been exhausted Coal India Limited (CIL) are making efforts to reopen such of the inactive mines where through intensive exploration, commercial potential has been indicated.

According to information furnished by Coal India Limited, the present statewide details of inactive coal mines are as under:

| <i>Name of the State</i> | <i>Number of inactive coal mines</i> |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Bihar                    | 45                                   |
| Assam                    | 5                                    |
| West Bengal              | 14                                   |
| Madhya Pradesh           | 1                                    |

Recently Government of Bihar has constituted a Joint Inspection Committee to study the feasibility of working the inactive collieries in Bihar. The Committee would submit its report to Government of Bihar. It is not possible to indicate if and when these mines will be reopened for working.

[English]

### Takeover of Alwyn by HMT

9205. SHRIMATI CHANDRA PRABHAKAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hindustan Machine Tools proposes to take over Hyderabad based Alwyn Company if so, the reasons thereof;

(b) the units of Alwyn likely to be taken over by HMT; and

(c) the amount likely to be paid for taking over of the above company?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

### Executive Engineers in DDA

9206. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of posts of Executive Engineers (Civil) in the DDA, the number of SC/ST candidates among them and SC/ST candidates eligible for such promotions;

(b) whether the DDA has promoted any SC/ST candidate to the post of Executive Engineer (Civil) under the Special Recruitment Drive- 1990 launched by the Government;

(c) the number of Assistant Engineers (Civil) promoted to the post of Executive Engineer (Civil) during last three years, and number of SC/ST Assistant Engineers promoted out of them;

(d) whether the Government propose to fill up backlogs by promoting SCs/STs to the post of Executive Engineer in the DDA, and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the backlog is likely to be filled up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Out of the 120 Executive Engineers (Civil) in position 3 belong to S.C. and 2 belong to S.T. D.D.A. have reported that at present there are 11 Assistant Engineers (Civil) belonging to S.C. category who fulfill the eligibility criteria for promotion to the Grade of Executive Engineer while no S.T. candidate is eligible for promotion.

(b) No, Sir. No S.C./S.T. candidate was available for promotion in the normal consideration zone or in the extended consideration zone.

(c) The number of Assistant Engineers promoted during the last 3 years is as under none of whom belong to SC/ST.

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(d) Going group for post there is no backlog of reserved vacancy.

(e) Does not arise.

### Rural Development in Tamil Nadu

9207. SHRI C.K. KUPPUSWAMY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of projects in regard to rural development submitted by the

Government of Tamil Nadu from the year 1989 till March 31, 1992;

(b) the details of projects approved so far, out of them;

(c) the time by which the remaining projects are likely to be approved; and

(d) the details of difficulties, if any being faced according approval thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) to (d). The Jawahar Rozgar Yojana, (JRY), Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) are on-going centrally sponsored schemes which were continuing in Tamil Nadu in 1989 to 31st March, 1992. No specific project in regard to rural development was submitted by the State of Tamil Nadu to this Ministry.

#### **New Water Reservoir in Delhi**

9208. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of water reservoirs in Delhi, at present;

(b) whether the Government purpose to set up any new water reservoirs in the Capital;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the localities likely to be benefited therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) The Delhi Water

Supply and Sewage Disposal Undertaking has reported that there are 40 ground reservoirs and 90 over-head tanks in Delhi. Information in respect of areas where Delhi Development Authority has taken up work will be collected and laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(b) to (d). A statement is enclosed.

#### **STATEMENT**

*The Delhi Water Supply & Sewage Disposal Undertaking has reported as under:-*

1. The following reservoirs-cum-booster stations are nearing completion/ commissioning:-

1. Model Town
2. Punjabi Bagh
3. Rohini Sector-19
4. Peeragarhi
5. Najafgarh
6. Idgah

2. The following reservoirs and booster pumping stations are proposed to be constructed shortly:-

- a. Rohini Sector-XI
- b. Village Holambi Kalan in Alipur Block in rural North Delhi.
- c. Sanjay Gandhi Transport Nagar on G.T. Karnal Road.
- d. Shastri Nagar
- e. Lawrance Road
- f. Malviya Nagar

g. Jagat Puri

3. The following localities are likely to be benefited there from:-

a. Madel Town and colonies along Mall Road.

b. Punjabi Bagh, Karmapura, New Moti Nagar, colonies along Rohtak Road and Najafgarh Road between Zakhira and Ring Road crossing.

c. Sector 18,19 Rohini, Badli Village Badli Industrial area.

d. Paschim Vihar, Paschimpi, Madipur, Sundar Vihar.

e. Najafgarh Town and villages under Najafgarh Block

f. Sadar Pahar Ganj Zone.

g. Sector I to XI and Sector XVII of Rohini.

h. Narela, Alipur, Holambi Kalan and other adjoining villages in Alipur Block.

i. Sanjay Gandhi Transport Nagar and Rural areas along G.T. Karnal Road upto Alipur.

j. Shastri Nagar, Subhadra colony, Anand Lok, Tulsi Nagar, Pratap Nagar, Gulabi Bagh etc.

k. DDA development area Tri Nagar Group of colonies.

l. South Delhi, Malviya Nagar Area.

m. Jagatpuri, Kasturba Nagar and societies in E-9, 10, 11 area like Anand Vihar, Vivek Vihar and Dayanand Colony.

Information in respect of areas where

Delhi Development Authority has taken up work will be collected and laid on the Table of the Sabha.

### **Modernisation of Government Printing Press, Shornur**

9209. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to modernise the Government printing Press, Shornur in Kerala; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken/proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). The Central Government is concerned with the Government of India Presses only. The Printing Press at Shornur is under the Government of Kerala. Government of India does not maintain details regarding the Presses under state Governments.

### **Research and Development Activities In Electronics**

9210. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Research and Development activities in the field of electronics in the country is lagging behind the advanced nations;

(b) if so, whether the Government have any proposal to develop R&D in the field of electronics in both private and public sector; and

(c) if so, the details of the steps proposed to be taken to improve the Research and

## Development in the electronic industry?

## Bonded Labour

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A number of State-of-the-art time bound projects have been initiated by the Government to bring the country to the forefront of certain selected high priority technologies in electronics. Some of these important projects/areas include: level computer aided design of LSI/VLSI circuits (microelectronics); knowledge based computer systems, advanced research in computer networking, parallel processing development, high performance computing applications, computer aided design and computer integrated manufacturing; digital TV, high voltage direct current (HVDC) technology; electronics materials; photonics/ photoelectronics development programme etc. A scheme has also been worked out to bring in private sector participation in the sponsored R&D activities of DOE in priority areas.

**9211. SHRI DWARAKA NATH DAS:**  
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of bonded labour identified and rehabilitated upto March, 92, State/Union Territory-wise;

(b) the number of the bonded labour in each State and Union Territory who were liberated but reverted back; and

(c) the reasons for such reversion and the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR):** (a) A statement of the latest State-wise figures of bonded labour identified and rehabilitated is annexed.

(b) and (c). The details of banded labourers who were liberated but reverted back is not maintained.

## STATEMENT

| Sl. No. | Name of the State Governments | Number of Bonded Labour identified and rehabilitated upto March, 1991 |               |
|---------|-------------------------------|---|---------------|
|         |                               | Identified  | Rehabilitated |
| 1.      | 2                             | 3   | 4             |
| 1       | Andhra Pradesh                | 35810   | 25397         |
| 2.      | Bihar                         | 12525   | 11378         |
| 3.      | Karnataka                     | 68876   | 53835         |
| 4.      | Madhya Pradesh                | 12535   | 11236         |
| 5.      | Maharashtra                   | 1382  | 1300          |
| 6.      | Orissa                        | 49913   | 46654         |



| Sl. No. | Name of the State Governments | Number of Bonded Labour identified and rehabilitated upto March, 1991 |               |
|---------|-------------------------------|---|---------------|
|         |                               | Identified  | Rehabilitated |
| 1.      | 2                             | 3   | 4             |
| 7.      | Rajasthan                     | 7300  | 7164          |
| 8.      | Tamil Nadu                    | 38347   | 38015         |
| 9.      | Uttar Pradesh                 | 27489   | 27048         |
| 10.     | Gujarat                       | 64  | 64            |
| 11      | Haryana                       | 544   | 21            |
| 12.     | Kerala                        | 823   | 823           |
| Total:- |                               | 2,55,608  | 2,22,935      |

### Industrial Production

9212. SHRI BHAWAN SHANKER RAWAT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total industrial production in the country during the year 1990-91; and

(b) the quantity produced out of it by heavy, medium, small and cottage industry, separately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) and (b). According to the Report on the Annual Survey of Industries brought out by the Central Statistical Organisation, the total value of industrial production in the Registered Factory Sector for the latest available year, i.e., 1987-88 stood at Rs. 153973 crore out of which the share of large and medium sector was Rs. 119134 crore. The remaining amount of Rs. 34839 crore related to the small sector,

which, however, excluded most of the production in the cottage/village industries, the value of production of handicrafts as estimated by the Development Commissioner, Handicrafts, amounted to Rs. 11325 crore in 1990-91, while the estimated value of production of khadi and village industries was Rs. 2280 crore in 1990-91.

### Industrial Licences to Assam

9213. SHRI PROBIN DEKA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications received by the Union Government for setting up of Industries in Assam during each of the last three years;

(b) the number of applications approved and the number of applications rejected during the period;

(c) the reasons for not giving approval to

the remaining applications; and

(d) the efforts made by the Government for the early disposal of these applications which are lying pending for approval?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) During the last three years, a total number of 42 applications, as per details below, were received from Assam for setting up of Industries:

|                |   |    |
|----------------|---|----|
| 1989           | - | 21 |
| 1990           | - | 11 |
| 1991           | - | 6  |
| 1992           | - | 4  |
| (upto 30.4.92) |   |    |
|                |   | 42 |

(b) Of these, 14 have been approved, 16 have been rejected and 6 have been otherwise disposed of.

(c) and (d). There are specified time limits for the disposal of application for grant of industrial approvals. Efforts are made to ensure that the applications are disposed of within this time frame after consultation with technical authorities.

#### Industries in Eastern Ghats

9214. SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHY: Will the Minister of PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the available natural resources in the Eastern Ghats;

(b) whether the Government propose to develop any industry basing on available

natural resources in Eastern Ghats;

(c) whether the Government have issued any licences to any private/M.N.C. to establish industries in the North coastal districts of Andhra Pradesh during 1991-92, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether any applications are pending with the Government in this regard; if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) and (b). The Eastern Ghats are rich in natural resources like minerals and forests.

The industrial development of a particular area based on locally available resources is the primary responsibility of the State Government. It is for the State Government to take promotional measures such as investment in infrastructural facilities etc. to attract the location of industries in the State.

(c) and (d). Nine letters of intent and one industrial licence have been granted during 1st January, 1991 to 31st March, 1992 to private parties for setting up industries in Srikakulam, Vishakhapatnam and Vijayanagaram districts of North Coastal area of Andhra Pradesh. Details of all letters of intent and industrial licences such as name and address of the undertaking, location, item(s) on manufacture and annual capacity etc. are published by the Indian investment centre in their 'Monthly Newsletter'. Copies of this publication are being sent to Parliament Library regularly.

19. applications for grant letters of intent for setting up industries in the above North-Coastal Districts of Andhra Pradesh were pending consideration as on 30.4.1992.

**Foodgrains at Cheaper Rates**

9215. SHRIMATI DILKUMARI BHANDARI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether supply of foodgrains at cheaper rates under Special Scheme is being made to tribals and non-tribals of the country;

(b) if so, the names of tribals and non-tribals communities State-wise and Union-Territory-wise;

(c) whether the Government propose to cover more tribals and non-tribals of the country under the said programme in future;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) and (b). Wheat and rice for the Public Distribution System (PDS) Tribal Majority State and North Cachar and Karbi Anglong districts of Assam are issued at specially subsidised rates, which are cheaper by Rs. 50/- per quintal than normal central Issue Prices for PDS. Since this scheme for special subsidy covers all Tribal and non-tribal population in these areas, no list of communities is maintained for the purpose.

(c) and (d). Under the Scheme for Revamping PDS about 1700 Blocks covered under the Desert Development Programme (DDP), the Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP), certain Designated Hill Areas (DHAs) and the ITDPs have been identified. In the Budget Estimates of the Central Government for 1992-93, a provision of Rs. 250/- crores have been made towards additional subsidy on foodgrains and

construction of godowns in the areas identified for revamped PDS.

(e) Does not arise.

**Emigrant Labour**

9217. SHRI CHETAN P.S. CHUHAN:  
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR:  
SHRIMATI KRISHNENDRA  
KAUR (DEEPA):

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indians went abroad for employment during last three years, destination-wise; and

(b) the total amount collected as deposit from the recruiting agencies during this period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

**Dealership for Fertilizer and Chemicals**

9218. SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI  
ASHRAF FATMI:  
SHRI NITISH KUMAR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have recently issued directives to the Fertilizer Corporation of India and Indian Petro-Chemicals Limited for appointing some new dealers to sell their products;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether some new dealers have been appointed after issue of these directives;

(d) if so, the details of the new dealers appointed according to these fresh directives;

(e) whether the Bureau of Public Enterprises had also issued directives for appointment of new dealers by these public sector undertakings; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) and (b). No, Sir, However, on 5th February, 1992, the Government of India issued letters to all urea, DAP, Complex and SSP manufacturing companies including Fertilizer Corporation of India (FCI) stating that they should expand the existing network of their dealerships by a least 15% in view of increased level of production and sale of fertilizers. This would also ensure availability of fertilizers to farmers, especially in the interior and remote areas. This was also intended to serve the purpose of providing employment to educated youths. The fertilizer companies were also requested that while offering dealerships to educated unemployed, the companies any also think of earmarking certain percentage for persons belonging to weaker section, especially Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes.

In March, 1992, the Indian Petro-Chemicals Ltd. (IPCL) intimated its intention to appoint new/additional distributors for plastic raw-materials at 12 different locations in two phases. They were advised to proceed with necessary action for selection and appointment of distributors and to give preference to unemployed and down-trodden in the matter of selection.

(c) and (d). The FCI in response to their advertisement dated 30.1.1992, appointed

31 dealers, including one from SC/ST category, on provisional basis. The advertisement had specifically mentioned preference to SC/ST and ex-servicemen. IPCL have initiated action in accordance with their proposal and the advice from the Government in this regard.

(e) and (f). Bureau of Public Enterprises have not issued any such directive.

[English]

### Loss Incurring Public sector Undertakings

9219. SHRIGANGADHRA SANIPALLI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of loss incurred by each public sector undertaking during each of the last three years;

(b) the reasons for their losses;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to improve the performance of these undertakings;

(d) the policy of the Government toward loss making undertakings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) The details of the losses incurred by each public sector undertaking during the last three years i.e. 1988-89, 1989-90 & 1990-91 have been given at pages S-47 +05-50 of Volume-I of public Enterprises survey 1990-91 which was laid on the Tables of both the Houses of Parliament on 5-3-1992.

(b) and (c). The main reasons for their losses are low productivity, low capacity utilisation, excess manpower, outdated technology, old plant and machinery, lack of

orders etc. Steps taken to improve performance of these enterprises are given at Page 115 of Volume-I of the Survey referred above.

(d) The loss making undertakings are to be revitalised through those different modalities the enterprise concerned and the sick individual enterprises which are converted under the SICA are required to be referred to BIFR for formulation of revival/rehabilitation schemes.

### Supply of Coal to Orissa

9220. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Orissa has requested the Union Government to supply more coal as the present supply is inadequate;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the quality of coal supplied to the state during the last financial year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMAGOUND): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Government of Orissa have requested for increased despatches of coal to the industrial consumers in accordance with the sponsorship of Director of Industries, Orissa.

Coal companies have been advised to maintain regular supplies of coal to the consumers in Orissa. In 1991-92 South Eastern Coalfields Ltd., the principal supplies of coal to Orissa, despatched 7.12 million tonnes of coal to consumers in Orissa as against 6.77 million tonnes in 1990-91 (data

provisional).

(c) Quality of coal supplied to consumers depends upon grade of coal linked to them and its availability. Coal companies have been making efforts to supply coal of proper quality to consumers in all States, including Orissa. Consumer in Orissa have received coal of all the grades, from A to F, during 1991-92.

### Training to All India Services Officers

9221. SHRI RAM NARAIN BERWA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are considering proposals to amend and overhaul the present syllabus of in-service training of All India Service Officers; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (a) and (b). In so far as IAS/IPS are concerned, there is no proposal to overhaul the present syllabus of in service training. There is considerable flexibility available to the training institutions within the broad parameters of the course theme and the subjects prescribed to introduce the latest thinking as and when there are important changes in Government policy. The training institutions which impart the training are advised from time to time introduce elements in the programme to reflect such changes. The course content is under the constant process of being updated. As regards IFS, there is a proposal to overhaul the present syllabus for in service training of the officers at Indira Gandhi National Forest Academy, Dehra dun. The details are being finalised.

[Translation]

[English]

### **Jobs for the Children of Deceased Employees**

9222. SHRI SURESHANAND SWAMI:  
SHRIMRUTYUNJAYANAYAK:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are considering to provide jobs to the children of deceased employees;

(b) if so, the necessary instructions have been issued in this context;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government issue offer to the wards of the deceased employees after completing all formalities; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) to (c). There is a scheme for providing compassionate appointments to son/daughter/near relative of deceased Govt. servant in Group 'G' and Group 'D' posts in Govt. in really deserving cases where the family is in need of immediate assistance.

(d) and (e). The offer of compassionate appointment to award of a deceased Govt. servant can be issued after the verification of his character and antecedents but before medical examination subject to production of Certificate of fitness from competent Medical Authority.

### **Tripartite Committee on Brick Kiln Industry**

9223. SHRI C.P. MUDALAGIRIYAPPA:  
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Tripartite Committee has been constituted to look into the problems of Brick Kiln industry;

(b) whether the Committee has submitted its report;

(c) if so, the details of the recommendations made by the Committee; and

(d) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) and (b). The Government had constituted a Tripartite Committee on Brick Kiln Industry on 1st May, 1984 and the report was submitted to the Government on 31st July, 1984.

(c) A statement showing the major recommendations made by the Tripartite Committee is enclosed. The Government did not accept them as the existing labour laws applicable to Brick and Kiln Workers were considered more favourable to the workers.

### **STATEMENT**

Tripartite Committee made the following major recommendations:-

1. A new law for the brick-kiln industry known as the "Brick-Kiln Workers (Regulation of Employment and

Conditions of Service) Act" may be enacted.

Every brick-kiln unit will be registered under this Act.

3. The regulation of employment of Interstate Migrant Brick and Kiln Workers.

4. Fixation of Minimum wages for brick kiln workers on piece rate basis.

5. Provision of retention allowance for each skilled, semi-skilled or unskilled worker employed in a brick kiln establishment. The retaining allowance will be calculated in the bases of average monthly wages earned in season and will be paid for the entire duration of the off season not exceeding six months.

6. Specific hours of work not exceeding 9 hours a day and 48 hours a week or 96 hours a fortnight shall be fixed to enable inspections by the inspecting officers.

7. Provision of Health, Safety and Welfare facilities to workers.

8. Comprehensive Social Security Laws-Each employer of a brick kiln shall contribute an amount equal to 20% of the wages earned by each workman for the first and second years and 25% of the wages earned for each subsequent year, and after coming into force of the Act, towards the provision of social security and other benefits for each workman in lieu of Employees' Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Gratuity, Bonus, leave benefits etc.

9. Every brick-kiln owner/employer

shall maintain such register (s) as may be prescribed by the appropriate Government.

10. Appointment of Inspecting Staff.

11. Non-Applicability of the Present Laws-On the coming into effect of the new legislation, the following labour laws shall not be applicable to the brick-kiln industry:-

(i) Factories Act, 1948.

(ii) Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970.

(iii) Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1979.

(iv) Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972.

(v) Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952.

(vi) Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948.

(vii) Payment of Bonus Act 1965.

(viii) Maternity Benefit Act, 1961.

[Translation]

#### Funds for Construction of Night Shelters

9224. SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated for the construction of night shelters for the persons living on footpaths in Delhi during the last three years;

(b) whether keeping in view the increasing number thereof the Government are contemplating to formulate any scheme in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) As reported by Delhi Administration, the amount released for the construction of Night Shelters for the persons living on footpaths in Delhi during the last three years is given as under:-

|         |                  |
|---------|------------------|
| 1989-90 | Rs. 50.00 lakhs  |
| 1990-91 | Rs. 67.00 lakhs  |
| 1991-92 | Rs. 170.00 lakhs |

(b) to (d). According to Delhi Administration, the Slum Wing of Delhi Authority is already implementing a scheme of construction and management of night shelters from plan funds. In the night shelters, the inmates are provided with blankets, jute mattresses and durries for night stay by charging Rs. 1.50 per night. The night shelters are provided with basic amenities like Sulabh Shauchalaya. The scheme will be continued in 1992-93 with the possibility of some changes as per central guidelines.

[English]

#### Golden Handshake Scheme by Coal India Limited

9225. SHRI S.B. THORAT: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Coal India Limited has formulated a Golden Handshake Scheme for its employees;

(b) if so, the details of the scheme and

the response of the employees thereto; and

(c) other steps taken proposed to improve productivity and profitability of CIL during 1992-93?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMAGOUDA): (a) and (b). Coal India Ltd. has formulated a voluntary retirement scheme in March, 89 for its employees. Besides payment of gratuity and contributory Provident Fund as per rules, the scheme provides, inter-alia, for an ex-gratia payment equivalent to 11/2 month's wages for each completed year of service or monthly wages at the time of the retirement multiplied by the balance number of months of service left before normal date of retirement, whichever is less. The response to the scheme has not been very encouraging.

(c) Other steps proposed to improve productivity and profitability of CIL include:

i) Improved manpower planning including redeployment of surplus workers and restricting the intake of new employees.

ii) Introduction of the concept of all men all jobs on experimental basis.

iii) Improvement in the availability and Utilisation of equipment.

iv) Introduction of systems improvement and adoption of managerial measures to improve efficiency of operations.

[Translation]

#### Construction of Flats in Mayur Vihar

9226. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:



(a) whether the construction of the flats started seven years ago in Pocket V of Mayur Vihar has since been completed;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the extent cost escalation of the said construction due to the aid delay;

(d) the details of the officers and constructors responsible for the said delay; and

(e) the action taken/proposed to be taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (e). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

#### Application§ for Industries In Gujarat

9227. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications received by the Non Government for setting up industries in Gujarat during the last three years;

(b) the number of applications accepted and the number of applications rejected therefrom;

(c) the reasons for their lying pending for such a long period; and

(d) the efforts made by the Government for the early disposal of these applications which are lying pending for approval?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) During the last three years, a total number of 586 applications, as per details below, were received from Gujarat for setting up industries:

|                        |   |     |
|------------------------|---|-----|
| 1989                   | - | 226 |
| 1990                   | - | 155 |
| 1991                   | - | 142 |
| 1992<br>(upto 30.4.92) | - | 63  |
|                        |   | 586 |

(b) Of these 234 have been aproved, 177 have been rejected and 89 have been otherwise disposed of.

(c) and (d). There are specified time limits for the disposal of applications for grant of industrial approvals. Efforts are made to ensure that the applications are disposed of within this time frame after consultation with technical authorities.

#### E.S.I. Hospitals

9228. SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA:  
SHRI SHIBLAL NOGIBHAI:  
KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI SINGH:  
SHRI THAYIL JOHN ANJALOSE:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be please to state:

(a) the number of ESI Hospitals, dispensaries functioning in the country, State-wise/Union-Territory-wise; and

(b) the details of the new ESI hospitals proposed to be opened in the country, State-wise/Union Territory-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) A statement -I is attached.

(b) The details are as given in the attached statement -II.

## STATEMENT-I

*Number of ESI Hospitals/Dispensaries*

| <i>Sl. No.</i> | <i>Name of the States/<br/>Union Territories</i> | <i>Number of<br/>Hospitals</i> | <i>Number of<br/>Dispensaries</i> |
|----------------|--|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1.             | Andhra Pradesh                                   | 8                              | 132                               |
| 2.             | Assam  | 1                              | 22                                |
| 3.             | Bihar  | 6                              | 55                                |
| 4.             | Chandigarh                                       | -                              | 3                                 |
| 5.             | Delhi  | 2                              | 45                                |
| 6.             | Gujarat  | 9                              | 118                               |
| 7.             | Haryana  | 3                              | 67                                |
| 8.             | Karnataka  | 7                              | 137                               |
| 9.             | Kerala   | 13                             | 139                               |
| 10.            | Madhya Pradesh                                   | 6                              | 64                                |
| 11.            | Mahrashtra                                       | 12                             | 76                                |
| 12.            | Orissa   | 4                              | 51                                |
| 13.            | Pondicherry                                      | 1                              | 12                                |
| 14.            | Punjab   | 6                              | 74                                |
| 15.            | Rajasthan  | 3                              | 59                                |
| 16.            | Tamil Nadu                                       | 7                              | 148                               |
| 17.            | Uttar Pradesh                                    | 14                             | 143                               |
| 18.            | West Bengal                                      | 12                             | 33                                |
| 19.            | Goa  | 1                              | 2                                 |
| 20.            | Himachal Pradesh                                 | -                              | 3                                 |
| 21.            | Meghalaya  | -                              | 1                                 |
| Total          |  | 115                            | 1384                              |

**STATEMENT -II***New ESI Hospitals proposed to be opened.*

| <i>Name of the State/U.T.</i> | <i>Location</i>    | <i>Number of beds</i> |
|-------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|
| Andhra Pradesh                | Nacharam           | 200                   |
|                               | Tirupathi          | 50                    |
|                               | Nizamabad          | 50                    |
| Gujarat                       | Vapi               | 100                   |
|                               | Nadiad             | 50                    |
|                               | Naroda             | 300                   |
|                               | Khanpur, Ahmedabad | 50                    |
|                               | Jam Nagar          | 50                    |
| Haryana                       | Bhiwani            | 50                    |
|                               | Bahadurgarh        | 25                    |
|                               | Dharuhera          | 50                    |
|                               | Gurgaon            | 50                    |
| Himachal Pradesh              | Parwanoo           | 50                    |
| Karnataka                     | Shabhad            | 50                    |
|                               | Belgium            | 50                    |
| Madhya Pradesh                | Jabalpur           | 50                    |
| Maharashtra                   | Kolhapur           | 100                   |
|                               | Bibewadi           | 100                   |
|                               | Chinchwad          | 100                   |
|                               | Sangli             | 50                    |
| Orissa                        | Rourkela           | 25                    |
|                               | Bhubneshwar        | 50                    |
| Punjab                        | Mandi Gobindgarh   | 50                    |
|                               | Bhatinda           | 50                    |
|                               | Hoshiarpur         | 50                    |
| Rajasthan                     | Bhilwara           | 50                    |
|                               | Pali               | 50                    |
|                               | Alwar              | 50                    |
|                               | Udaipur            | 50                    |
| Tamil Nadu                    | Hosur              | 50                    |
|                               | Metturdam          | 50                    |
|                               | Tiruchirapalli     | 50                    |

| Name of the State/U.T. | Location  | Number of beds |
|------------------------|---|----------------|
| Uttar Pradesh          | Ferozabad   | 50             |
| West Bengal            | Thakurpukur                                       | 300            |
|                        | Garshyamnagar                                     | 300            |
|                        | Durgapur  | 100            |
| Delhi                  | Okhla   | 262            |
|                        | Rohini  | 270            |
|                        | Maternity Hospital<br>Nurses Training<br>College. | —              |
| Chandigarh             | Chandigarh  | 50             |

[English]

**R.C.F. Limited**

9229. DR. ASIM BALA:  
SHRI MOHAN RAWALE:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the reported news in the Indian Express dated April 9, 1992 regarding affairs of Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI CHINTA MOHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The CBI has registered 5 cases against the present Chairman & Managing Director, RCF and others involving allegations of misuse of official position,

cheating and fraud. The details of these cases are as follows:

(i) Case relating to payment of brokerage to a private party for deposit of Rs. 20 crores in the Canara Bank Financial Services Limited.

(ii) The case relating to award of contract for painting work to the tune of Rs. 3.5 crores against the earlier cost of Rs. 1.2 crores.

(iii) The case relating to purchase of sub-standard quality extruded packing material at exorbitant rate and thereby causing a loss of Rs. 3 crores to the RCF.

(iv) The case relating to purchase of FAX machines at a higher rate and payment of Rs. 25,000 extra on each FAX machine.

(v) The case relating to purchase of jute and HDPE bags through the Central Purchase Committee at exorbitant rates.

In addition to the above registered cases, CBI, have also sent a note to the Department of Fertilizers regarding the alleged irregularities in the purchase of platinum

ingots from a private firm involving CMD, RCF and others. A report of the RCF Board has also been received in this regard.

All the above cases are being pursued.

**Funds for Accelerated Rural Water supply Programme in Rajasthan**

9230. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Rajasthan had sought Rs. 57.53 crores from the Union Government during the year 1991-92 under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme;

(b) if so, whether the second instalment has since been released to the Rajasthan Government;

(c) if so, the time and the amount thereof; and

(d) if not the reasons therefor and the amount proposed to be made available during the remaining period of the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). As per norms, the allocation under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme for Rajasthan for the year 1991-92 was Rs. 41.83 crore including Rs. 13.92 crore for desert districts. The amount released in 1991-92 and the dates of release are as follows:-

| <i>Sl.No.</i> | <i>Date of Sanction order</i> | <i>Amount<br/>(Rs. in crores)</i> |
|---------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1.            | 19.4.1991                     | 10.4600                           |
| 2.            | 12.8.1991                     | 10.4600                           |
| 3.            | 9.1.1992                      | 18.4267                           |
| 4.            | 16.3.1992                     | 2.4833                            |
| Total:-       |                               | 41.8300                           |

In addition Rs. 35.24 crores were released for coverage of Scheduled Caste/ Scheduled Tribe habitations, 'No Source' problem villages, Mini-Missions submissions etc.

**Persons detained under Black Marketing**

9231. DR. Y.S. RAJASEKHAR REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons detained under the Black Marketing Act, 1950 in 1991;

(b) the number of persons convicted under the Essential Commodities Act; and

(c) the number of district forums in 439 districts of the country after the directive of supreme court to set one in each district?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES,

**CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED):** (a) The number of persons detained under the Prevention of Black-marketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act, 1980 during the year 1991 in different States was 146.

(b) 291 persons were convicted during the year 1991 under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.

(c) Out of 450 Districts in the country, 360 District Forums are already functioning. 91 more District Forums (1 additional Distt. Forum in Delhi) have also been notified.

[Translation]

**Compensation paid by Northern Coal to Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh**

9232. SHRI RAM NIHORE RAI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the rates of compensation paid to Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh for the land acquired by Northern Coal under NCL;

(b) the reasons for disparity, if any;

(c) whether the Government propose to make further payment to equalise the compensation;

(d) if so, the time by which the payment is proposed to be made; and

- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMAGOUA):** (a) Compensation for land acquired by Northern Coalfields Limited in 1981-82 in Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh was paid at Rs. 7700/- per acre and Rs. 11861/- per acre respectively. For land

subsequently acquired in 1987-88 in Madhya Pradesh it was paid @ Rs. 15000/- per acre, plus a solatium of 30%.

(b) to (e). The rate of compensation payable for land acquired widely varies from region to region and is largely dependent on the quality of land acquired and the rates of compensation prevalent at the relevant time in respect of land in contiguous or neighboring areas. Such rates are arrived at after due consultation with the concerned State Govt. Thus it will neither be practicable nor justifiable to have a uniform rate for compensation in various parts of the country.

[English]

**MRTS In Bombay**

9233. SHRI PRAFUL PATEL:  
SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to allocate funds to Bombay to overcome the transport problem of the city;

(b) whether any World Bank assistance is being sought for the purpose;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the stage at which the project stands at present; and

(d) the time by which it is likely to be completed;

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM):** (a) to (d). The urban transport is a State subject. It has not been possible for the Planning Commission to provide financial assistance for urban transport to State Governments due to resources crunch.

In the case of Bombay the Government of Maharashtra had proposed the Bombay Urban Transport Project II. The Bombay Metropolitan Region Development Authority reformulated the project profile in the respect in November, '91. The project profile contains suggestions mainly (i) for the development of sound transport polices principally in respect of demand management, (ii) deconest the roads but selective restraints on personalised transport, (iii) evolve fare policies and given) develop effective institutions building on the one hand and to make investments in the following new transport projects to encourage a new regional structure on the other:-

1. grade separation of intersections by construction of flowers;

2. replacement of level crossing by road over-bridge road under-bridges;

3. pedestrian subways;

4. road improvement, extension and degradation;

5. new roads;

6. signalisation and traffic management;

7. bus transport;

8. suburban railway transport;

9. passenger water transport;

10. technology acquisition.

The proposed project has been grouped into (a) Maximum Programme & (b) Core Programme costing Rs. 2248.88 crores and Rs. 1758.90 crores respectively.

During exploratory discussions, the World Bank have indicated their willingness to examine the reject provided certain issues

relating to optimisation of rail capacity and taking an integrated view of rail and bus transport are taken into account. A number of discussions on the projects have been held with the representatives of the Govt., of Maharashtra and the Ministries of the Central Government. Based on these discussions, the Government of Maharashtra have been asked to submit a revised detailed project report indicating clearly various alternatives for raising funds for the project.

Keeping in view the complexities and the amount of investment involved, it is premature to fix a time-frame for completion of the project.

#### **Supply of Coal to Steel Plants by CIL**

9234. SHRI ASHOK ANANDRAO DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Coal India Limited supplies coal to the steel plants;

(b) whether coal being supplied to these steel plants since April, 1991 is of inferior quality;

(c) if so, the percentage of its ash content;

(d) whether any complaint has also been made by the steel sector in this regard; and

(e) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMA GOUDA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (e). There has been marginal deterioration in overall quality of washed coal supplied by Coal Limited to steel plants, in 91-92 over that of 90-91. Overall ash-percentage of washed coal supplied to steel plants in 91-92 was 20.2 percent. The matter

regarding marginal increase of ash percentage in washed coal has been brought to the notice of Coal India Limited. The main reason of increase in ash percentage in washed coal is higher as raw coal fed to washeries resulting from depletion of better quality upper seams coal of Jharia Coalfield and also due to increase in Open-cast method of mining.

#### Regional P.F. Office in Kerala

9235. SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to start Regional Provident Fund Commissioner Office in Kerala; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) One Regional Provident Fund Commissioner's Office is already functioning at Trivandrum in Kerala.

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

#### Literacy in the Country

9236. SHRI N.J. RATHVA: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have constituted a Committee regarding the state of literacy in the country;

(b) if so, the particulars thereof including their detailed functions; and

(c) the time by which the recommendations of the Committee are likely to be received and implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) Planning Commission has issued orders on 3.4.1992 regarding constitution of a Committee of National Development Council (NDC) on Literacy.

(b) The particulars of the Committee are shown in the statement enclosed.

(c) The Committee is expected to submit its report within 4 months from the date of its constitution. The question of implementation does not arise at this stage.

#### STATEMENT

##### Particulars of Committee

The composition of the Committee of N.D.C. on Literacy is under:

---

|     |  |          |
|-----|--|----------|
| (1) | Shri Kalyan Singh, Chief Minister<br>Uttar Pradesh.  | Chairman |
| (2) | Shri Arjun Singh, Minister of Human<br>Resource Development, Government of<br>India.   | : Member |
| (3) | Shri Ajit Kumar Panja, Minister of<br>State (Independent Charge) of the<br>Ministry of Information & Broadcasting,<br>Government of India. | : Member |

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- |     |  |                    |
|-----|--|--------------------|
| (4) | Shri Jyoti Basu, Chief Minister,<br>West Bengal.       | : Member           |
| (5) | Shri Lal Thanhwala, Chief Minister<br>Mizoram.         | : Member           |
| (6) | Shri Beant Singh, Chief Minister,<br>Punjab.           | : Member           |
| (7) | Shri Lalu Prasad Yadav, Chief Minister,<br>Bihar.      | : Member           |
| (8) | Dr. (Mrs.) ChitraNaik, Member.<br>Planning Commission. | : Member-Secretary |

The Terms of Reference of the Committee are as follows:-

- |     |   |  |
|-----|---|--|
| (1) | To review the progress of schemes for eradicating existing illiteracy (National Literacy Mission) as well as schemes for prevention of future incidence of illiteracy through universalisation of elementary education; and to assess the magnitude for the task involved, in order to determine and reach the goals to be achieved by the Eighth Plan. | professional organisations, trade & industry, labour and cooperative sector etc. in a total literacy movement.   |
| (2) | To suggest measures for reduction of social, gender and regional disparities in literacy achievement during the Eighth Plan.  | (5) To suggest measures for enlisting and harnessing the cooperation and the potential of various for-media, print-media and electronic media door promotion of literacy, both in the matter of environment building and support programmes.   |
| (3) | To suggest measures for promotion of Literacy and elementary education through Panchayat Raj Institutions and Village Education Committees with a view to ensuring full benefit of democratic decentralization for achieving the literacy goal.   | (6) To suggest structures and modalities for efficient administration, monitoring and evaluation of literacy activities so as to utilise all possible resources available at the Panchayat, Block and District levels in order to integrates the literacy movement with child-care, child-development, women's economic empowerment, population limitation and reduction of IMR and maternal mortality, etc. |
| (4) | To recommend ways and means for involving non-governmental agencies, youth organisations, women's organisations,  | (7) To suggest measures for providing post-literacy and continuing education, both academic and vocational for those who are already   |

literate, non-literate opportunities to participate in and benefit from socio-economic development.

[English]

### **Directorate General of Technical Development**

9237. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news items captioned "Vagaries of Bureaucracy grip DGTD" appearing in the Indian Express, New Delhi dated April 5, 1992;

(b) if so, the facts of the matter reported therein as at present;

(c) the total staff strength of the Directorate General of General of Technical Development (DTGD) office as on April 1, 1992 under the various categories, both technical and non-technical and the estimated expenditure on the maintenance of this Directorate-General during 1992-93; and

(d) the final decision taken about the winding up or disintegration of this office?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) to (d). Government are aware of the news item captioned "Vagaries of bureaucracy grip DGTD". Recent economic initiatives in the form of major industrial, fiscal and trade liberalisations have led to revised perceptions about the role, functions and organisational structure of several Ministries/Departments/Organisations. Consequently, it has become necessary to restructure several of these, including the Directorate of General of Technical Development (DGTD).

The total staff strength of the DGTD, both Gazetted and Non-Gazetted, as on April 1, 1992 under various categories (technical and non-technical) was 705. A sum of Rs.418 lakhs has been incurred on the maintenance of DGTD during the year 1991-92.

The proposal to restructure the DGTD is under consideration and Government have not taken any decision in this regard. However, following an interim re-appraisal of the role and functions of the DGTD 176 posts, in different grades, have been abolished.

### **Fertilizer Subsidy**

9238. SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the expenditure incurred towards fertilizer subsidy during 1991-92;

(b) the percentage reduction in expenditure as compared to previous year; and

(c) the expenditure proposed for 1992-93 therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) The expenditure incurred towards fertilizer subsidy, which includes subsidy paid to the indigenous manufactures and subsidy paid on imported fertilizers, during 1991-92 is Rs. 4799.60 crores. This excludes a provision of Rs. 405 crores made in the Budget of Ministry of Agriculture for subsidy to the small and marginal farmers to neutralise the recent increase in the consumer prices of fertilizers.

(b) Rs. 4389.06 crores was paid as subsidy in fertilizers during the year 1990-91.

As such, there was reduce in expenditure on subsidy during 1991-92 as compared to the previous year.

(c) A provision of Rs. 5000 crores has been made for subsidy on fertilizers for the year 1992-93.

[Translation]

#### Use of Hindi in Scientific Departments

9239. DR. LAXMINARAYANAN PANDEYA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any arrangements for the review of material contained in the Hindi versions of annual reports of all Scientific Departments;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the steps taken to entrust the job to some institution regarding review and of bringing uniformity in the material published in the various annual reports in Hindi;

(d) whether the Hindi version annual reports published by various scientific departments are scrutinised by some scientists and any responsibility is fixed in this regard; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) and (b). All Scientific departments ensure that the contents of English and Hindi versions of their Annual Reports are basically similar.

The translation of the material from English to Hindi is done in simple Hindi language using scientific terminology prepared by the Commission for Scientific

and Technical Terminology (Ministry of Human Resources Development) by the Officials working in the respective Hindi Sections who interact with the Scientific Officers of the Departments so as to ensure scientific accuracy and uniformity of the matter.

(c) to (e). In view of the position explained in (a) and (b) above, questions do not arise.

[English]

#### Grants to Voluntary Organisations

9240. SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are giving grants to voluntary organisations for taking up action-oriented projects for women and child labourers;

(b) if so, the details of such organisations in the country and their projects financed by the Government during 1991-92;

(c) whether these voluntary organisations are having certain common schemes which are also administered by other Ministries/Departments;

(d) if so, whether the Government propose to integrate all such schemes under one Ministry for their effective implementation; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The financial assistance is provided to Voluntary Organisations through the Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology which is an autonomous body under the aegis of the Ministry of Rural Development. The Council

have financed 159 Projects for income generating activities for women under Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA) at a cost of Rs. 2,33,59,471/- during the year 1991-92.

(c) No information is available about Implementation of schemes of other Ministries/Departments by the voluntary organisations assisted by CAPART.

(d) and (e). Does not arise.

#### **Projects of Kerala pending with Secretariat of Industrial approvals**

9241. SHRITHAYILJOHNNANJALOSE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the projects of Kerala pending with the Secretariat of Industrial Approvals; and

(b) the time by which these are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PROF.P.J KURIEN): (a) As on April 30, 1992, 20 proposals are pending for grant of Letter of Intent for the setting up of Industries in the State of Kerala.

(b) There are specified time limits for the disposal of applications for grant of industrial approvals. Efforts are made to ensure that the applications are disposed of within this time frame.

#### **Research and Development Projects**

9242. SHRI RAMA KRISHNA KONATHALA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the various Research and Development projects undertaken by the Department of Electronics for the last three years;

(b) where these projects are sponsored by other Departments, Public Sector Corporation and Private Sector Undertakings also;

(c) whether the Department has identified during the course of R&D efforts that some projects are already undertaken in the Public Sector and Private Sector;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action the Government propose to take to avoid duplication of the efforts and wastage of money?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) Various R&D projects undertaken by the Department of Electronics (DOE) during the last three years are given in the statement attached.

(b) Depending upon the nature of the project, in some specific cases, the project funding is jointly shared with other Departments and implementing organisations.

(c) No, Sir.

(d). Does not arise.

(e) The projects initiated by the DOE are essentially in gap areas where there is a clear need for technology development. The DOE interacts with all agencies so that duplication of effort is avoided.

**STATEMENT**

*Various Research & Development Projects Undertaken by Department of Electronics during the last three years*

R&D activities of DOE are in three categories:

**CAT.I: Specific Laboratories as autonomous scientific societies in gap areas**

- i) Centre for Development of Advanced Computing (C-DAC), Pune.
- ii) National Centre for Software Technology (NCST), Bombay.
- iii) Society for Applied Microwave Electronics Engineering and Research (SAMEER), Bombay and Madras.
- iv) Electronics Research and Development Centres (ER&DC) at Thiruvananthapuram, Calcutta, Lucknow, Mohali and Pune and Rural Electronics Technology Centre (RETC), Jaipur. These have been set up in collaboration with respective State Electronics Development Corporations.
- v) Centre for Materials for Electronics Technology (C-MET). There laboratories at Pune, Trissur and Hyderabad with Headquarter in Delhi.

**CAT.II. Technology Development Projects and Application Programmes**

Most of these are implemented by networking various organisations in the country with a specific thrust Major projects/programmes

include:

- i) Knowledge Based Computer Systems (KBCS).
- ii) Advanced Research in Computer Networking (ERNET).
- iii) Technology Development in Indian Languages (TDIL).
- iv) Appropriate Automation Promotion Programme (AAPP).
- v) Microprocessor Application Engineering Programme (AMEP).
- vi) National High Voltage Direct Current (HVDC) Programme.
- vii) Digital TV Project.
- viii) Fibre Optics Systems Application Promotion Programme (FOSAPP).
- ix) System Engineering and Consultancy Organisation (SECO).
- x) Centre for VLST Design Prototyping and other VLSI Design Centres for the industry.
- xi) Electronics for Health Care.

**CAT.III: Sponsored Projects through 5 Councils for technology development, namely, i) Technology Development Council (TDC), ii) National Radar Council (NRC), iii) National Microelectronics Council (NMC), iv) National Photonics Council (NPC) and v) Electronics Materials Development Council (EMDC). These besides meeting specific objectives, such as specific products, processes development, competence building, feasibility etc., have been instrumental in enhancing significantly technological capabilities of the country.**

**Public Premises Act, 1971**

[Translation]

9243. SHRIRAMNAIK: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have directed all public sector undertakings (P.S.U.s) to review the pending cases before the estate officer or court with reference to guidelines to apply provisions of the Public Premises Act, 1971;

(b) if so, the number of cases in Mumbai city reviewed so far;

(c) whether the Government have directed all P.S.U.s to withdraw eviction proceedings against genuine tenants on grounds other than provided for in the guidelines; and

(d) if so, the number of eviction proceedings, public sector undertaking-wise, withdrawn so far in Mumbai city?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) The guidelines issued to the Public Sector Undertakings thorough their administrative ministries envisages review of the cases pending before the Estate Officer or Court.

(b) Details of cases reviewed by Public Sector Undertakings in Mumbai are not maintained centrally.

(c) The guidelines envisage withdrawal of eviction proceedings against genuine tenants in terms of what is provided in the guidelines.

(d) The details are not maintained centrally.

**Production of Quality Coal**

9244. SHRI JAGMEET SINGH BRAR: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Coal India Limited has decided to produce more quantity of good quality coal in the country itself;

(b) if so, the annual target fixed to produce good quality coal in the country during the Eighth Five Year Plan;

(c) whether even after the production of this coal in the country, there will still be a need to import good quality coal; and

(d) if so, the estimated import thereof at the end of the Eighth Five Year Plan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMA GOUDA): (a) and (b). Government have always been attaching due importance to augmenting the production of superior quality coal, both cooking and non-cooking. Cooking coal (washed plus direct feed) production is projected to increase to 13.97 million tonnes by 1996-97 from the level of 10.06 million tonnes in 1991-92. The production of superior grades of non-cooking coal in CIL is expected to increase to 95 million tonnes by the end of 8th Plan period from the present level of 83 million tonnes.

(c) and (d). The targeted production of coal for 8th plan period is sufficient to meet the demand of all consumers except for the steel sector, where for blending purposes steel plants are importing some low ash cooking coal. The import requirement of cooking coal by the end of 8th plan is estimated to be of the order of 3.60 million tonnes.

[English]

### **New Industrial Scheme of Madhya Pradesh**

9245. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the industrial schemes submitted by the Government of Madhya Pradesh for the expansion of existing units for inclusion in the Eighth Five Year Plan particularly for backward districts and rural areas of the State; and

(b) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

### **Jhuggis at Public Places**

9246. SHRI SURYANARAYAN YADAV: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of jhuggis at public place, parks and by the side of the road have come up in Delhi particularly in Shalimar Bagh of Rohini zone;

(b) if so, the whether there is a proposal to shift these to a safer and proper place; and

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). As per the present policy, no establishment jhuggi can be removed until alternative accommodation is provided.

As reported by Delhi Development Authority, for the year 1991-92, a list of jhuggis has been drawn up for relocation on priority after giving alternative allotment to the concerned families. This list includes jhuggis of Shalimar Bagh area.

### **Budget and Performance of CSIR**

9247. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total revised budget of the CSIR for 1991-92;

(b) the actual expenditure during 1991-92;

(c) the number of scientific personnel employed by the CSIR, grade-wise in terms of sanctioned posts as well as the posts actually utilised;

(d) the number of papers in scientific journals published by the scientific personnel of the CSIR during the year 1991-92 with break up between basic and applied research;

(e) the number of patents registered by the CSIR or its laboratories and personnel during the above period; and

(f) the number of research contracts signed by the CSIR its laboratories with the public sector and private sector separately during the same period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) Rs. 274.62 crore (inclusive of Rs. 30 crore from the internal resources of CSIR).

(b) Rs. 339.62 crore (inclusive of Rs. 65 crore of expected expenditure on projects financed by external agencies).

(c) to (f). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

### Space Programme

9248. SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN:  
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the applications of the Indian Space programme towards resources survey and management with special emphasis on rural development;

(b) the details of the data collected so far for identifying ground water potential of States and U.Ts. for irrigation as well as drinking water programmes; and

(c) the States and U.Ts. already utilising the data for irrigation programmes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) Space technology has been utilised for various rural development programmes using space remote sensing and communication capabilities. The specific projects carried out at national level are:

- Ground water potential zone mapping under the National Drinking Water Technology Mission to provide water source in problem villages. These maps have helped in drilling wells with success rates of over 90%.
- Wasteland mapping to assist the reclamation of wastelands for productive use through afforestation, horticulture, fodder development etc.
- Mini and micro watershed prioritisation for enhanced

command area irrigation through appropriate soil conservation measures.

- Weekly fisheries forecast charts indicating potential areas for fishing are being disseminated to fisheries Departments/Associations.
- As part of the satellite based communication programme, disaster warning system for advance warning of cyclones, rural telegraphy to enable communication with remote areas and mass educational programmes for rural population are provided.
- Integrated surveys of natural resources have been taken up for Drought Prone Area Programme/ Desert Development Programme Districts to arrive at action plans at village level for sustainable development.

(b) and (c). The entire country has been mapped for ground water potential zones using satellite data. These maps are being utilised by every State and Union Territory for locating suitable drilling sites for drinking water as well as irrigation. The success rate of drilling achieved through these maps is more than 90%.

### Urban Development Projects Pending Clearance

9249. SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU:  
Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of Urban Development Projects are pending clearance;

(b) if so, the details thereof State-wise;



(c) whether there is any time-bound programme to clear the pending Urban Development Projects particularly of Andhra Pradesh; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). Three Urban Development Project Proposals, for possible World Bank, Assistance, have been received from the State Governments of Kerala, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa. The details are as under:-

i) Kerala Urban Development Project;

a) Project cost Rs. 426.00 Crores

b) Components; Traffic & Transpiration. Water Supply Sewerage Surface Drainage, Environmental Sanitation Slum Upgrading, Municipal Enter-prices, Mapping & Land information system.

c) Beneficiary cities/towns; Three city regions of Thiruvananthapuram Kochi and Kozhikod.

ii) Madhya Pradesh Urban Development Project-II:

a) Project cost: Rs. 700.00 Crores

b) Components: Area Development and Upgradation of Urban infrastructure, Traffic Management & Transport.

c) Beneficiary cities/towns: Urban Region of Bhopal Indore, Jabalpur, Gwalior, Bhiiai-Raipur.

iii) Orissa Urban Development Project:

a) Project Cost: Rs. 437.8 Crores

b) Components : Municipal Urban Fund,

Shelter, Slum Improvement Traffic and Transport.

c) Beneficiary Cities/Towns: Project will cover Cuttack, Bhubaneswar, Rourkela, Sambalpur, Berhampur, Balasore, Puri, Paradip, Talchal/Angul and Dhenkanal, including their peripheries.

(c) and (d). Urban Development Project proposal from the Government of Andhra Pradesh is pending with Central Government. The above three Project Proposals need clearance from technical feasibility and resource angle. Further project processing, including size and scope of the project suitability, timing and extent of World Bank assistance would depend on mandatory clearance from the Planning Commission from resource angle, detailed project preparation including World Bank preparation mechanism and donor preference and also availability of committable funds with donor agency.

[Translation]

**Purchase of Land by Maruti Udyog Limited**

9250. SHRI ANNA JOSHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received any report from the Government of Haryana regarding alleged purchase of 100 acres land by the Maruti Udyog Limited in Bhondss village, Haryana; and

(b) if so the action taken by the Government on the said report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) CBI are separately conducting an enquiry into the allegation. Suitable action

will be taken as per their findings.

### Corruption on In CIL

9251: SHRIMATI RITA VERMA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether some complaints regarding fund coal-mines employees against a top level official, have come to light;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government had sent some officials to Dhanbad during 1990 to inquire into the matter;

(c) if so, the outcome of the investigation made by these officials; and

(d) the details of the action taken against the officer concerned?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMA GOUDA): (a) to (d). Some complaints were received against the Acting CMPFC in Nov. 91 and April, 91. Preliminary enquiries were conducted by an officer of the Ministry of Coal in May, 1991 at Dhanbad. In the meantime some more complaints were received against the same officer and another officer of the Ministry of Coal has been asked to conduct a preliminary enquiry into the latter complaints. A final view will be taken after the latter enquiry report become available.

[English]

### Diversion of Wheat

9252. SHRI MAHESH KANODIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of complaints received by the Government about the alleged diversion of wheat meant for distribution among the tribals;

(b) whether the flour mills located in the tribal areas are buying wheat at cheaper price from tribals and using that for mills grinding; and

(c) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) to (c). The Central Government has taken the responsibility for procurement, storage and transportation of key essential commodities including foodgrains and its distribution within the State/UT Administration is done by the State Government/UT Administrations, which include inter-district, intra-regional allocation, scale of entitlement etc. The State Governments/Administrations have been delegated powers under the Essential Commodities Act for proper and efficient implementation of the PDS etc. Complaints regarding diversion of PDS items are investigated by them. Information regarding specific complaints of diversion or flour mills buying wheat from tribals are not maintained by the Central Government. The State Government/UT Administrations have however, been requested from time to time to strictly enforce the provisions of Essential Commodities Act, and similar other legislations; and to consumers and curb unfair trade practices indulged in by the traders and others. They take action against violations of Essential Commodities Act.

### Computer Training Institutes in Delhi

9253. DR. C. SILVEERA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn towards charging of exorbitant fees by computer training institutes in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government propose to take action in this regard; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) and (b). The majority of institutions which provides computer training are in the private sector and they charge fees according to their own norms.

(c) and (d). The Government of India, Department of Electronics, video Resolution dated 16th August, 1990, have announced a scheme under which private sector computer training institutes meeting the defined quality and service standards are given accreditation for conducting certain specified courses viz. (Foundation), A (Advance Diploma), B (Graduate) and C (Post Graduate) level computer courses. The scheme is under implementation through two professional bodies viz. Computer Society of India (CST) and Institution of Electronics Telecommunication Engineering (IETE). The scheme inter-alia, stipulates that the institutions should charge justifiable fees based upon infrastructure etc.

#### **Cashew Workers**

9254. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the approximate number of cashew workers in the country;

(b) whether Government are aware of the plight of these workers;

(c) whether the working conditions of these workers are pathetic; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to help these workers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Sanctioning of Multi-Crore high Rise Building**

9255. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the NDMC had sanctioned a multi-crore high rise building on Ferozeshah Road against the directions as reported in the Pioneer dated March, 23, 1992; and

(b) If so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIM. ARUNACHALAM.): (a) NDMC have reported that they have sanctioned a high-rise building for a group housing society on 22 Ferozshah Road vide their Resolution No. 33 dated 23.7.1990.

(b) Details are being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

#### **Public Sector undertakings in Orissa**

9256. SHRI KARTIKESWAR PATRA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of public sector undertakings functioning in Orissa;

(b) the details of the undertakings running in profit and loss; and

(c) the steps contemplated for these loss making undertakings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K.

THUNGON): (a) and (b). There are five Central Public Sector Undertakings functioning in Orissa State having their registered offices in the State. The details are as under:-

(Rs. in crores)

| Sl. No. | Names of PSU                           | Net Profit/Loss (-) during 1990-91. |
|---------|--|-------------------------------------|
| 1.      | National Aluminium Co.                 | 71.94                               |
| 2.      | Neelachal Ispat Nigam Limited.         | 0                                   |
| 3.      | Orissa umings & Chemicals (-) Limited. | 0.58                                |
| 4.      | Paradeep Phosphates Limited.           | (-) 47.25                           |
| 5.      | Utkal Ashok Hotel Corporation          | (-) 0.007                           |

(c) The steps taken to improve performance of the loss making undertakings are given at page 1 15 of Volume-I of the Public Enterprises Survey 1990-91 laid on the Table of both the Houses of Parliament on 5-3-1992. Orissa Drugs & Chemicals Limited which fall under the provisions of SICA is required to be referred to the BIFR for the formulation of suitable revival/ rehabilitation schemes.

[Translation]

#### Atrocities on Agricultural Labour

KUMARI UMABHARATI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the steps taken/proposed by the Government to check the atrocities being committed on the labourers due to

feudal tendency; and

(b) the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 is applicable to Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. There is no fresh proposal under consideration of the government to check atrocities on other classes of labourers.

(b) The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities), Act, 1989, *inter-alia* makes the compelling or enticing a member of Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes to do 'beggar' or other similar forms of forced or bonded labour punishable with imprisonment for a term

which shall not be less than six months but which can be extended to five years and with fine.

### **Production of Coal**

9258. DR. LAL BAHADUR RAWAL: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the details of coal mines in the country, State-wise;

(b) the steps being taken by the Government to encourage coal production; and

(c) the year-wise quantity of coal produced in these coal-mines during the last three years alongwith the total amount of revenue collected therefrom?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMAGOUDA): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and to the extent available will be laid on the Table of the House.

### **Land under DESU Encroached In Durga Park, Delhi**

9259. SHRI RAMASHARAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the land under DESU, Sub-station, Durga Park, New Delhi, has been illegally encroached upon;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As reported by Delhi Electric Supply

Undertaking, the Durga Park Welfare association had handed over two plots of land for construction of Electric Sub-station in August, 1988 to DESU as part of execution of the electrification scheme for their colony, namely, Durga Park, West Delhi. However, one of the plots was found having been encroached upon.

(c) According to DESU, both DESU and Durga Park Welfare Association have filled complaints at Delhi Police Station for removal of the encroachment.

[English]

### **Supply of Safe Drinking Water**

9260. SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether thousands of tribals have dies in Bastar, Sarguja and Raigarh districts of Madhya Pradesh due to non-supply of safe drinking water;

(b) if so, the effective steps taken to provide safe drinking water to rural people., especially to Tribal adivasis living in far flung areas; and

(c) the cost of setting of an average drinking water testing laboratory?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL)

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The ceiling of Central assistance for setting up of an average drinking water testing laboratory is Rs. 1,86,500 for non-recurring expenditure on equipment/instruments and Rs. 1.62 lakhs for one year

for running cost including salary of man power.

and the foreign exchange earned there from; and

[*Translation*]

(b) the name of the countries to which industrial alcohol is being exported?

### Export to Industrial Alcohol

9261. SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN). (a) A statement is enclosed.

(a) the quantity of industrial alcohol exported during each of the last three years

(b) Japan, South Korea and Sri Lanka.

### STATEMENT

#### *Export of Ethyl Alcohol*

| <i>Year</i> | <i>Quantity Exported<br/>(In lakh Tonnes)</i> | <i>Foreign Exchange<br/>Earned<br/>(Rs./Crores)</i> |
|-------------|---|---|
| 1989-90     | 0.41  | 21.00   |
| 1990-91     | 0.36  | 21.75   |
| 1991-92     | 0.35  | 27.69   |

(Provisional)

[*English*]

of these centres and stations have since been provided with alternative employment?

### Small Industries Development Organisation

9262. SHRI CHITTA BASU:  
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether 37 extension centres and 4 field testing stations under the Small Industries Development Organisation have been closed with effect from March 31, 1992,

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) and (b). On a review of certain activities performed by SIDO (Small Industries Development Organisation), it has been decided not to spread SIDO too thin and to close down low tech/non-performing Extension Centres (37) and non-functioning Field Testing /Stations (4). The Centres have been closed after making a take-over offer to the concerned States/UT Governments.

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) Employees and workers rendered surplus due to closure will be adjusted against vacancies, if any, and balance dealt with as

(c) whether the employees and workers

per standing instructions of the Department of Personnel on the subject.

[Translation]

#### **Letters from Members of Parliament**

9263. SHRI RAM TAHAL  
CHOUDHRY:  
SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of URBAN  
DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of letters/representations/memoranda from Members of Parliament have been received during the last six months;

(b) the number of cases in which acknowledgments were issued within fifteen days and the number of cases in which final reply has to been sent so far;

(c) the reasons for not sending acknowledgments within fifteen days and final reply within three months; and

(d) the number of officials found guilty of the delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT  
(SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). A large number of letters/representations/memoranda have been received from the Members of Parliament during the last 6 months. Efforts are made to attend to all letters relating to policy matters, general issues, etc. and instructions have been issued to all officers, sections, divisions in the Ministry and Attached/Subordinate Offices to strictly follow the Manual of Office Procedure to ensure that the communications are attended to on priority.

However, it has been noted that the bulk

of letters/representations memoranda received from the Members of Parliament relates to individual cases for out of turn allotment of houses, transfers, etc. These compose more than 80% of the letters received. It is not always possible to acknowledge such a large volume of letters requesting for individual favours within the stipulated time frame. However, all efforts are being made to such letters also expeditiously.

[English]

#### **Criminal Proceedings against Union Carbide**

9264. PROF. MALINI  
BHATTACHARAYA:  
SHRI DHARAMPAL SINGH  
MALIK:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether High Court has allowed criminal proceedings against Union Carbide for the Bhopal Gas Disaster;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to set up a special cell for assistance in the proceedings; and

(c) the stage at which the criminal case against Union Carbide stands at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND  
FERTILIZERS (DR. CHITNA MOHAN): (a)  
No Sir. The criminal proceedings have been directed to be proceeded with by the Supreme Court in its Order of 3rd October, 1991.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The Central Bureau of Investigation has filed a case in the Court of the Chief Judicial Magistrate, Bhopal against nine

accused and is actively pursuing it.

As per available information, the Court of the Chief Judicial Magistrate had issued summons to the nine accused including the Union Carbide Corporation, U.S.A. for appearance in the Court. The company having failed to appear, the Court has inter-alia ordered attachment of all movable and immovable properties of U.G.C. in India and attachment of U.G.C. property worth 50.9% in Union Carbide India Limited.

### **Supply of Coal by China**

9265. SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether China is willing to supply coal/coke at cheaper prices as compared to the prices at which it is already supplied by other countries; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to import Coal/Coke from China in terms of quantity and the likely value of the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMAGOUDA): (a) No such offer was made by the Chinese delegation during 3rd meeting of India-China Joint Group meeting on Economic relations, Trade, Science & Technology held in New Delhi on 12th and 13th December, 1991.

(b) Does not arise.

### **Tenders for DDA Projects**

9266. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria laid down for inviting tenders for various projects in DDA;

(b) the number of works awarded during the last three years and total values of the works with particulars of the contractors;

(c) whether complaints have been lodged with the DDA regarding the grabbing of tenders by the anti-social elements;

(d) if so, the action taken thereon;

(e) whether works worth several crores of rupees have been awarded on works order basis;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the action taken to revamp the functioning of the DDA?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (g). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

### **Problem of Growing Urbanisation**

9267. SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL: Will the Minister of Planning and Programme Implementation be pleased to state:

(a) whether urban population of the country had increased from 109 million 1971 to 217 million in 1991;

(b) if so, whether any action plan had been drawn out to deal with the problem of growing urbanisation; and

(c) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). There are a number of



schemes both in the Central sector and also in the States Sector at present to deal with the problem of growing urbanisation. The important schemes in the Central Sector include Scheme for Integrated Development of small and medium Towns, Urban Basic Services for the poor, Nehru Rozgar Yojana, contribution to National Capital Region Planning Board etc. The most important scheme in the states sector is that of Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums. Detailed Scheme-wise break up of the outlay for the Eighth Five Year Plan has not yet been finalised.

### **Palm Oil Complex In Mangalore**

9268. SHRIG. MADEGOWDA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the equity capital of palm oil complex, a joint venture of India and Indonesia, near Mangalore;

(b) the proposed turnover of the project;

(c) the proposed processing and production of palm oil every year;

(d) the action taken to import machinery therefor;

(e) the time by which the production is likely to be started; and

(f) the amount of foreign exchange proposed to be saved therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED):

Government have no involvement in the project. As per information supplied by M/s.

Pure Palm Limited, the position is as follows:

(a) The total equity of the proposed palm oil complex is Rs. 500/- lakhs.

(b) The proposed turnover of the project is Rs. 97/- crores in the first year and Rs. 108/- crores from 2nd year onwards.

(c) The proposed processing and production of Palm Oil every year is estimated to be 90,000 MT.

(d) The negotiations for import of machinery have been finalised; letter of credit is yet to be opened.

(e) The production is likely to start by 31st December, 1993.

(f) The amount of foreign exchange likely to be saved therefrom is approximately Rs. 37 crores in the first year and Rs. 41 crores from the next year onwards.

### **Slum Development**

9269. DR (SMT.) K.S. SOUNDARAM:  
SHRI VILASRAO NAGNA-  
• THRAO GUNDEWAR:  
SHRI BAPU HARI CHAURE:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the demand for special assistance has been made for improving the conditions of slums in the country, State-wise and

(b) if so, the total amount allocated for the purpose during the last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b):-

The Scheme of Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums operated in the State Sector and budget provisions are included in the State annual plans as part of the Minimum Needs Programme (MNP). A one-time Grant of Rs. 100 crores (one hundred crores) was

sanctioned by the then Prime Minister in 1985, as Prime Minister's Grant for tackling the Housing and slum problems in Bombay. The total amount allocated for the Prime Minister's Grant project so far is indicated below:-

| 1986-87                   | 87-88 | 88-89 | 89-90 | 90-91 | 91-92 | Total |
|---------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| <i>(Rupees in crores)</i> |       |       |       |       |       |       |
| 10.00                     | 20.00 | 20.00 | 25.00 | 10.00 | 3.00  | 88.00 |

In addition, the Ministry of finance has also granted Rs. 50 crores each to Government of Maharashtra and West Bengal for provision of basic amenities in slums in Bombay and Calcutta. The releases made upto 31.3.91 are as under:-

|      |  |
|------|--|
| (i)  | Government of Maharashtra - Bombay: Rs. 48.33 crores   |
| (ii) | Government of West Bengal - Calcutta: Rs. 49.99 crores |

#### **Durgapur and Sindri Fertilizer Units**

close down these factories; and

9270. SH. PRAKASH V. PATIL:  
SHRIMATI RITA VERMA:

(d) if not, the revamping scheme, if any, proposed to be taken for their smooth operation?

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production in Durgapur and Sindri fertilizer plants is much below the installed capacity;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government propose to

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

The capacity utilisation of the Durgapur & Sindri units during the last three years was as follows:-

| Years   | Durgapur | Sindri<br>(including<br>industrial N) |
|---------|----------|---------------------------------------|
|         | %        | %                                     |
| 1989-90 | 10.3     | 58.8                                  |
| 1990-91 | 22.9     | 58.7                                  |
| 1991-92 | 32.8     | 53.9                                  |

In the case of the Durgapur unit, the main reasons are design deficiency, frequent breakdown of equipment, power and labour problems. In the case of the Sindri unit; it is due to equipment problems, power supply limitations, problems if liquidity etc.

(c) No. Sir.

(d) In 1988, the consultants had recommended revamp/ rehabilitation of the Durgapur unit at an investment of Rs. 171.30 crores, which was updated to Rs. 213.51 crores in February, 1990. Such large investments would make the cost of production of urea very high resulting in high subsidy.

For Sindri Fertilizer Plant, the revamping schemes proposed by FCI are as follows:-

- Revamping Phase-I Scheme
- Installation of molecular sieve in ASU

Average ash % of clean coal

| <i>Washeries</i> | 1982-84 | 1991-92 .<br>(provision) |
|------------------|---------|--------------------------|
| (1) Dugda -I     | 22.5    | 20.9                     |
| (2) Dugda -II    | 22.4    | 21.0                     |
| (3) Bhojudih     | 21.4    | 18.5                     |
| (4) Patherdih    | 22.5    | 21.6                     |

[Translation]

#### **Scheme for Popularising Science**

9272. SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any

- Urea capacity enhancement scheme

- Installation of New Capacity Power Plant.

#### **Deterioration in the Quantity of Coal**

9271. SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the quality of washed coal has deteriorated since washeries were handed over to Bharat Cooking coal Ltd.

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMA GOUDA): (a) and (b). Four washeries of SAIL, namely, Dugda-I, Dugda-II, Patherdih and Bhojudih were taken over by BCCL on 1.10.83. There is no deterioration in the quality of washed coal as would be seen from the figures given below:-

comprehensive scheme for popularising science;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the amount allocated in the last two years for this purpose; and

(d) the efforts made so far on primary

and secondary level in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh for popularising science and the extent of success achieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET (ALVA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A scheme titled S & T communication and population.

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(c) 1990 -91 : Rs. 2.7 crores

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1991 -92 : Rs. 2.7 crores

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(d) Major efforts made at primary and secondary school levels are:

(1) A 110 - part radio serial on human evolution titled "Manav Ki Vikas" is being broadcast in Hindi every Sunday morning from Patna, Bhagalpur, Darbhanga, Ranchi, Lucknow, Almora, Varanasi, Gorakhpur, Najibabad, Mathura, Rampur, Allahabad and Agra. The registered listeners to this programme include children of the age group 10 -14 and selected schools.

(2) Low-cost science learning aids workshop was organised at Mau (U.P.).

Both these programmes have been well received.

#### **Conversion of Residential Premises Into Commercial**

9273. SHRI LAL BABU RAI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority had given notices to the persons running commercial activities in their residential premises; and

(b) if so, the number of persons to whom

such notices had been served and the nature of penalty awarded to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). Delhi Development Authority have reported that during the period April, 1991 to February 1992, 425 show cause notices had been issued to the persons carrying out unauthorised construction and misusing the premises.

[English]

#### **CBI Inquiry Against Certain Officers of Fertilizer Units.**

9274. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of corruption cases under investigation against top level officers of (i) Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Limited, (ii) The National Fertilizers Limited and the (iii) KRIBHCO by the CBI;

(b) the number of cases of corruption investigated by the CBI during the period from 1988 to 1992 against the top executives of these three public sector fertilizer companies;

(c) the outcome of the CBI enquiry in each case; and

(d) the cases in which officers have been exonerated of the corruption charges by the Central Bureau of Investigation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) to (d): During the period 1988 to 31st March, 1992 CBI has registered 5 cases against the top level officers of RCF, NFL and KRIBHCO involving allegations of corruption and other irregularities/ misconduct. The details of

these cases are as follows:

- (i) Case relating to payment of brokerage to a private party for deposit of Rs. 20 crores in the Canara Bank Financial Services Limited involving CMD, RCF and officers of Canara Bank.
- (ii) The case relating to award of contract for painting work to the tune of Rs. 3.5 crores against the earlier cost of Rs. 1.2 crores CMD, RCF and other officers of RCF and private firm.
- (iii) The case relating to purchase of sub-standard quality extruded packing material at exorbitant rate and thereby causing a loss of Rs. 3 crores to the RCF involving CMD and other officers of RCF and private firm.
- (iv) The case relating to purchase of FAX machines at higher rate and payment of Rs. 25,000/- extra on each FAX machine involving CMD and other officers of RCF.
- (v) The case relating to purchase of jute and HOPE bags through the Central Purchase Committee at exorbitant rates involving CMD, RCF, MD, NFL and MD, KRIBHCO (since retired).

Out of the above, CBI report has been received in respect of the case relating to award of contract for painting work recommending departmental action for major penalty against CMD and three other officers of RCF. The CBI report is being examined. The other cases are pending inquiry/investigation by CBI.

In addition to the above registered cases, CBI have also sent a note to the Department

of Fertilizers regarding the alleged irregularities in the purchase of platinum ingots from a private firm involving CMD, RCF and others. A report of the RCF Board has also been received in this regard.

#### Self -Employment Scheme

9276. SHRI ASHT BHUA PRASAD SHUKLA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount allocated to each state under the scheme for providing self-employment to the educated unemployment youth the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the proportion in which this amount has been distributed in rural and urban areas;

(c) the criteria being adopted in providing loans and the terms and conditions laid down for this purpose; and

(d) the number of persons who got self-employment as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J.KURIEN): (a) and (b). Under the SEEU Scheme, targets in terms of number of beneficiaries are allocated State/ Union Territory-wise every year. The Central Government provides, through RBI, capital subsidy to the extent of 25% of each loan obtained by the entrepreneur from banks, after being recommended by DIC Task Force.

(c) The criteria adopted in providing loans and their terms are:-

- (i) Income not more than Rs 10,000/- per annum per family;
- (ii) Age - 18 to 35 years;

- (iii) Educational qualifications to be Matriculates (X Class pass) or 111 passed;
- (iv) 30% of the total sanctions reserved for Scheduled castes/Tribes persons;
- (v) 50% ventures through industry route and 30% through business route;
- (vi) Loan limited to Rs. 35,000/- for industrial ventures, Rs. 25,000/- for service ventures and Rs. 15,000/- for small business ventures. repayable over a period of 3-7 years;
- (d) The number of cases and the amount of loan sanctioned by banks under the SEEUY Scheme for the last 3 years is given as under:-

|                                     | 1988-89  | 1989-90  | 1990-91<br>(Tentative) |
|-------------------------------------|----------|----------|------------------------|
| 1. Target                           | 2,50,000 | 1,25,000 | 1,25,000               |
| 2. No of cases sanctioned by banks  | 1,91,958 | 1,06,561 | 1,01,168               |
| 3. Amount sanctioned (Rs. in cores) | 404.61   | 224.81   | 222.47                 |

#### Stock Position of Edible Oils Bihar

9277. SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the stock position of edible oils during the last two years, month-wise in the State of Bihar;

(b) whether the Government propose to store the edible oils in the State of Bihar for period of six months; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) A statement showing stock position of edible oils with STC warehouse at patna during the years 1991-92, & 1991-92 month-wise, is attached.

(b) and (c). The storage of edible oils in any State will depend on relevant factors like availability of oil for PDS, demand of the State, its past lifting performance and shelf-life of oils etc.

#### STATEMENT

*Stock Position Edible Oils STC Warehouse at Patna during the year 1990-91 and 1991-92 Monthwise.*

| Month<br>1990-91 | Stock (Qty in MTs) |
|------------------|--------------------|
| APRIL, 1990      | 980                |

| <i>Month<br/>1990-91</i> | <i>Stock (Qty in MTs)</i> |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| MAY, 1990                | 490                       |
| JUNE, 1990               | 23                        |
| JULY, 1990               | 950                       |
| AUGUST, 1990             | 1050                      |
| SEPTEMBER, 1990          | 224                       |
| OCTOBER, 1990            | 914                       |
| NOVEMBER, 1990           | 1160                      |
| DECEMBER, 1990           | 760                       |
| JANUARY, 1991            | 190                       |
| FEBRUARY, 1991,          | 1000                      |
| MARCH, 1991              | 133                       |
| <i>1991-92</i>           |                           |
| APRIL, 1991              | 416                       |
| MAY, 1991                | 136                       |
| JUNE, 1991               | 51                        |
| JULY, 1991               | 51                        |
| AUGUST, 1991             | 51                        |
| SEPTEMBER, 1991          | 51                        |
| OCTOBER, 1991            | 51                        |
| NOVEMBER, 1991           | 23                        |
| DECEMBER, 1991           | -                         |
| JANUARY, 1992            | 626                       |
| FEBRUARY, 1992           | 1349                      |
| MARCH, 1992              | 1220                      |

**Investment by Mitsubishi, Japan**

9278. SHRI RABIRAY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Mitsuboshi Group, Japan's largest business conglomeration progress to make investment in India;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Mitsubishi Group also proposes to send a high level delegation in India for this purpose; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) to (d). During the visit of Finance Minister to Japan from April 8 to 12, 1992, Mr. Y. Mimura, Chairman, Mitsubishi Corporation of Japan stated the Mitsubishi Group of Cos. would be sending an Investment Mission to India to explore the possibility of more joint ventures in India in the wake of liberalised economic policies.

**Problems of Small Scale Sectors**

9279. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have identified the problems of small scale sectors;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the remedial steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) and (b). The major problems of small scale sector are lack of timely and adequate availability of working capital and term loans, paucity of adequate raw materials,

delayed realisation of receivables, particularly from large units, marketing problems, management deficiencies, technological obsolescence, frequent power cuts/trippings and labour problems, etc.

(c) The policy measures for promoting and strengthening small tiny and village enterprises have been laid in Parliament on 6.8.91.

Further, a committee to review the arrangements for meeting the working capital and term loan requirements of small scale industries and for the rehabilitation of sick small scale industries has been appointed vide RBI memorandum dated 9.12.91.

**Housing Schemes for Weaker Sections**

9280. SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI:  
SHRI PARASRAM  
BHARDWAJ:  
SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA  
GAVIT:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether some foreign countries are extending their cooperation in regard to financed for housing schemes for weaker sections;

(b) if so, the names and the period from which such countries are extending their cooperation; and

(c) the amount allocated to States together with the details of the projects thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The details of foreign



assistance secured so far by HUDCO and Housing Development Finance Corporation (HDFC) for financing housing schemes for

weaker section are given in the statement attached. No State -wise allocation of this assistance is made.

## STATEMENT

*Details of Foreign Assistance Secured so far for financing Housing Schemes for Economically Weaker Section.*

| Name of Scheme | Source       | Date of agreement | Total amount of loan | Beneficiary State & amount of loan sanctioned. | No. of Scheme | Number of dwelling units |
|----------------|--------------|-------------------|----------------------|--|---------------|--------------------------|
| 1              | 2            | 3                 | 4                    | 5  | 6             | 7                        |
| (Rs. in lakhs) |              |                   |                      |  |               |                          |
| KEW-HUDCO-I    | KFW, Germany | 12.11.1984        | DM 20 Million        | Kerala - 1104.06                               | 11            | 20700                    |
|                |              |                   |                      | Tamil Nadu - 355.28                            | 6             | 5445                     |
|                |              |                   |                      | Uttar Pradesh - 37.76                          | 2             | 1085                     |
|                |              |                   |                      | Rajasthan - 40.26                              | 3             | 813                      |
|                |              |                   |                      | Total : 1537.36                                | 22            | 28043                    |
| KEW-HUDCO-II   | -do-         | 21.6.1989         | DM 30 Million        | Tamil Nadu - 138.20                            | 11            | 482                      |
|                |              |                   |                      | Uttar Pradesh - 1802.18                        | 13            | 50806                    |
|                |              |                   |                      | Kerala - 2235.10                               | 18            | 27600                    |
|                |              |                   |                      | Total : 4175.48                                | 42            | 78688                    |

| Name of Scheme                         | Source | Date of agreement | Total amount of loan | Beneficiary State<br>& amount of loan<br>sanctioned. | No. of Scheme | Number of<br>dwelling units |       |
|--|--------|-------------------|----------------------|--|---------------|-----------------------------|-------|
| 1                                      | 2      | 3                 | 4                    | 5  | 6             | 7                           |       |
| KEW-HUFC<br>(Scheme is in<br>progress) | -do-   | 5.12.1989         | DM 25 Million        | Uttar Pradesh -                                      | 246.50        | -                           | 1450  |
|  |        |                   |                      | Gujarat -  | 27.08         | -                           | 164   |
|  |        |                   |                      | Maharashtra -  | 299.50        | -                           | 2123  |
|  |        |                   |                      | Andhra Pradesh-                                      | 53.44         | -                           | 334   |
|  |        |                   |                      | Tamil Nadu -   | 169.78        | -                           | 853   |
|  |        |                   |                      | Kerala -   | 1710.07       | -                           | 14856 |
| Total                                  |        |                   |                      | -  | 2506.37       | -                           | 19780 |

**India-Singapore Industrial Corridor**

9281. SHRI B. DEVARAJAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government propose to set up India-Singapore industrial corridor to help industrialists from Singapore to set up their industrial units in India;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the places selected for the purpose; and

(c) whether the Government have appointed any expert committee in this regard and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J.KURIEN): (a) to (c). The proposal for setting up of Singapore Industrial Corridor was discussed during the visit of the Foreign Minister of Singapore in December, 1991 with a view to attract investment from Singapore. A committee has been constituted to study the various proposals and to make recommendations on the most appropriate site keeping in view the requirements of the Singapore side.

**Changes in Industrial Dispute Act, 1927 and Trade Unions Act -1926**

9282. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the industrialists of the country have requested for the change in the Industrial Disputes Act, 1927 and the Trade Union Act, 1926 in tune with the new industrial and economic policies of the Government;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government;

(c) whether the Punjab, Haryana and Delhi Chamber of Commerce and Industry has sent suggestions in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action/decision taken by the Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGHGHATOWAR): (a) to (e). The Punjab, Haryana and Delhi Chamber of Commerce and Industry have suggested certain amendment to the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 and the Trade Unions Act, 1926 in the context of the new Industrial Policy. The suggestions for amendments relate to the provisions concerning registration of trade unions, notice for change in service conditions, lay off, retrenchment, closure, payment of wages during the tendency of an appeal in the High Court, go-slow, strike and unfair labour practices etc. The question of amendment to the aforesaid Acts would be considered by the Indian Labour Conference at its next Session.

**Investment in Public Sector Undertakings of Tamil Nadu**

9283. SHRI C.K. KUPPUSWAMY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central investment in public sector undertakings in Tamil Nadu is less as compared to the Central investment in other States;

(b) if so, the percentage of central investment in Tamil Nadu during the last three years; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to increase the percentage of investment in public sector undertakings in Tamil Nadu?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K.THUNGON): (a) to (c). Investment in terms of gross block in the Central Public Sector Undertakings in Tamil Nadu as on

31-3-1991 was Rs. 7139.04 crores i.e. 5.50% of the total investment in all the States. The State ranks 7th in terms of investment as on 31-3-1991. Investment in Central Public Sector Undertakings in the States are made on Techno-economic considerations keeping in view the balanced regional development.

**Computer Maintenance Corporation Ltd.**

9284. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to end the monopoly of Computer Maintenance Corporation Ltd. in the area of maintenance of imported computer system; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) and (b). The Government have announced a modified scheme for the maintenance of imported computer systems and computer based systems. The details are as follows;

1. All computer systems/computer based systems imported on or after 1.4.1992 will be allowed to be maintained by any agency including CMC Ltd.

2. In respect of the computer systems and computer based systems which are imported prior to 1.4.1992, the existing scheme as announced on 19.11.84 will continue until 31.3.93 i.e. the systems which are imported prior to 1.4.1992 would be allowed to be maintained either by CMD Ltd. or in-house. On or after 1.4.1993 the maintenance of these computer systems and computer based systems could be by any agency including CMC Ltd.

3. The import of spare parts by the agencies for the maintenance of imported computer systems will be as per the prevailing import-export Policy of the Government of India.

**Welfare measures for Beedi Workers**

9285. SHRI V.S. VIJAYA-RAGHAVAN:  
SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the welfare measures/facilities being provided to the beedi workers;

(b) whether there is any new proposal for the welfare of beedi workers;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government propose to open an ESI hospital for beedi workers in Andhra Pradesh;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the guidelines for the grant of housing loans to the beedi workers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) Under the Beedi Workers Welfare Fund, housing medical, recreational and educational facilities are given. A list of welfare measures/facilities are being provided to beedi workers as per state attached.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) Under 'Build Your Own House Scheme' and 'Group Housing Scheme' for beedi workers provision has been made for grant of Rs. 1000/- as subsidy and Rs. 6000/- as interest free loan pertement. The loan is recoverable in a period of nine years. The benefits under 'Build Your Own House Scheme' are available to individual beedi workers. For benefits under 'Group Housing Scheme' for beedi workers, a registered Co-operative Group Housing Society formed by at least 50 workers of the beedi industry is eligible. The society is allowed to negotiate a 2nd mortgage (in addition to mortgage to the Welfare Fund) of the tenements in favour of a Financial Institution or any person.

#### STATEMENT

*The Welfare Measures/schemes  
being Provided under the Beedi Workers  
Welfare Fund.*

##### *Health*

- 1.. Reservation of beds in TB Hospitals.
2. Reimbursement of actual treatment charges to workers suffering from cancer.
3. Scheme to provide facilities for the treatment of beedi workers suffering from mental diseases.
4. Scheme for supply of spectacles to beedi workers (including *Gharkhata Workers*) free of cost.
5. Scheme for treatment of Heart diseases.
6. Scheme for Leprosy relief for beedi workers.
7. Domiciliary treatment of beedi workers suffering from T.B.

8. Group Insurance Scheme for beedi workers through Cooperative Societies.

9. Maternity Benefit Scheme for female beedi workers.

10. Scheme for payment of monetary compensation for sterilization to beedi workers.

11. Group Insurance Scheme for beedi workers who are non- members of Employees Provident Fund Scheme introduced with effect from 1st April, 1992.

##### *Education*

1. Grant of Scholarships to the children of beedi workers.

2. Financial assistance to school going children for supply of one set of dress.

##### *Housing*

1. Build Your Own House Scheme.
2. Housing Scheme for Economically Weaker Sections.
3. Group Housing Scheme for Beedi Workers.
4. Grant of financial assistance to Co-operative Societies of beedi workers for construction of worksheds and godowns.

##### *Recreation*

1. Scheme for establishment of audio-visual sets/cinema Vans/exhibition of films.
2. Schemes for organisation sports, games and cultural activities.
3. Scheme for provision of holiday homes.

**Software Personnel**

9286. KUMARIPUSHPADEVI SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a shortage of software personnels in the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to provide necessary training to educated youths in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) While the manpower at lower middle level of competence in computers is adequate, there is a shortage of computer personnel at higher levels.

(b) and (c). The Department of Electronics (DOE) initiated in 1983, a programme on development of manpower for computers. As part of this programme, DOE jointly with the Ministry of Human Resource Development /University Grants Commission initiated Computer courses at different levels in new institutions. A major bottleneck in faster development of computer personnel is the shortage of teachers. In order to overcome this problem, the Department of Electronics has started the following schemes:-

(i) Teachers Training Programme for Diploma in Computer Applications,

(ii) Teachers Training Programme for master of Computer Applications;

(iii) Cross Migration Scheme;

(iv) Continuing Education Scheme;

The Government of India, Department

of Electronics vide Resolution, dated 16th August 1990 have also announced a scheme under which private sector computer training institutes meeting the defined quality and service standards are given accreditation for conducting certain specified courses viz, O (Foundation), A (Advance Diploma), B (Graduate) and C (Post Graduate) levels computer courses.

**Shortage in Stocks of Coal in B.C.C.L.**

9287. SHRISIMON MARANDI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the stocks of coal in B.C.C.L. are short by lakhs of tonnes;

(b) if so, the quantity of coal found short since January, 1992 till date and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government have got the matter enquired into by some high level investigating agency;

(d) if so, the name of the agency and details of the investigations made;

(e) the number of officers against whom action has been taken so far;

(f) if no such action has been taken, the reasons therefor;

(g) whether the Govt. propose to get the matter enquired into by C.B.I.?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMAGOUDA): (a) and (b). Bharat Cooking Coal Ltd. (BCCL) had reported shortage in pithead stocks of coal earlier.

However, Government are not aware of any quantities of coal having been found short in BCCL since January 1992.

(c) to (g). The matter regarding shortage in stocks in BCCL reported earlier is being enquired into by the concerned authorities in BCCL and action is being taken to fix responsibility for the shortages. No decision has been taken as yet to entrust the matter to Central Bureau of Investigation.

**Committee to Review Procedure for Awarding of Tenders**

9288. SHRI JEEWAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Committee to review the process relating to tenders and award of job contracts has been appointed to streamline the procedure and plugging loopholes;

(b) if so, whether the Committee has since reviewed the procedure;

(c) if so, the details of the outcome thereof; and

(d) the action taken on the report of the Committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) No such

Committee has been set up to review the process of tendering and awards of contracts in the CPWD.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

**Stocking of Wheat and Rice**

9289. SHRIMATI DIPIKA H. TOPIWALA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of wheat and rice stocked at various godowns in the country;

(b) the total quantity of foodgrains distributed through public distribution system, open auctions and distributed at the subsidised price to the weaker sections of the society during 1991-92; and

(c) the total quantity of foodgrains lying in open space?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) The physical stocks of foodgrains on Central and State Governments Account as on 1st April, 1992 is given below:-

(in '000 tonnes)

| Grains | Stock in Central Pool @ |                                      |         | On State Government Account | Grant Total (Central + States) |
|--------|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
|        | With FCI                | With State Govts. of Haryana/ Punjab | Total   |                             |                                |
| Rice   | 8878.7**                | —                                    | 8878.7  | 874.9                       | 9753.6                         |
| Wheat  | 1435.3                  | 751.5                                | 2186.8  | 164.2                       | 2351.0                         |
| Total  | 10314.0                 | 751.5                                | 11065.5 | 1039.1                      | 12104.6                        |

(\*\*) - Includes 388.5 thousand tonnes of paddy on Central Account.

(@) - Include estimated stocks in transit



(b) The quantity of foodgrains distributed through PDS and open sale in 1991-92 is given below:-

(In lakh tonnes)

|       | PDS             | Open sale |
|-------|-----------------|-----------|
| Rice  | 101.44 (P)      | 0.24      |
| Wheat | 87.25 (P)       | 9.29      |
|       | (P) Provisional |           |

The distribution of specially subsidised foodgrains under the Integrated Tribal Development Project Scheme during 1991-92 was 19.96 lakh tonnes, which is included in the overall quantum of PDS off-take indicated above.

(c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### Reservation for SC and ST

9290. SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of SC and ST candidates that gave come up in merit in All India Civil Services recruitment during the last three recruitment years and the percentage made to complete their overall quota of reservation;

(b) whether the present situation is congenial to give up such reservation; and

(c) if not, how long it will take according to the present tempo of their level of excellency in competing with others?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC

GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) On the basis of Civil Services Examination, 1988 two ST candidates were allocated to the IAS in general merit list. Apart from this no SC/ST candidate could get a service in the general merit list on the results of Civil Services Examinations held in 1988, 1989 and 1990.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) It is not possible to indicate how long SC/ST candidates will take to achieve the level of excellency to compete with others.

[Translation]

#### Investment by I.P.C.L.

9291. SHRI N. J. RATHA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the location of projects in the country in which Indian Petrochemicals Ltd. has made investment together with the amount invested in each project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN):

The required details are given in the enclosed statement.

## STATEMENT

| <i>Sr. No.</i>   | <i>Name of Project</i>              | <i>Location</i>       | <i>Investment Made as on 31/3/1992. (Rs. In Crores)</i> |
|--|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|---|
| 1.   | Baroda Complex                      | Baroda (Gujarat)      | 978.09  |
| 2.   | Nagothane Complex                   | Raigarh (Maharashtra) | 1622.71   |
| 3.   | Catad Unit                          | Thane (Maharashtra)   | 11.35   |
| Besides These IPCL has Made Investment in a Joint Venture Project as per Following Details:- |                                     |                       |   |
| 4.   | Indian Vaccines Corporation Limited | Gurgaon (Haryana)     | 5.35  |

[English]

(f) if so, the details thereof?

**Production of Thick Film Material**

9292. SHRI RAMAKRISHNA KONATHALA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any research on thick film material is being done by the Department of Electronics;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the cost of production per unit in the laboratory;

(c) whether any tie up with some industrial unit has been made to transfer the technology;

(d) the total annual demand of thick film material in the country;

(e) whether it is advantageous to import thick film material than to develop it indigenously; and

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA) (a) Yes, Sir. The laboratory at Pune of the Centre for Materials for Electronics Technology (C-MET), a registered society under the administrative control of the Department of Electronics, has been identified for undertaking specific R&D activities in Thick Film Materials among other electronics materials.

(b) The materials chosen for development at C-MET are generally on specific request from industry or from advance areas. Since no production is undertaken in C-MET, the question of the cost of the production does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir. Tie ups with two industrial units have been made involving technology transfer.

(d) The total annual demand of thick film materials in the country at present is estimated to be about Rs. 2 crores. This excludes materials for mica capacitors and solar photovoltaic cells which could be about Es. 2 to 3 crores.

(e) and (f). Continuous dependence on import of the thick film materials, in the long run, is not advantageous, specifically when the availability of foreign exchange is limited. Further, sometimes materials with required specifications are not easily available from abroad and have to be developed indigenously. Therefore, establishing capability to develop these materials indigenously is necessary.

#### **Losses in Paradeep Phosphates Ltd.**

9293. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:  
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Republic of Nauru has determined to withdraw completely from the Paradeep Phosphates Ltd;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the reasons for this company incurring losses since it went into commercial production of ADP in 1986?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN) (a) and (b). The Government of the Republic of Nauru have expressed their desire too withdraw their equity participation from Paradeep Phosphates Limited, as in their perception, the company is not likely to make profits in the near future and pay dividends to them.

(c) Paradeep Phosphates Ltd. is potentially a viable unit though it sustained losses in 1986-87, 1987-88 and 1990-91

due to inadequate availability of phosphoric acid and ammonia and labour problems. The company made a profit of Rs. 12.02 crores in 1988-89 and according to the provisional accounts for 1991-92, the company is likely to earn a net profit of Rs. 15,000 crores.

#### **Minimum Wages**

9294. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN:  
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken note of the suggestions made at a Seminar held in New Delhi to introduce a national minimum daily wage equal to the average emolument of Class IV employees;

(b) whether any steps have been taken by the Union Government to ensure that the minimum wages are regularly revised by the State Government and are duly enforced;

(c) whether the Government propose to establish a Central machinery for monitoring the actual wages paid; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) From time to time the Central Government has been advising the State Governments to enforce and to review revise the minimum wages as per the provisions of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 and the decisions taken in the various Labour Ministers' Conferences.

(c) Adequate machinery exists for the monitoring and enforcement of the payment of minimum wages.

(d) Question does not arise.

### **Light Rail Transit System in Andhra Pradesh**

9295. SHRIDATTATRAYABANDARU: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh has sent a proposal to the Union Government for 'Light Rail Transit System' for approval; and

(b) if so, the time by which it is likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). The Govt. of Andhra Pradesh got a techno-economic feasibility study done by M/s RITES who recommended the introduction of a Light Rail Transit System in Hyderabad. The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 307 crores. The State Govt. had been asked to finalise the financing package for funding the project. Possibilities are also being explored to find alternative sources to fund the project. In view of the complexities involved it is not possible to indicate at this stage time schedule for completion of the project.

### **Registration of Cases by CBI**

9296. SHRI ANNA JOSHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Bureau of Investigation is required to take the concurrence of the concerned Ministry for registration of cases against Chairman of Public Sector Units even though found guilty of misconduct, when the same is not required for officials below director level of these undertakings; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

### **MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) Yes, Sir.**

(b) In view of the fact that the Chairmen of Public Sector Undertakings are decision making officers and the complexities of problems would be such that the investigating officers would not normally have adequate appreciation of all issues, these stipulations have been provided.

[Translation]

### **Appointment in CIL on Compassionate Grounds**

9297. SHRIMATI RITA VERMA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the policy regarding providing employment on compassionate grounds in the various units of the Coal India Limited; and

(b) the number of persons applied for employment and the number of them provided employment on this ground in BCCL and ECL during the last three years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMAGOUDA): (a) Employment on compassionate grounds is provided to the dependents of the employees of Coal India Limited and its subsidiaries in the following cases:

(i) Executives dying in harness or rendered totally disabled due to accidents or otherwise while in service;

(ii) Non-executives dying in harness or getting disabled permanently arising out of injury or disease while in service; and

(iii) Non-executive getting permanently disabled arising out of general physical debility before completion of the age of 58 years.

(b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

### Allotment of DDA Flats

9298. SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons registered for allotment of flats in the Capital during each of the last three years;

(b) the number of flats constructed and allotted to the persons registered with the Delhi Development Authority under different schemes during the above period;

(c) whether the Government propose to allot flats to Ex-M.Ps and Journalists;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether DDA has worked out any schemes to construct single room tenements in Delhi to provide shelter to poor homeless; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIM. ARUNACHALAM): (a) The number of persons registered for allotment of flats during the last three years are indicated below:-

| <i>Year</i> | <i>No. of persons registered</i>   |
|-------------|------------------------------------|
| 1989-90     | Nil                                |
| 1990-91     | Nil                                |
| 1991-92     | 13,000 (under Ambedkar Awas Yojna) |

(b) The number of flats constructed/allotted to the persons registered with the DDA during the last three years are given as under:-

| <i>Year</i> | <i>No. of flats constructed</i> | <i>No. of flats allotted*</i> |
|-------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1989-90     | 21,012                          | 25,445                        |
| 1990-91     | 8,846                           | 15,092                        |
| 1991-92     | 5,882                           | 10,915                        |

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Question does not arise.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Question does not arise.

\* The figures of allotted units include

those flats taken up for construction in the previous years and available for allotment during relevant years.

### Cities Developed Under U.B.S.S.

9299. SHRI THAYIL JOHN ANJALOSE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the cities developed under the Urban Basic Services Scheme in Kerala during the years 1989-90, 1990-91 and 1991-92; and

(b) the names of the cities selected under the said scheme for 1992-93 and the funds allocated for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIM. ARUNACHALAM): (a) The scheme of Urban Basic Services (UBS) was launched on a pilot basis in 1986-87 in certain selected districts of the country including Kerala. This Scheme was revised and a new Scheme called Urban Basic Services for the Poor (UBSP) was launched from the year 1990-91. Names of cities taken up for development in Kerala under the old scheme (UBS) and new towns selected for the revised scheme (UBSP) are given in statement 1 and 11, respectively.

(b) The selection of town on the basis of funds available under the UBSP Scheme has been left to the State Government. The actual coverage will depend upon the size Class of towns selected. A tentative allocation of Rs. 30.30 lakhs has been earmarked for Kerala for 1992-93 for the implementation of the UBSP Scheme.

#### STATEMENT

##### UBS TOWNS

- \*1. Alappuzha
2. Kayamkulam
3. Kollam
4. Mavelikara
5. Chengannur
6. Kochi

7. Trippnithura
8. Parur
9. Angamali
10. Aluva
11. Kottamangalam
12. Muvattupuzha
13. Perumbavoor

#### STATEMENT - II

##### U.B.S.P. TOWNS

1. Thiruvananthapuram
2. Neyyattinkara
3. Nedumangad
4. Attingal
5. Varkala
6. Kollam
7. Paravoor
8. Punalur
9. pathanamthitta
10. Thiruvalla
11. Adoor
12. Pandalam
13. Palakkad
14. Shoranur
15. Chittur (Tattamangalam)

16. Ottappalam
17. Mannarkkad
18. Kozhikode
19. Vadakara
20. Kalpetta
21. Cannur
22. Thalassery
23. Mattannur
24. Koothuparam
25. Thalipparamba
26. Payyannur

### Trunk Sewer System

9300. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:  
Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT  
be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are planning any strategy to provide efficient and cost effective methods of managing the trunk sewer system in the Capital upto 2001; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). The Municipal Corporation of Delhi have reported that the task of operating a sewerage development plan for Delhi 2001 was assigned to M/s Tata Consultancy Engineers, and final report was submitted by them in September, 1989. This report deals with the review of existing system, proposals for augmenting sewerage system to meet sewerage needs and management including

prospective development plan 2001. In addition to this M/s Seven Trent International has prepared a re-habilitation strategy on trunk sewers covering 104 Kms of trunk sewers of size 1200 mm diameter and above so that these sewers are made free of excessive silt as per target fixed for the year 2001.

[Translation]

### Recruitment in Kashmir

9301. KUMARI UMA BHARTI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether recruitment was made in officers and banks in Kashmir without holding any competitive examinations and interviews;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the average number of residents of Jammu, Ladakh and Srinagar recruited separately in Government Services and banks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA) (a) and (b). A special recruitment drive was conducted in 1990-91 in Jammu and Kashmir by the Staff Selection Commission to fill up vacant Group 'C' posts in the Central Government officers, nationalised banks and insurance companies as it was felt that in order to re-organise the normal work quickly in the various offices located in the State of J&K, it was necessary to take special steps to fill up the vacancies. The names were obtained through local employment exchanges and inserting advertisements in the local newspapers. The selections were made through interviews.

(c) In all 766 posts were filled up under the special recruitment drive. Separate figures of residents of Jammu, Ladakhs and Srinagar

recruited during this drives are not available.

[English]

### **Mini Two Seater Car**

9302. SHRISHRAVANKUMARPATEL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item captioned "Mini-car that goes far" appearing in the 'Hindu' dated April 8, 1992;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government are examining the suitability and commercial viability of manufacturing such a vehicle at commercial scale; and

(d) the steps being taken to encourage such car manufacturers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A city-based industrialist is reported to have developed a small car designed for handicapped persons. The car reportedly gives 35 KM to one litre of petrol and costs about Rs. 35,000/-.

(c) No proposal has been received by the Government to manufacture the said vehicle on a commercial scale.

(d) Does not arise.

### **Export of T.V. Sets**

9303. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been an increase in the export of television sets and other electronic items during the current financial year; and

(b) if so, the percentage of increase as compared to the last year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) and (b). In the first months of the financial year 1991-92, exports of TV sets by 80% and computer softwares by 55% while exports of other electronic items declined by 26% as compared to the same period of 1990-91.

[Translation]

### **Cost Escalation of Sonepur Bazar Project**

9304. SHRI LAL BABU RAI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cost of Sonepur Bazar open cast project has been enhanced to two and half times its original estimated cost due to non-completion of this project in time;

(b) if so, the reasons of the said project being behind the schedule; and

(c) the efforts made by the Government to make up this enhanced cost and the extent to which these efforts have been implemented?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S. B. NYAMAGOUDA): (a) to (c). Sonepur Bazar of Eastern Coalfields Ltd. was sanctioned by the Government in July 1985 with a capital investment of Rs. 192.96 crores and targeted production of 3 m. The project has been delayed due to land acquisition and associated rehabilitation problems. After protracted correspondence and discussions with the Govt. of West Bengal the problem of land acquisition has now been almost overcome except that the rehabilitation of villages, which are required to be shifted immediately is to be completed. Revised cost Estimates



for this project has been prepared according to which tentative cost is Rs. 453.91 crores (1991 prices):

### **Rural Development Projects of Maharashtra**

9305. SHRI VILASRAO NAGNATHRAO GUNDEWAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal has been received from the Government of Maharashtra for launching rural development projects in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the amount allocated therefor under various rural development programmes during 1991-92 and 1992-93 separately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL) : (a) to (c). The on-going Centrally Sponsored Rural Development Schemes of Jawahar Rozgar Yojna (JRY), Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPA) and Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) are continuing in Maharashtra.

[English]

### **Poverty Alleviation Programme**

9306. SHRI RABIRAY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Orissa has sent a proposal to the Union Government to revive the Area Development Approach for poverty termination programme in Koraput and Kalahandi districts of Orissa; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House after collection.

### **Loan to Orissa for F.P.S.**

9307. SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the amount given to the Government of Orissa by way of soft loan and other grants to open price shops for distribution of essential commodities through cooperative sector during the last three years;

(b) the amount spent for the above purpose and the number of fair price shops opened during the last three years; and

(c) the steps taken to lay more stress on distribution of essential commodities through co-operative sector at all levels particularly in the backward district of the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) and (b). No financial assistance has been provided by this Ministry to open fair price shops (F.P.S.) for distribution of essential commodities through the co-operative sector or otherwise. However, during 1989-90 this Ministry has given financial assistance of Rs. 28.95 lakhs to the State towards margin money to 73 societies for undertaking distribution of essential commodities. Also during the three-year period a total amount of Rs. 65.00 lakhs had been given for the purchase of twenty-six mobile vans for use as mobile shops for undertaking distribution of essential commodities in remote, hilly and tribal areas of the State.

(c) The Central Government has issued guidelines to all States/UTs to given preference to co-operatives and Supplies Corporations to open fair price shops (FPS) outlets, particularly in rural areas. Special care should be taken with regard to those areas where private traders are reluctant to run the fair price shops or are to not running efficiently due to viability problems.

### **Promotions of Textiles and Hosiery**

9309.. SHRI C.K. KUPPUSWAMY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Small Industries Corporation Limited has participated in exhibitions held abroad to promote exports for small scale sections, particularly hosiery and textiles;

(b) if so, the value of hosiery and textile goods exported through the National Small Industries Corporation Limited during the last two years; and

(c) if not, the reasons for not giving due priority to the development of hosiery and textile industry by NSIC Limited?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) to (c). The NSIC has been participating in the exhibitions abroad for promoting the exports from the small scale sector. However, during the last few years, NSIC has not covered/ displayed hosiery and textiles in those exhibitions as the Corporation has been concentrating on export of engineering goods, builders hardware and turn key projects. Now the Corporation intends diversifying its export activities.

### **Joint Housing Sector**

9310. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to create a joint housing sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether DDA has put forward recommendations/suggestions in this regard; and

(d) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) A suggestion in this regard was put forth by a Committee headed by the Finance Member, DDA,

(d) Since no concrete proposal duly approved by the authority has been sent, it would be premature for Government to react upon the suggestion.

### **Pre-Examination Coaching Facilities**

9311. DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government provide pre-examination coaching facilities to Central Government employees for appearing in departmental accounts examinations;

(b) whether there is any uniform policy of imparting such training and about the syllabus of the Examination for accounts posts for employees of different central departments;

(c) whether Organised Accounts Departments like Telecom Department are not being provided with such pre-coaching and face additional syllabus a over and

above the syllabus of the other Central Departments; and

(d) If so, the steps the Government propose to take to prescribe Uniform pattern of coaching and syllabus?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) to (d). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Eligibility Criteria Under Self Employment Scheme**

9312. SHRIMATI PUSHPA DEVI SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the students who have completed plus two are given preference under the scheme of self - employment for educated unemployed youth;

(b) whether some eligibility criteria has been fixed therefor;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of the steps taken to help the unemployed youths about schemes to get employment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): (a) to (c). The SEEUY Scheme covers all educated (class X pass) unemployed youth within the age group of 18 to 35 years whose family income does not exceed Rs. 10,000/- per annum with priority to those who have undergone vocational training at plus two level.

(b) Assistance under SEEUY to educated unemployed youth is given through industry,

service and business routes. Applications under SEEUY are recommended by the Task Force, constructed for each district, to the banks which sanction the composite loan not exceeding Rs. 35,000/- for industry, Rs. 25,000/- service and Rs. 15,000/- for small business ventures without any collateral guarantees or margin. The Central Government provided an outright capital subsidy to the extent of 25% of the loan contracted by the entrepreneurs from the banks.

#### **Appointments of SCs/ and STs Coming In Merit**

9313. SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the services in which the SCs/STs are coming in merit without resorting to reservation; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to give up reservations in the services in which they are coming on merit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) This information is not centrally maintained by this Department.

(b) No, Sir.

#### **Rehabilitation of Excess Staff in the Department of Electronics**

9314. SHRI RAMA KRISHNA KONATHALA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the functions of the Department of Electronics are reduced in view of liberalised policy of abolition of licensing in electronic industry.

(b) If so, the details thereof and the

action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in rehabilitation of excess staff in the Department;

(c) whether the Department has reviewed the staff strength in view of the measures of the Government; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) There is no significant reduction in the functions of the Department of Electronics.

(b) to (d). The functions of the Department and the staff strength, have been reviewed. The officials engaged in licensing activities have been suitably re-deployed in promotional activities as envisaged in the new Industrial and Trade policies.

[Translation]

### **Allocation for 20 Point Programme**

9315. SHRI N.J. RATHVA: Will the Minister of Planning and Programme Implementation be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allocated to various States/ Union Territory under the 20 point programme during 1990-91, 1991-92 and 1992-93, State/Union Territory-wise and point-wise;

(b) whether the Planning Commission proposes to allocate more funds under 20 point programme for 1992-93 to the States which have been allotted less funds, and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) to (c). Statement No. 1 and 11 give the pointwise allocation made under 20-Point Programme during 1990-91 and 1991-92 in the various States/Union Territories. For 1992-93 the allocations have not been finalised for many of the items.

## STATEMENT I

Twenty Point Programme - 1990-91 Approved Outlay for States/U.T's Point-wise in State Plan Sector

## Attack on Rural Poverty

| S.No. | States/U.T's      | IRDP | JRY  | CD & Panchayat | V & SI | Rainfed<br>Agricultural | Better use of<br>Irrigation |
|-------|-------------------|------|------|----------------|--------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1     | 2                 | 3    | 4    | 5              | 6      | 7                       | 8                           |
| 1.    | Andhra Pradesh    | 4177 | 4256 | 2385           | 2753   | 662                     | 38655                       |
| 2.    | Arunachal Pradesh | 368  | 68   | 398            | 222    | -                       | 1920                        |
| 3.    | Assam             | 1920 | 1160 | 845            | 1790   | -                       | 7695                        |
| 4.    | Bihar             | 6383 | 8599 | 1938           | 2396   | 455                     | 39444                       |
| 5.    | Goa               | 89   | 48   | 58             | 228    | -                       | 2871                        |
| 6.    | Gujarat           | 1831 | 1758 | 338            | 5837   | 419                     | 38346                       |
| 7.    | Haryana           | 337  | 468  | 425            | 1296   | 74                      | 19876                       |
| 8.    | Himachal Pradesh  | 136  | 254  | 166            | 426    | -                       | 2625                        |
| 9.    | Jammu & Kashmir   | 258  | 490  | 246            | 2952   | 196                     | 4196                        |

## Attack on Rural Poverty

| S.No. | States/U.T's   | IRDP | JRY  | CD & Panchayat | V & SI | Rainfed<br>Agricultural | Better use of<br>Irrigation |
|-------|----------------|------|------|----------------|--------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1     | 2              | 3    | 4    | 5              | 6      | 7                       | 8                           |
| 10.   | Karnataka      | 2255 | 2661 | 3387           | 4848   | 687                     | 21198                       |
| 11.   | Kerala         | 1234 | 1445 | 644            | 3485   | -                       | 9395                        |
| 12.   | Madhya Pradesh | 3653 | 5123 | 773            | 4523   | 458                     | 45368                       |
| 13.   | Maharashtra    | 3449 | 4325 | 96             | 2836   | 756                     | 46232                       |
| 14.   | Manipur        | 196  | 189  | 145            | 419    | -                       | 3364                        |
| 15.   | Meghalaya      | 132  | 192  | 275            | 227    | -                       | 738                         |
| 16.   | Mizoram        | 148  | 42   | 285            | 784    | -                       | 277                         |
| 17.   | Nagaland       | 141  | 122  | 1246           | 366    | 5                       | 232                         |
| 18.   | Orissa         | 2128 | 2584 | 340            | 1677   | 340                     | 24438                       |
| 19.   | Punjab         | 581  | 354  | 4910           | 1939   | -                       | 8596                        |

## Attack on Rural Poverty

| S.No. | States/U.T's      | IRDP | JRY   | CD & Panchayat | V & SI | Rainfed<br>Agricultural | Better use of<br>Irrigation |
|-------|-------------------|------|-------|----------------|--------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1     | 2                 | 3    | 4     | 5              | 6      | 7                       | 8                           |
| 20.   | Rajasthan         | 2878 | 2771  | 483            | 2155   | 283                     | 18273                       |
| 21.   | Sikkim            | 38   | 41    | 198            | 158    | -                       | 216                         |
| 22.   | Tamil Nadu        | 2788 | 3833  | 362            | 4249   | 363                     | 7499                        |
| 23.   | Tripura           | 349  | 122   | 366            | 528    | -                       | 1626                        |
| 24.   | Uttar Pradesh     | 3118 | 11275 | 1178           | 4858   | 693                     | 47847                       |
| 25.   | West Bengal       | 3485 | 4621  | 361            | 2961   | 284                     | 13976                       |
| 26.   | Andaman & Nicobar | -    | -     | 62             | 93     | -                       | 126                         |
| 27.   | Chandigarh        | -    | -     | 54             | 65     | -                       | 26                          |
| 28.   | D & N Havelli     | -    | -     | 25             | 41     | -                       | 85                          |
| 29.   | Delhi             | -    | -     | 34             | 770    | -                       | 2990                        |

## Attack on Rural Poverty

| S.No. | States/U.T's | IRDP  | JRY   | CD & Panchayat | V & SI | Rainfed<br>Agricultural | Better use of<br>Irrigation |
|-------|--------------|-------|-------|----------------|--------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1     | 2            | 3     | 4     | 5              | 6      | 7                       | 8                           |
| 30.   | Daman & Diu  | -     | -     | 5              | 2      | -                       | 29                          |
| 31.   | Lakshadweep  | -     | -     | -              | 33     | -                       | 59                          |
| 32.   | Pondicherry  | -     | -     | 143            | 500    | -                       | 224                         |
| Total |              | 45189 | 58584 | 298993         | 51672  | 562                     | 388629                      |



## Attack of Rural Poverty

| S. No. | States/U.T's      | Bigger Harvest | Land Reform | Safe Drinking Water | Health for all | Two child Norm-Nutrition |
|--------|-------------------|----------------|-------------|---------------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| 1      | 2                 | 9              | 10          | 11                  | 12             | 13                       |
| 1.     | Andhra Pradesh    | 3682           | 531         | 3565                | 698            | 165                      |
| 2.     | Arunachal Pradesh | 1348           | 28          | 415                 | 295            | 128                      |
| 3.     | Assam             | 7483           | 266         | 2744                | 1196           | 699                      |
| 4.     | Bihar             | 15815          | 2515        | 3296                | 2750           | 1187                     |
| 5.     | Goa               | 626            | 35          | 335                 | 110            | 9                        |
| 6.     | Gujarat           | 3825           | 165         | 4783                | 1836           | 6386                     |
| 7.     | Haryana           | 3665           | 27          | 3859                | 991            | 212                      |
| 8.     | Himachal Pradesh  | 2870           | 590         | 2580                | 541            | 225                      |
| 9.     | Jammu & Kashmir   | 4782           | 212         | 2570                | 1575           | 78                       |
| 10.    | Karnataka         | 5363           | 153         | 2191                | 2290           | 198                      |

## Attack of Rural Poverty

| S. No. | States/U.T's   | Bigger Harvest | Land Reform | Safe Drinking Water | Health for all | Two child Norm-Nutrition |
|--------|----------------|----------------|-------------|---------------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| 1      | 2              | 9              | 10          | 11                  | 12             | 13                       |
| 11.    | Kerala         | 5717           | 55          | 3540                | 510            | 62                       |
| 12.    | Madhya Pradesh | 8952           | 005         | 4050                | 3050           | 785                      |
| 13.    | Maharashtra    | 3470           | 76          | 8150                | 4615           | 530                      |
| 14.    | Manipur        | 1583           | 15          | 675                 | 249            | 21                       |
| 15.    | Meghalaya      | 1370           | 65          | 830                 | 485            | 25                       |
| 16.    | Mizoram        | 937            | 1235        | 553                 | 188            | 198                      |
| 17.    | Nagaland       | 1167           | 71          | 570                 | 160            | 154                      |
| 18.    | Orissa         | 11323          | 1590        | 2276                | 1296           | 698                      |
| 19.    | Punjab         | 6389           | -           | 2160                | 663            | -                        |
| 20.    | Rajasthan      | 5275           | 196         | 4290                | 1690           | 127                      |

## Attack of Rural Poverty

| S. No. | States/U.T's      | Bigger Harvest | Land Reform | Safe Drinking Water | Health for all | Two child Norm-<br>Nutrition |
|--------|-------------------|----------------|-------------|---------------------|----------------|------------------------------|
| 1      | 2                 | 9              | 10          | 11                  | 12             | 13                           |
| 21.    | Sikkim            | 732            | 9           | 378                 | 138            | 48                           |
| 22.    | Tamil Nadu        | 10915          | 12          | 4472                | 1325           | 6155                         |
| 23.    | Tripura           | 3858           | 295         | 628                 | 288            | 689                          |
| 24.    | Uttar Pradesh     | 17993          | 3610        | 8800                | 5400           | 736                          |
| 25.    | West Bengal       | 5791           | 721         | 2970                | 1738           | 2687                         |
| 26.    | Andaman & Nicobar | 327            | 9           | 178                 | 240            | 14                           |
| 27.    | Chandigarh        | 69             | -           | -                   | 23             | 2                            |
| 28.    | D & N Haveli      | 186            | 29          | 26                  | 16             | 6                            |
| 29.    | Delhi             | 640            | 9           | 330                 | -              | 278                          |
| 30.    | Daman & Diu       | 117            | 18          | 64                  | 24             | 6                            |

## Attack of Rural Poverty

| S. No. | States/U. Ts | Bigger Harvest | Land Reform | Safe Drinking Water | Health for all | Two child Norm-Nutrition |
|--------|--------------|----------------|-------------|---------------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| 1      | 2            | 9              | 10          | 11                  | 12             | 13                       |
| 31.    | Lakshadweep  | 438            | 2           | 56                  | 75             | 2                        |
| 32.    | Pondicherry  | 585            | 11          | 58                  | 57             | 17                       |
| Total  |              | 135236         | 12743       | 63791               | 33552          | 22291                    |

## Attack of Rural Poverty

| S. No. | States/U. Ts      | Education | Justice to SC/STs | Opportunities for youth | Housing for people | Improvement of Slums |
|--------|-------------------|-----------|-------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| 1      | 2                 | 15        | 16                | 17                      | 18                 | 19                   |
| 1.     | Andhra Pradesh    | 5178      | 5500              | 122                     | 1988               | 988                  |
| 2.     | Arunachal Pradesh | 2335      | —                 | 38                      | 58                 | —                    |
| 3.     | Assam             | 7148      | 788               | 147                     | 325                | 35                   |
| 4.     | Bihar             | 12895     | 2361              | 228                     | 289                | 260                  |
| 5.     | Goa               | 1699      | 48                | 168                     | 19                 | 1                    |
| 6.     | Gujarat           | 3786      | 3586              | 189                     | 1958               | 189                  |
| 7.     | Haryana           | 3845      | 1829              | 198                     | 199                | 113                  |
| 8.     | Himachal Pradesh  | 3788      | 228               | 185                     | 5                  | 58                   |
| 9.     | Jammu & Kashmir   | 5843      | 256               | 275                     | —                  | 58                   |

## Attack of Rural Poverty

| S. No.<br>S. No. | States/U.T's<br>States/U.T's | Education<br>Education | Justice to<br>Justice to<br>SC/ST's | Opportunities for<br>Opportunities for<br>youth | Housing<br>Housing for<br>people | Improvement of<br>Slums |
|------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1                | 2                            | 15                     | 16                                  | 17  | 18                               | 19                      |
| 10.              | Karnataka                    | 6898                   | 2175                                | 175   | 1500                             | 726                     |
| 11.              | Kerala                       | 2284                   | 779                                 | 165   | 229                              | 59                      |
| 12.              | Madhya Pradesh               | 16387                  | 6858                                | 158   | 388                              | 264                     |
| 13.              | Maharashtra                  | 5468                   | 2788                                | 688   | 65                               | 1888                    |
| 14.              | Manipur                      | 1225                   | 175                                 | 225   | -                                | 17                      |
| 15.              | Meghalaya                    | 1576                   | 2                                   | 272   | 33                               | 49                      |
| 16.              | Mizoram                      | 927                    | -                                   | 90  | 16                               | 5                       |
| 17.              | Nagaland                     | 1857                   | -                                   | 248   | -                                | -                       |
| 18.              | Orissa                       | 18822                  | 1324                                | 4787  | 235                              | 188                     |

## Attack of Rural Poverty

| S. No. | States/U. Ts      | Education | Justice to SC/ST's | Opportunities for youth | Housing for people | Improvement of Slums |
|--------|-------------------|-----------|--------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| 1      | 2                 | 15        | 16                 | 17                      | 18                 | 19                   |
| 19.    | Punjab            | 2986      | 1368               | 938                     | 33                 | 165                  |
| 20.    | Rajasthan         | 8348      | 331                | 129                     | 225                | 188                  |
| 21.    | Sikkim            | 1885      | 58                 | 45                      | 15                 | 6                    |
| 22.    | Tamil Nadu        | 3624      | 4963               | 97                      | 459                | 278                  |
| 23.    | Tripura           | 1793      | 569                | 185                     | 121                | 35                   |
| 24.    | Uttar Pradesh     | 17568     | 2885               | 1115                    | 3355               | 798                  |
| 25.    | West Bengal       | 7834      | 1829               | 637                     | 84                 | 885                  |
| 26.    | Andaman & Nicobar | 1815      | 8                  | 30                      | 28                 | 29                   |
| 27.    | Chandigarh        | 747       | 20                 | 158                     | -                  | -                    |

## Attack of Rural Poverty

| S. No. | States/U.T's  | Education | Justice to SC/ST's | Opportunities for youth | Housing for people | Improvement of Slums |
|--------|---------------|-----------|--------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| 1      | 2             | 15        | 16                 | 17                      | 18                 | 19                   |
| 28.    | D & N Havelli | 187       | -                  | 2                       | -                  | -                    |
| 29.    | Delhi         | 6961      | 415                | 388                     | 15                 | 289                  |
| 30.    | Daman & Diu   | 171       | 19                 | 2                       | 3                  | 2                    |
| 31.    | Lakshadweep   | 153       | -                  | 14                      | -                  | -                    |
| 32.    | Pondicherry   | 1195      | 169                | 35                      | 35                 | 38                   |
|        | Total         | 144865    | 38552              | 7672                    | 12965              | 6529                 |



## Attack of Rural Poverty

| S. No. | States/U. Ts      | Forestry | Protection for Environment | Concern for Consumer | Energy for Villages | Total |
|--------|-------------------|----------|----------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|-------|
| 1      | 2                 | 20       | 21                         | 22                   | 23                  | 24    |
| 1.     | Andhra Pradesh    | 1480     | 52                         | -                    | 25                  | 6884  |
| 2.     | Arunachal Pradesh | 718      | 5                          | 52                   | 238                 | 7594  |
| 3.     | Assam             | 2224     | 85                         | 40                   | 615                 | 36021 |
| 4.     | Bihar             | 2588     | 38                         | 390                  | 2955                | 99496 |
| 5.     | Goa               | 162      | 26                         | 8                    | 24                  | 6432  |
| 6.     | Gujarat           | 3885     | 52                         | 19                   | 50                  | 76242 |
| 7.     | Haryana           | 2550     | 86                         | -                    | 65                  | 29172 |
| 8.     | Himachal Pradesh  | 2678     | 29                         | 557                  | 78                  | 17794 |
| 9.     | Jammu & Kashmir   | 1499     | 68                         | -                    | 356                 | 23675 |
| 10.    | Karnataka         | 1878     | 30                         | -                    | 72                  | 57841 |

## Attack of Rural Poverty

| S. No. | States/U.T's   | Forestry | Protection for<br>Environment | Concern for<br>Consumer | Energy for<br>Villages | Total  |
|--------|----------------|----------|-------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|--------|
| 1      | 2              | 20       | 21                            | 22                      | 23                     | 24     |
| 11.    | Kerala         | 1840     | 135                           | 10                      | 2847                   | 33521  |
| 12.    | Madhya Pradesh | 4181     | 525                           | —                       | 60                     | 195565 |
| 13.    | Maharashtra    | 3788     | 78                            | 3                       | 58                     | 93886  |
| 14.    | Manipur        | 528      | 28                            | 715                     | 9094                   | 9094   |
| 15.    | Meghalaya      | 738      | 8                             | 8                       | 236                    | 1966   |
| 16.    | Mizoram        | 690      | 5                             | 32                      | 438                    | 6560   |
| 17.    | Nagaland       | 580      | 5                             | 38                      | 15                     | 6126   |
| 18.    | Orissa         | 4112     | 286                           | 3822                    | 878                    | 6823   |
| 19.    | Punjab         | 530      | 58                            | 2                       | 38                     | 29741  |
| 20.    | Rajasthan      | 2258     | 131                           | 45                      | 673                    | 43885  |

## Attack of Rural Poverty

| S. No. | States/U. Ts      | Forestry | Protection for Environment | Concern for Consumer | Energy for Villages | Total  |
|--------|-------------------|----------|----------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|--------|
| 1      | 2                 | 20       | 21                         | 22                   | 23                  | 24     |
| 21.    | Sikkim            | 286      | 25                         | 11                   | 28                  | 3317   |
| 22.    | Tamil Nadu        | 2761     | 131                        | 5                    | 25                  | 53731  |
| 23.    | Tripura           | 575      | 22                         | 35                   | 195                 | 11336  |
| 24.    | Uttar Pradesh     | 5690     | 197                        | 74                   | 2970                | 144263 |
| 25.    | West Bengal       | 1818     | 70                         | 11                   | 961                 | 52730  |
| 26.    | Andaman & Nicobar | 410      | 2                          | 75                   | —                   | 2615   |
| 27.    | Chandigarh        | 232      | 5                          | 5                    | —                   | 1392   |
| 28.    | D & N Haveli      | 153      | —                          | —                    | 2                   | 723    |
| 29.    | Delhi             | 235      | 151                        | 5                    | 110                 | 12445  |

## Attack of Rural Poverty

| S. No. | States/U.T's | Forestry | Protection for Environment | Concern for Consumer | Energy for Villages | Total   |
|--------|--------------|----------|----------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|---------|
| 1      | 2            | 20       | 21                         | 22                   | 23                  | 24      |
| 30.    | Daman & Diu  | 24       | -                          | -                    | 1                   | 461     |
| 31.    | Lakshadweep  | -        | -                          | -5                   | 5                   | 828     |
| 32.    | Pondicherry  | 47       | 2                          | 9                    | 16                  | 3256    |
| Total  |              | 59495    | 2398                       | 4378                 | 12856               | 1119898 |

## STATEMENT II

Agreed Outlay 1991-92 for Twenty point Programme wise in State Plan Sector

## Attack on Rural Poverty

| S.No. | States/U. T's Names | Attack on Rural Poverty |      |                |                               | Rainted<br>Agriculture |
|-------|---------------------|-------------------------|------|----------------|-------------------------------|------------------------|
|       |                     | IRDP                    | JRY  | CD & Panchayat | Village & Small<br>Industries |                        |
| 1     | 2                   | 3                       |      |                | 4                             |                        |
| 1.    | Andhra Pradesh      | 3906                    | 3226 | 1168           | 2011                          | 670                    |
| 2.    | Arunachal Pradesh   | 290                     | 70   | 605            | 265                           | 0                      |
| 3.    | Assam               | 1120                    | 1100 | 1155           | 2040                          | 0                      |
| 4.    | Bihar               | 6692                    | 8650 | 2440           | 3000                          | 500                    |
| 5.    | Goa                 | 100                     | 60   | 189            | 400                           | 0                      |
| 6.    | Gujarat             | 1997                    | 1780 | 725            | 8021                          | 373                    |
| 7.    | Haryana             | 370                     | 520  | 455            | 1191                          | 76                     |
| 8.    | Himachal Pradesh    | 260                     | 560  | 220            | 709                           | 0                      |

## Attack on Rural Poverty

| S.No. | States/U.T's Names | IRDP | JRY  | CD & Panchayat | Village & Small Industries | Rainfed Agriculture |
|-------|--------------------|------|------|----------------|----------------------------|---------------------|
| 1     | 2                  | 3    |      |                | 4                          |                     |
| 9.    | Jammu & Kashmir    | 275  | 440  | 196            | 2073                       | 196                 |
| 10.   | Karnataka          | 2396 | 3200 | 3890           | 5671                       | 696                 |
| 11.   | Kerala             | 1150 | 5450 | 2106           | 3315                       | 0                   |
| 12.   | Madhya Pradesh     | 1716 | 3635 | 1300           | 5322                       | 450                 |
| 13.   | Maharashtra        | 3440 | 4225 | 165            | 3850                       | 769                 |
| 14.   | Manipur            | 106  | 199  | 223            | 512                        | 0                   |
| 15.   | Meghalaya          | 150  | 116  | 358            | 236                        | 0                   |
| 16.   | Mizoram            | 151  | 46   | 289            | 740                        | 0                   |
| 17.   | Nagaland           | 169  | 135  | 1315           | 1058                       | 6                   |
| 18.   | Orissa             | 2500 | 3000 | 385            | 1853                       | 357                 |

*Attack on Rural Poverty*

| S.No. | States/U. T's Names | IRDP | JRY   | CD & Panchayat | Village & Small Industries | Rainfed Agriculture |
|-------|---------------------|------|-------|----------------|----------------------------|---------------------|
| 1     | 2                   |      |       | 3              |                            | 4                   |
| 19.   | Punjab              | 685  | 600   | 1009           | 3426                       | 0                   |
| 20.   | Rajasthan           | 2623 | 3500  | 954            | 2460                       | 548                 |
| 21.   | Sikkim              | 25   | 61    | 195            | 175                        | 0                   |
| 22.   | Tamil Nadu          | 3146 | 3527  | 1029           | 6716                       | 362                 |
| 23.   | Tripura             | 343  | 132   | 399            | 700                        | 0                   |
| 24.   | Uttar Pradesh       | 8665 | 30603 | 3037           | 6436                       | 700                 |
| 25.   | West Bengal         | 3836 | 6536  | 569            | 3255                       | 287                 |
| 26.   | Andaman & Nicobar   | 0    | 0     | 82             | 136                        | 5                   |
| 27.   | Chandigarh          | 0    | 0     | 100            | 67                         | 0                   |
| 28.   | D & N Haveli        | 0    | 0     | 28             | 41                         | 0                   |

## Attack on Rural Poverty

| S.No. | States/U.T's Names | IRDP  | JRY   | CD & Panchayat | Village & Small Industries | Rainfed Agriculture |
|-------|--------------------|-------|-------|----------------|----------------------------|---------------------|
| 1     | 2                  | 3     |       |                | 4                          |                     |
| 29.   | Daman & Diu        | 0     | 0     | 22             | 9                          | 0                   |
| 30.   | Delhi              | 0     | 0     | 406            | 390                        | 0                   |
| 31.   | Lakshadweep        | 0     | 0     | 36             | 48                         | 0                   |
| 32.   | Pondicherry        | 0     | 0     | 210            | 456                        | 0                   |
| Total |                    | 48277 | 96779 | 25211          | 63062                      | 5773                |



| S. No. | States/U.T's      | Better use of irrigation | Biggar Harvest | Land Reforms | Safe Drinking Water | Health for all |
|--------|-------------------|--------------------------|----------------|--------------|---------------------|----------------|
| 1      | 2                 | 3                        | 4              | 5            | 6                   | 7              |
| 1.     | Andhra Pradesh    | 28686                    | 2861           | 415          | 2765                | 693            |
| 2.     | Arunachal Pradesh | 1360                     | 2196           | 23           | 800                 | 263            |
| 3.     | Assam             | 10525                    | 8012           | 310          | 3115                | 1550           |
| 4.     | Bihar             | 61371                    | 9910           | 2550         | 3104                | 4564           |
| 5.     | Goa               | 3315                     | 1014           | 30           | 534                 | 257            |
| 6.     | Gujarat           | 45052                    | 4806           | 315          | 5100                | 2200           |
| 7.     | Haryana           | 12825                    | 3857           | 40           | 2650                | 1150           |
| 8.     | Himachal Pradesh  | 3503                     | 3262           | 571          | 3772                | 775            |
| 9.     | Jammu & Kashmir   | 4214                     | 4823           | 233          | 2450                | 1440           |
| 10.    | Karnataka         | 26863                    | 7336           | 173          | 3740                | 1812           |

| S. No. | States/U. Ts   | Better use of irrigation | Bigger Harvest | Land Reforms | Safe Drinking Water | Health for all |
|--------|----------------|--------------------------|----------------|--------------|---------------------|----------------|
| 1      | 2              | 3                        | 4              | 5            | 6                   | 7              |
| 11.    | Kerala         | 10390                    | 9725           | 70           | 3209                | 650            |
| 12.    | Madhya Pradesh | 57572                    | 13067          | 556          | 3512                | 3576           |
| 13.    | Maharashtra    | 36030                    | 13976          | 56           | 11333               | 3963           |
| 14.    | Manipur        | 4401                     | 1608           | 42           | 809                 | 200            |
| 15.    | Meghalaya      | 738                      | 1573           | 78           | 1140                | 380            |
| 16.    | Mizoram        | 270                      | 1152           | 2109         | 727                 | 250            |
| 17.    | Nagaland       | 651                      | 1860           | 81           | 597                 | 150            |
| 18.    | Orissa         | 32053                    | 7126           | 2150         | 2900                | 1005           |
| 19.    | Punjab         | 8546                     | 7083           | 0            | 2715                | 1344           |
| 20.    | Rajasthan      | 23357                    | 6371           | 129          | 4582                | 2079           |

| S. No. | States/U.T's      | Better use of irrigation | Biggar Harvest | Land Reforms | Safe Drinking Water | Health for all |
|--------|-------------------|--------------------------|----------------|--------------|---------------------|----------------|
| 1      | 2                 | 3                        | 4              | 5            | 6                   | 7              |
| 21.    | Sikkim            | 220                      | 876            | 11           | 420                 | 195            |
| 22.    | Tamil Nadu        | 9216                     | 12699          | 17           | 4100                | 2772           |
| 23.    | Tripura           | 1800                     | 3490           | 206          | 700                 | 364            |
| 24.    | Uttar Pradesh     | 42571                    | 21975          | 3677         | 8734                | 4270           |
| 25.    | West Bengal       | 15514                    | 6235           | 792          | 2151                | 2056           |
| 26.    | Andaman & Nicobar | 122                      | 581            | 2            | 370                 | 161            |
| 27.    | Chandigarh        | 20                       | 166            | 0            | 0                   | 68             |
| 28.    | D & N Haveli      | 345                      | 557            | 0            | 0                   | 64             |
| 29.    | Daman & Diu       | 43                       | 161            |              | 77                  | 34             |
| 30.    | Delhi             | 1547                     | 1064           | 7            | 310                 | 0              |

| S. No. | States/U. Ts | Better use of irrigation | Biggar Harvest | Land Reforms | Safe Drinking Water | Health for all |
|--------|--------------|--------------------------|----------------|--------------|---------------------|----------------|
| 1      | 2            | 3                        | 4              | 5            | 6                   | 7              |
| 31.    | Lakshadweep  | 50                       | 483            | 3            | 70                  | 200            |
| 32.    | Pondicherry  | 277                      | 589            | 17           | 70                  | 200            |
|        | Total        | 443225                   | 161053         | 14692        | 73626               | 37530          |

| S. No. | States/U.T's      | Two Child Norm-<br>Nutrition | Education | Justice to<br>SC/ST's | Opportunities for<br>Youth | Housing for<br>people |
|--------|-------------------|------------------------------|-----------|-----------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1      | 2                 | 8                            | 9         | 10                    | 11                         | 12                    |
| 1.     | Andhra Pradesh    | 390                          | 3930      | 4015                  | 109                        | 3625                  |
| 2.     | Arunachal Pradesh | 375                          | 3100      | 0                     | 90                         | 100                   |
| 3.     | Assam             | 620                          | 8429      | 683                   | 168                        | 515                   |
| 4.     | Bihar             | 1460                         | 13700     | 3895                  | 350                        | 293                   |
| 5.     | Goa               | 50                           | 1798      | 62                    | 200                        | 12                    |
| 6.     | Gujarat           | 5100                         | 5183      | 4500                  | 120                        | 1305                  |
| 7.     | Haryana           | 300                          | 6300      | 1050                  | 210                        | 155                   |
| 8.     | Himachal Pradesh  | 225                          | 4258      | 219                   | 116                        | 20                    |
| 9.     | Jammu & Kashmir   | 378                          | 5412      | 270                   | 287                        | 20                    |
| 10.    | Karnataka         | 950                          | 7454      | 2801                  | 387                        | 2060                  |

| S. No. | States/U.Ts    | Two Child Norm-Nutrition | Education | Justice to SC/STs | Opportunities for Youth | Housing for people |
|--------|----------------|--------------------------|-----------|-------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|
| 1      | 2              | 8                        | 9         | 10                | 11                      | 12                 |
| 11.    | Kerala         | 175                      | 3233      | 917               | 195                     | 270                |
| 12.    | Madhya Pradesh | 1293                     | 19523     | 6655              | 165                     | 670                |
| 13.    | Maharashtra    | 518                      | 8600      | 2700              | 720                     | 451                |
| 14.    | Manipur        | 180                      | 1276      | 176               | 240                     | 0                  |
| 15.    | Meghalaya      | 161                      | 2125      | 2                 | 275                     | 25                 |
| 16.    | Mizoram        | 115                      | 967       | 0                 | 90                      | 58                 |
| 17.    | Nagaland       | 173                      | 1127      | 0                 | 190                     | 0                  |
| 18.    | Orissa         | 344                      | 5206      | 1759              | 690                     | 235                |
| 19.    | Punjab         | 300                      | 6316      | 2446              | 1081                    | 53                 |
| 20.    | Rajasthan      | 348                      | 10748     | 3943              | 153                     | 306                |

| S. No. | States/U. T's     | Two Child Norm-<br>Nutrition | Education | Justice to<br>SC/ST's | Opportunities for<br>Youth | Housing for<br>people |
|--------|-------------------|------------------------------|-----------|-----------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1      | 2                 | 8                            | 9         | 10                    | 11                         | 12                    |
| 21.    | Sikkim            | 110                          | 1153      | 65                    | 60                         | 20                    |
| 22.    | Tamil Nadu        | 7010                         | 7019      | 5792                  | 114                        | 450                   |
| 23.    | Tripura           | 638                          | 2275      | 950                   | 132                        | 77                    |
| 24.    | Uttar Pradesh     | 754                          | 18835     | 5600                  | 1441                       | 2328                  |
| 25.    | West Bengal       | 2440                         | 9448      | 1970                  | 721                        | 100                   |
| 26.    | Andaman & Nicobar | 63                           | 978       | 12                    | 35                         | 10                    |
| 27.    | Chandigarh        | 3                            | 804       | 31                    | 165                        | 0                     |
| 28.    | D & N Haveli      | 19                           | 204       | 0                     | 6                          | 0                     |
| 29.    | Daman & Diu       | 13                           | 218       | 9                     | 3                          | 3                     |

| S. No. | States/U.Ts | Two Child Norm-Nutrition | Education | Justice to SC/STs | Opportunities for Youth | Housing for people |
|--------|-------------|--------------------------|-----------|-------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|
| 1      | 2           | 8                        | 9         | 10                | 11                      | 12                 |
| 30.    | Delhi       | 800                      | 8800      | 500               | 300                     | 15                 |
| 31.    | Lakshadweep | 8                        | 160       | 0                 | 20                      | 0                  |
| 32.    | Pondicherry | 115                      | 1262      | 195               | 217                     | 70                 |
|        | Total       | 25403                    | 168258    | 67663             | 8856                    | 13266              |



| S. No. | States/U.T's     | Improvement of<br>Slums | Now Strategy<br>for Forestry | Protection of<br>Environment | Concern for<br>Consumer | Energy for<br>Village | Total  |
|--------|------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|--------|
| 1      | 2                | 13                      | 14                           | 15                           | 16                      | 17                    | 18     |
| 1.     | Andhra Pradesh   | 276                     | 806                          | 77                           | 0                       | 15                    | 59144  |
| 2.     | Assam            | 0                       | 950                          | 5                            | 62                      | 235                   | 10848  |
| 3.     | Bihar            | 35                      | 2300                         | 95                           | 63                      | 770                   | 42853  |
| 4.     | Goa              | 430                     | 3150                         | 187                          | 291                     | 960                   | 129447 |
| 5.     | Gujarat          | 0                       | 116                          | 14                           | 12                      | 25                    | 8168   |
| 6.     | Haryana          | 100                     | 5200                         | 88                           | 115                     | 70                    | 91190  |
| 7.     | Himachal Pradesh | 120                     | 2315                         | 88                           | 0                       | 75                    | 32763  |
| 8.     | Jammu & Kashmir  | 48                      | 3260                         | 25                           | 366                     | 80                    | 22167  |
| 9.     | Karnataka        | 60                      | 1489                         | 70                           | 0                       | 45                    | 24351  |
| 10.    |                  | 625                     | 4403                         | 50                           | 175                     | 25                    | 72598  |

| S. No. | States/U. Ts   | Improvement of<br>Slums | Now Strategy<br>for Forestry | Protection of<br>Environment | Concern for<br>Consumer | Energy for<br>Village | Total  |
|--------|----------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|--------|
| 1      | 2              | 13                      | 14                           | 15                           | 16                      | 17                    | 18     |
| 11.    | Kerala         | 30                      | 2230                         | 155                          | 10                      | 60                    | 39962  |
| 12.    | Madhya Pradesh | 344                     | 4939                         | 598                          | 0                       | 2100                  | 131273 |
| 13.    | Maharashtra    | 1250                    | 4378                         | 73                           | 0                       | 60                    | 98401  |
| 14.    | Manipur        | 20                      | 520                          | 23                           | 35                      | 822                   | 11301  |
| 15.    | Meghalaya      | 40                      | 1400                         | 20                           | 13                      | 540                   | 9670   |
| 16.    | Mizoram        | 20                      | 621                          | 5                            | 34                      | 575                   | 8209   |
| 17.    | Nagaland       | 0                       | 600                          | 6                            | 20                      | 20                    | 8158   |
| 18.    | Orrisa         | 77                      | 2717                         | 90                           | 20                      | 840                   | 65112  |
| 19.    | Punjab         | 200                     | 586                          | 86                           | 20                      | 30                    | 36320  |
| 20.    | Rajasthan      | 320                     | 2600                         | 190                          | 134                     | 1060                  | 62858  |

| S. No. | States/U.Ts       | Improvement of<br>Sluices | Now Strategy<br>for Forestry | Protection of<br>Environment | Concern for<br>Consumer | Energy for<br>Village | Total  |
|--------|-------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|--------|
| 1      | 2                 | 13                        | 14                           | 15                           | 16                      | 17                    | 18     |
| 21.    | Sikkim            | 10                        | 321                          | 35                           | 20                      | 20                    | 3976   |
| 22.    | Tamil Nadu        | 235                       | 3239                         | 140                          | 53                      | 31                    | 65715  |
| 23.    | Tripura           | 40                        | 655                          | 22                           | 13                      | 132                   | 13068  |
| 24.    | Uttar Pradesh     | 850                       | 7500                         | 225                          | 0                       | 3945                  | 169946 |
| 25.    | West Bengal       | 640                       | 1965                         | 110                          | 12                      | 1064                  | 57529  |
| 26.    | Andaman & Nicobar | 20                        | 405                          | 5                            | 75                      | 0                     | 3067   |
| 27.    | Chandigarh        | 0                         | 200                          | 6                            | 8                       | 0                     | 1632   |
| 28.    | D & N Haveli      | 0                         | 120                          | 1                            | 1                       | 3                     | 1420   |
| 29.    | Daman & Diu       | 2                         | 20                           | 1                            | 2                       | 6                     | 625    |
| 30.    | Delhi             | 800                       | 193                          | 72                           | 18                      | 85                    | 15809  |

| S. No. | States/U.T's | Improvement of<br>Slums | New Strategy<br>for Forestry | Protection of<br>Environment | Concern for<br>Consumer | Energy for<br>Village | Total   |
|--------|--------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|---------|
| 1      | 2            | 13                      | 14                           | 15                           | 16                      | 17                    | 18      |
| 31.    | Lakshadweep  | 0                       | 8                            | 7                            | 0                       | 5                     | 935     |
| 32.    | Pondicherry  | 35                      | 50                           | 3                            | 13                      | 10                    | 4091    |
| Total  |              | 6437                    | 59935                        | 2572                         | 1563                    | 13786                 | 1282570 |

[English]

### Supply of Water to Problem Villages

9316. SHRI SANATKUMAR MANDAL:  
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Indian villager requires to have 40 litres of safe drinking water per day;

(b) if so, the number of villages to be covered under this scheme and the capital outlay involved;

(c) the other problem areas identified such as contaminated water supply sources etc. and the manner in which it is proposed to rejuvenate them apart from the coverage of problem villages to solve the water problem;

(d) whether any assessment has been made of the achievement of the Accelerated Rural Water Programme introduced in 1972-73 in the matter of potable water supply to the rural areas in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) The norm for providing safe drinking water to rural population in the villages is 40 litres per persons per day.

(b) As on 1.4.92, there were 3326 'No Source' problem villages which are likely to be provided safe drinking facilities by 31.3.93, all other villages have been covered fully or partially. The capital outlay involved is not maintained at the level of the Central Government. This is determined by the States/Union Territories on year to year based on the targets.

(c) The other problem areas identified

are excess fluoride, excess iron, salinity, guinea worm, etc. In order to solve these problems, drinking water is supplied from alternative safe sources or through defluoridation desalination and iron removal plants. For eradication of guinea worm, conversion of step wells into sanitary wells is also taken up.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Out of 1,61,722 identified problem villages as on 1.4.85, 1,58,396 problem villages were covered fully or partially upto 31.3.1992 under the State Sector Minimum Needs Programme (MNP) and Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP), 89.43 per cent of rural population (1981 census) has been covered. A total investment of Rs. 2960.55 crores was made under Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission including (ARWSP) during the period from 1985-86 to 1991-92.

### Officers of All India Service Deputed Abroad

9317. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN:  
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of officers belonging to All India and Central Service, service-wise, deputed abroad for study or training during 1991-92;

(b) the particulars of the various courses of study or training and institutions; and

(c) whether the study or training was financed by the Government or by foreign governments or international organisations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (a) The number of officers nominated by the Department of Personnel & Training for

study training abroad during the year 1991-92 was under:

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|  |   |    |
|--|---|----|
| Indian Administrative Service (IAS)                  | : | 82 |
| Central Secretariat Service (CSS)                    | : | 4  |
| Indian Ordinance Factories Service (IOFS)            | : | 1  |
| Indian Economic Service (IES)                        | : | 2  |
| General Civil Service (GCS)                          | : | 2  |
| Indian Statistical Service (ISS)                     | : | 2  |
| Indian Costs and Accounts Service (ICAS)             | : | 1  |
| Indian Customs and Central Excise Service (IC & CES) | : | 1  |

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(b) The particulars are given in the statement attached.

(c) The training programmes are financed under the various Technical Cooperation Programme entered into with various foreign governments international organisations by the Government of India.

#### STATEMENT

*List of Courses and the Institutions abroad for which the Officers were Nominated by the Department of Personnel & Training for the year 1991-92.*

1. Course on Public Administration at IIAP, Paris, France.

2. Courses on Public Administration at ENA, Paris, France.

3. Edward S. Mason Programme at Harvard University, U.S.A.

4. Post Graduate programme in Economic at Boston University, U.S.A.

5. Parvin Fellowship Programme at Princeton University.

6. Hubert H. Humphrey Fellowship under the United States Educational Foundation in India.

7. M.B.a. Course at ICPE, Ljubljana, Yugoslavia.

8. M.B.A. Course at University of Hull, U.K.

9. Queen Elizabeth House Visiting Fellowship, University of Oxford, U.K.

10. MSc. in Social Planning in Developing Countries, London School of Economics, U.K.

11. Diploma in Economic, London School of Economics, U.K.

12. MSc. in Social Policy & Planning in Developing Countries, London School of Economics, U.K.

13. Msc. in Finance, Strathclyde Business School, U.K.

14. MSc./Diploma in Finance Studies, Strathclyde Business School, U.K.

15. Diploma/MSc. in Development Studies, University of Bath, U.K.

16. Diploma/MSc. in Development Finance, University of Birmingham, U.K.

17. Diploma/ MSc. in Development Administration, University of Birmingham, U.K.

18. Diploma in Development Studies, University of Cambridge, U.K.

19. M.A. in Development Economics, University of East Anglia, U.K.

20. Diploma in Development Policy, University of Glasgow, U.K.

21. M.Phil. in Economic Development, University of Glasgow, U.K.

22. M.A.(Econ.) Economics and Management of Rural Development, University of Manchester, U.K.

23. M.A. (Econ.) Development Administration and Management, University of Manchester, U.K.

24. Diploma in Development Studies, University of Manchester, U.K.

25. M.Sc. in Human Resource Development, University of Manchester, U.K.

26. Diploma in Development Economics, University of Manchester, U.K.

27. Master in Business Administration, University of Newcastle, U.K.

28. M.A. in Rural Social Development, University of Reading, U.K.

29. M.A. in Development Studies, University of Sussex, U.K.

30. M.A in Economics, University of Sussex, U.K.

31. M.Sc. (Econ.) in Regional Development Planning, University of Swansea, U.K.

32. M.Sc. in Development Policy, University of Swansea, U.K.

33. M.Sc. Econ. in Social Development Planning & Management, University of Swansea, U.K.

34. M.Sc. in Administrative Science & Development, University of York, U.K.

35. Graduate Diploma in Commerce (Management), University of Wollongong, Australia.

36. Rural Development & Poverty Alleviation at IDS Sussex, U.K.

37. Planning & Management of Rural Development at ILGS, Birmingham, U.K.

38. Management in Government, RIPA, London.

39. Financial Planning and Management in Central & Local Government at Strathclyde, U.K.

40. Public Enterprises Management International Resources at ILKLy, U.K.

41. Sharing British New Technology Expertise in Managing Technology Changes at ITS Ltd, U.K.

42. International Training Course in Regional Development Planning, Nagoya, Japan.

43. International Training Programme on Project Management at Stockholm, Sweden.

### **Representation Regarding Inquiry In Maruti Udyog Limited**

9318. SHRI ANNA JOSHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether some members of Parliament had urged the Union Government in December 1991 through a Memorandum for grant of permission to CBI to register cases against officials of the Maruti Udyog Limited;

(b) if so, the action taken by the Government thereon; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The matter is under consideration.

[Translation]

### **Bee Keeping Scheme**

9319. KUMARI UMA BHARTI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to introduce a bee-keeping scheme on a large scale;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the expenditure likely to be incurred thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J.KURIEN): (a) to (c). The KVIC has taken steps for the development of bee-keeping industry on modern scientific lines. It is now exploring and trying to cover the plantation areas also. It has also introduced high yielding variety of honey bees namely, apis mellifera in most parts of the country. The output of honey shall therefore, increase with the introduction of high yielding variety of honey bees. The production level of honey attained during 1990-91 was to the extent of Rs. 25.32 crores.

[English]

### **Simplification of Procedure for Small Scale Entrepreneurs**

9320. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether entrepreneurs desiring to set up small scale industries in the country are required to approach a number of different departments while processing and getting clearance of their project papers; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to cut short the delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J.KURIEN): (a) The Departments to be approached for processing the projects depend on the nature and type of projects.

(b) State Government have been requested to evolve simplified Rules and Procedures for facilitating early setting up of industries.

### **Maruti Udyog Limited and Grindlays Bank Tie-Up**

9321. SHRI RABI RAY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:



(a) whether the Maruti Udyog Limited has tied up with the Grindlays Bank to provide financial assistance for their Maruti 1000CC passenger cars;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons for such a tie-up; and

(d) whether the maruti Udyog has already a tie-up with City Bank for Maruti 800 CC cars?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K.THUNGON): (a) and (b). Maruti Udyog Ltd. has tied up with M/s. Esanda Finanz & Leasing Ltd, an associate Company of Griddles Bank, to provide loan facility to the customers for Maruti 1000CC car at an interest rate of 22% per annum.

(c) This measure has been taken to promote sales of Maruti 1000CC car.

(d) No. Sir. However maruti Udyog Ltd. has a similar arrangement with Citi-bank for loans for the Maruti 1000CC car.

#### Plight of Farmers in Tamil Nadu

9322. SHRI C.K. KUPUSWAMY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of farmers in Tamil Nadu living below the poverty line, especially in Coimbatore district;

(b) the details of schemes launched by the Union Government so far to improve the living conditions of these farmers; and

(c) the extent of success achieved under the said schemes so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRIUTTAMBHAIH.PATEL): (a) According

to National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) estimates, the total number of persons living below the poverty line in rural areas of Tamil Nadu in 1987-88 were 138.38 lakhs. Districtwise poverty profiles are not published by the NSSO.

(b) For improving the living conditions of the rural poor, the Union Government has launched a number of Centrally Sponsored Schemes - the major ones being Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) and Jawahar Rozgar Yojna (JRY), IRDP provides opportunities for self-employment and JRY provides supplementary avenues for wage employment for the rural poor. In addition, under the Minimum Needs Programme (MNP) the funds for basic services like education, health, nutrition, drinking water, sanitation, electrification, roads etc. are provided in the State Plans.

(c) Under IRDP, as per information provided by the State Government, in 1991-92, 1,30, 345 beneficiaries have been assisted. Under JRY 831.74 lakh mandays of work was provided in the same period.

#### Licensing for Passenger Cars

9323. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether licensing for manufacture of passenger cars is likely to be abolished; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J.KURIEN): (a) and (b). Policy formulation is a dynamic concept and has to respond to changing needs for the growth of industry. A continuous appraisal of various policy measures is therefore a consequential requirement. Automobile policy cannot be an exception. Presently there is no proposal with the Government to abolish licensing for

manufacture of passenger cars.

**Licence to Passenger Car/LCVs  
Manufactures**

9324. DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA:  
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to  
state:

(a) whether the passengers car/Light  
Commercial Vehicles industry have  
employment potential and there are  
tremendous scope and viability of setting up  
of such industry in States to boost their  
economy;

(b) the steps the Government have  
taken or propose to take to cut short the  
licensing procedures or to abolish the  
licensing system for such industries;

(c) the number of applications pending  
with the Union Government for setting up of  
such industry by the private sector; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken to  
liberalise the policy to enable the Car/LCVs  
manufacturers to change the models of their  
products according to the requirements of  
time without seeking Government approval?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY  
(PROF. P. J. KURIEN): (a) and (b). Under the  
New Industrial Policy announced by the  
Government recently, manufacture of all  
types of automobiles excepting passenger  
cars, has been delicensed. The  
entrepreneurs are thus free to set up units for  
manufacture of LCVs etc. No new units for  
manufacture of cars based on conventional  
fuels are however at present being permitted  
as the capacity already created is considered  
sufficient to meet the demand.

(c) A proposal for the manufacture of  
diesel car was rejected by the Government.

The applicant has made a representation  
against rejection of his proposal.

(d) Government approval is granted for  
a particular type of vehicle and the  
manufactures are free to manufacture any  
model of vehicle within their licensed capacity  
and the terms of foreign collaboration, if any.

**Use of Remote Sensing to Create  
Action Plan for Development**

9325. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY:  
Will the Minister of planning and programme  
Implementation be pleased to state:

(a) whether a massive project to use  
remote sensing to create data and evolve  
action plans for the development of 126  
districts in the country has been approved by  
the Planning Commission;

(b) if so, the main features and the  
estimated cost of the plan,

(c) the districts in Andhra Pradesh  
covered under this plan; and

(d) the time by which this plan is likely to  
be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR  
PLANNING AND PROGRAMME  
IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI  
H. R. BHARDWAJ): (a) and (b).. Yes, Sir.  
The Integrated Study through Space  
Applications for Sustainable Development is  
aimed to hasten process of micro planning  
for land and water uses vegetation for taking  
up development programmes on the basis of  
natural resources valuable for the area.  
These studies are estimated to cost Rs. 30  
lakhs per district. For the 126 districts the  
total cost of estimated to be Rs. 37.80  
crores. This cost could be reduced to Rs.  
15.75 crores for 126 districts in case only  
priority blocks in a district are taken up for this  
study.

(c) In Andhra Pradesh priority districts proposed for integrated study during the 8th Five Year Plan are Mahboob Nagar, Kurnool, Chittoor, Rangareddy, Cuddapah, East Godawari, Prakasam and Nalgonda.

(d) The studies for 126 districts are proposed to be taken up in a phased manner from 1992-93 to 1996-97.

### **Software Parks**

9326. SHRI RAMA KRISHNA KONATHALA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of software technology parks under operation by the Department of Electrinucs.

(b) the total investment involved in setting up these parks and revenue realised for the last three years against operation and maintenance expenditure;

(c) the expected foreign exchange earnings envisaged before setting up of the parks;

(d) the export earnings realised in each software technology parks; and

(e) the facilities provided or proposed to be provided in these software technology parks particularly to the park at Bangalore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) and (b). The Department of Electronics has estimated initially in 1990 three Software Technology Parks (STPs) at Pune, Bangalore and Bhubaneshwar with an investment of Rs 4 crores per park. Four more STPs were established at Hyderabad, Thiruvananthapuram, Gandhinagar and Noida

in 1991 with an investment of Rs. 4.75 crores for each park. The information regarding revenue realised during the last three years is being collected will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) It has been envisaged that each STP is expected to generate foreign exchange earning of Rs. 30 crores per annum at the end of three years of its operations.

(d) A gestation period of 1 year is allowed to the software export companies to start their software export activities. Software exports from STP have just started. However, exports earnings from STP at Pune and Noida till February were US\$ 53, 160 and US\$ 20,000 respectively.

(e) The facilities provided in each park are infrastructural support in terms of communication, core computers and built up space. At STP, Bangalore built up works space is provided and core computer, IBM AS -400 is installed. Data communication facility at STP, Bangalore at 64 KBPS speed is expected to be operational by June-July, 1992.

### **Biomass Fuels**

9327. SHRISANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Biomass fuels used in India and other Asian countries have been found to be unsafe to housewives according to the researches conducted at some U.S University;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(c) what technology, if any, being developed to reduce the indoor smoke pollution caused by the emission of particles during burning of these biomass fuels?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[*Translation*]

### **Import of Technology**

9328. KUMARI UMA BHARTI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have removed all the restrictions from the import of technology;

(b) whether it will affect our research work and efficiency; and

(c) if so, the reasons for taking such a decision?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) No, Sir. As spelt out in the Statement of Industrial Policy of 24th July, 1991:

- (i) The Reserve Bank of India accords automatic permission for foreign technology agreements upto a lumpsum payment of Rs. 1.0 crore, 5% royalty domestic sales and 8% for exports, subject to total payments of 8% of sales over a ten years period from date of agreement or seven years from commencement of production.
- (ii) Other proposals need specific approval of the

Government under the General procedures in force.

(b) and (c). The facility for automatic approval for technology agreements has been extend with a view to injecting the desired level of technological dynamism in Indian industry. Indian companies will be free to negotiate the terms of technology transfer with their foreign counter-parts according to their own commercial judgement. The predictability and independence of action which this measure is providing to Indian industry will induce them to develop indigenous competence for the efficient absorption of foreign technology. Greater competitive pressure will also induce indigenous industry to invest substantially in research and development.

[*English*]

### **JE and AEs Working In Dwssdu of MCD**

9329. SHRI ROSHAN LAL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) total number of Junior Engineers (E&M) and Assistant Engineers (E&M) working in Delhi Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Undertaking of Municipal Corporation of Delhi and the number of SC/Engineers in both the categories separately out of them;

(b) the number of Junior Engineers (E&M) appointed on Ad-hoc basis in 1979 against SC/quota on purely temporary basis and the number thereof who are still employed against reserved quota;

(c) the efforts made so far to appoint SC/ST on the posts of Junior Engineers (E&M) against reserved quota and whether candidates have so far been called from Employment Exchanges or by advertising

the vacancies in the newspapers etc;

(d) if no such efforts have been made so far, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether reserving quota in the post of Assistant Engineer (E&M) is complete; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIM. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Delhi Water Supply Sewage Disposal Undertaking has reported that out of 79 Assistants Engineer (E&M), 9 are SC and out of 187 Junior (E&M) 9 belong to SC category.

(b) In 1979, 5 persons from 'unreserved' category were appointed as Junior Engineer (E&M) against the vacancies reserved for SC/ST purely on ad-hoc basis. Later on backlog of the vacancies of reserved category was filled in.

(c) In the year 1979, 1980 and 1981 recruitment drives were launched to fill up the post of SC/ST and all the backlog have been cleared.

(d) In the view of the reply at 'c' the question does not arise.

(e) and (f). The reservation quota in respect of Direct Recruitment is complete.

As regards promotion quota, all the eligible persons in the feeder grade i.e. Junior Engineer (E&M) who come within the extended zone of consideration (with reference to the year-wise vacancies) and fulfill the recruitments of Recruitment Rules have been promoted. As per the Govt. of India's instruction, in cases where SC/ST officials in the feeder grade are not available even within the extended zone of consideration, the vacancies earmarked for

SC/ST are not permitted to carry forward if the post is selection post.

[Translation]

### Illegal Construction on DDA Land

9330. SHRI YASHWANTRAO PATIL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the property dealers of Ashok Nagar have sold the 6 acres land of DDA illegally;

(b) if so, why this illegal deal did not come to the notice of DDA;

(c) whether the 'Pakka' houses have been constructed on this land and the electricity is also being supplied; and

(d) if so, the action likely to be taken by the Government against such big fraud?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIM. ARUNACHALAM): (a) As reported by Delhi Development Authority, there is no specific information about illegal sale of DDA's land by property dealers. Part of the acquired and of DDA in Gokulpuri village has been encroached upon and some semi-pucca rooms and boundary walls have been unauthorisedly constructed in the area known as Ashok Nagar.

(b) A programme to remove these unauthorised constructions in Ashok Nagar was fixed which could not be carried out because of deterioration in law and order situation in a nearby locality.

(c) As reported by Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking some houses have come up on the land between 'B' and 'D' Block of Ashok Nagar and DDA flats East of Loni Road. No electric connection has been provided in

these houses.

(d) DDA reports that demolition orders have already been passed in this case. Implementation of the order is dependent upon law and order situation in the areas and availability of police force.

### Financial Position of DDA

9331. SHRI RAM TAHAL CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the present financial position of the Delhi Development Authority;

(i) Bank balance as on 1.4.92

- Rs. 8.33crores

(ii) Short term Deposits

- Rs. 33.75 crores.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d). There is no financial crisis. However, there is reduced cash-flow mainly because of non disposal of various properties including land allotment to Cooperative group housing societies from where receipts did not materialise in 1991-92. The allotment of land to cooperative group housing societies is still pending in the Supreme Court, and DDA has been advised to expedite its disposal.

[English]

### National Consultation of Urban Child

9332. SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL:  
SHRIMATI BIBHU KUMARI DEVI:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(b) whether the Delhi Development Authority is not in a position to give salaries to its employees as a result thereof;

(c) if so, the reasons for this financial crisis; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to improve the said situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIM. ARUNACHALAM): (a) The present financial position of the DDA is indicated below:-

(a) whether a three-day National Consultation on the Urban Child was organised in April, 1992 in New Delhi;

(b) if so, the details of the observations and suggestions made therein; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Yes, Sir. A National Consultation on the Urban Child sponsored by the Planning Commission, UNICEF and the Ministry of Urban Development, was organised by the National Institute of Urban affairs in April, 1992 in New Delhi.

(b) Participants at the National Consultation were generally of the view that the needs of urban children, especially those living in low income neighborhoods, need

especially targetted attention. Some of the other important suggestions at the Consultation were:

- (i) Strategies for provision of social services should be framed keeping in view the different size/class of cities, their financial resource based and attuned to the community's specific needs.
- (ii) Health care facilities for the mother and child should be neighborhood-based, user-friendly in relation to timing and should involve close community participation.
- (iii) The problem of malnutrition is more intense in the slum segments of towns/cities and strategies aimed at tackling this problem should take care of disease surveillance and prevention, environmental sanitation, nutrition education through contact with mothers and linked with efforts at developing an appropriate food security system at the household level.
- (iv) The school should be the focal point both for formal and non-formal education with flexibility in terms of timings, multiple shifts and skill based curricular and special efforts should be made for working out community based and low cost options for early childhood stimulation and strategies for improving the enrolment and retention of the girl child.
- (v) Problems relating to children, especially in difficult circumstances, such as street children, working children, abused children and children in conflict with the law need to be addressed through

conscientisation of the public, community consoling units and a revamped rehabilitative system. One of the significant suggestions made was the dire need for mobilising the community to participate in the formulation, implementation and evaluation of programmes and to coordinate the effect of different Government departments and voluntary agencies in an integrated manner.

(c) In collaboration with State Governments and UNICEF, the Central Government is implementing a scheme called Urban Basic Services for the Poor (UBSP) which seeks to provide social services in an integrated manner in low income neighborhoods through neighborhood committees. The Government will utilise the suggestions made at the national Consultation in the implementation of this scheme.

#### **Out of Turn Allotment of DDA Flats**

9333. SHRI JEEWAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the DDA flats on out of turn basis have been sanctioned to persons on the ground 'No house in Delhi';

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of such allottees those who were not registered with DDA;

(d) whether the requests of registered applicants for out of turn allotment on the ground were rejected;

(e) if so, the reasons for exercise of the powers by the competent authorities arbitrarily and discriminatory; and

(f) the steps taken to remove such discrimination?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (e). One of the criteria for allotment of a DDA flat on out of turn basis is that the person should have no house in India. DDA flats to registered persons are sanctioned by the competent Authority on out-of-turn basis under approved unregistered policy/guidelines laid down by the Government. No separate details are maintained by the DDA regarding approved rejected cases of registered unregistered applicants.

(f) It has since been decided that the cases of out-of-turn allotments will now be considered by the Urban Development Minister Governor, Delhi acting as a Committee.

### **Rocket Technology**

9334. SHRI SIMON MARANDI:  
SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY:  
SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH:  
SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN  
SHARAN SINGH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Russia has suspended transfer of rocket technology to India;

(b) if so, whether this has been done in view of objection raised by United States;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether there exist any contract between the two countries;

(e) the action proposed to be taken in this regard;

(f) the extent to which this suspension will have impact on India on space programme;

(g) whether a delegation has visited Russia in this connection; and

(h) if so, the details of the talks held and the result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) and (f). Do not arise.

(g) a delegation visited for technical discussions and consultations on bilateral aspects of programmes between Russia and India in the field of Space.

(h) The talks have been fruitful and the cooperative programmes have been progressing on schedule.

### **Out of Turn Allotment of DDA Flats**

9335. DR. P.R. GANGWAR:  
SHRI JEEWAN SHARMA:  
SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the persons to whom DDA has made out of turn allotment of house/plots during and shops the last three years; and

(b) the specific grounds of making allotment, the locations of the allotment made, date of allotment, the name of the



recommending and sanctioning authority, the area in which allotted and the mode of payment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) The names of persons who were allotted flats on out-of-turn basis during the last three years are being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House. No plots/shops were allotted on out-of-turn basis during the period under reference.

(b) Flats were allotted on out-of-turn basis by Leutinent Governor, Delhi /Vice-Chairman, DDA under the current policy/ guidelines laid down by the Government of India. As for the details of these allotments, the effort in compiling the desired information may not be commensurate with the result to be obtained.

[Translation]

#### **Investments by Foreign Companies in India**

9336. SHRI BRJ BHUSHAN SHARAN SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreign companies with which the Government have entered into agreements during the year 1990-91 to make investments in India;

(b) the main features of these agreements;

(c) whether the export of India goods is likely to be increased thereby; and

(d) if so, the extent thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): (a) to (d). During the

calendar Years 1990 and 1991, approvals have been given to 483 foreign direct investment proposals envisaging foreign equity participation of over Rs. 662 crores in Indian Companies.

The details of approved foreign collaboration proposals viz., name of the Indian Company, name of the foreign collaborator, name of the country, the nature of collaboration and item of manufacture are being published by the Indian Investment Centre, New Delhi, as supplement to its monthly Newsletter. Copies of these publications are sent to the Parliament Library regularly.

After the announcement of the New Industrial Policy in 1991, approvals are granted subject to the condition that outflows on account of dividend payments are balanced by export earnings over a period of time.

[English]

#### **Petrochemical Projects in Rajasthan**

9337. SHRI RAM NARAIN BERWA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has appointed an Expert Committee to finalise petro-chemicals Projects to be included in the Eighth Five Year Plan;

(b) whether the Committee has submitted its report;

(c) if so, the main recommendations thereof; and

(d) the follow-up action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a)

Yes, Sir. An expert committee was set up under the chairmanship of Shri Abid Hussain, the then Member of Planning Commission for prioritisation of petrochemicals complexes to be taken up during the eighth Five Year Plan.

(b) and (c). The Committee in its report recommended, inter-alia, clearances for the following projects:-

- (i) Expansion of MGCC
- (ii) Gas Cracker Complex at Auraiya
- (iii) Expansion of cracker capacity at Baroda
- (iv) Naphtha Cracker at Vizag
- (v) Gas based cracker in Assam
- (vi) propane dehydrogenation plant at Bijaipur, if found techno-economically viable.

(d) Letters of Intent have since been issued for the above projects except for those at (iii) and (vi).

#### **Welfare of Agricultural workers**

9338. SHRI THAYILJOHNANJALOSE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Kerala had sent any new proposal to the Union Government for the welfare of Agricultural workers of the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN

SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) No new proposal from the Government of Kerala for the welfare of agricultural workers has been received in the Ministry of Labour, Government of India.

(b) and (c). Does not arise.

#### **Rural Electrifications in Eighth Plan**

9338A. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI SINGH: Will the Minister of Planning Programme Implementation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to extend the electrification to another 100 blocks under the centrally sponsored integrated Rural Energy Programme during the Eighth Five Year Plan period,

(b) if so, the number of blocks in different States covered under the above scheme so far; and

(c) the number of blocks in Madhya Pradesh are likely to be given electricity under the above programme in Eighth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) and (b). It is proposed to extend the Integrated Rural Energy Programme to 100 blocks per year in the Eighth Plan. The details of this programme for the Eighth Plan are being worked out. The Integrated Rural Energy Programme consists of a Centrally Sponsored Scheme and the State sector component. Under the Centrally sponsored Scheme, central grants-in-aid are provided for setting up of IREP Cells in the States/UTs, training and R & D etc. The State sector component of the IREP Programme provides for the implementation of the projects in the selected IREP blocks. The contents of the IREP project which include electrification as well as other n. 7.

energy schemes are devided by the State Government. Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of IREP, so far IREP Cells have been set up in 31st States and UTs and 252 selected blocks in all States/UTs excepting Chandigarh. Statewise details of the number of blocks covered so far under IREP are

given in the attached statement.

(c) The IREP Programme for madhya Pradesh for the Eighth Five Year Plan is yet to be finalised. Electrification schemes in IREP blocks in the Eighth Plan would be worked out by the State Government.

#### STATEMENT

| <i>Sl No.</i> | <i>States</i>     | <i>IREP Blocks (upto 1991-92)<br/>(Nos.)</i> |
|---------------|-------------------|--|
| 1.            | Andhra Pradesh    | 8  |
| 2.            | Arunachal Pradesh | 4  |
| 3.            | Assam             | 10   |
| 4.            | Bihar             | 7  |
| 5.            | Goa               | 4  |
| 6.            | Gujarat           | 15   |
| 7.            | Haryana           | 14   |
| 8.            | Himachal Pradesh  | 17   |
| 9.            | Jammu & Kashmir   | 5  |
| 10.           | Karnataka         | 9  |
| 11.           | Kerala            | 8  |
| 12.           | Madhya Pradesh    | 21   |
| 13.           | Maharastra        | 13   |
| 14.           | Manipur           | 4  |
| 15.           | Meghalaya         | 6  |
| 16.           | Mizoram           | 3  |
| 17.           | Nagaland          | 2  |
| 18.           | Orissa            | 5  |

| Sl No.      | States        | IREP Blocks (upto 1991-92)<br>(Nos.) |
|-------------|---------------|--------------------------------------|
| 19.         | Punjab        | 8                                    |
| 20.         | Rajasthan     | 7                                    |
| 21.         | Sikkim        | 3                                    |
| 22.         | Tamil Nadu    | 11                                   |
| 23.         | Tripura       | 5                                    |
| 24.         | Uttar Pradesh | 48                                   |
| 25.         | West Bengal   | 2                                    |
| State Total |               | 239                                  |
| UTs Total   |               | 13                                   |
| Grand Total |               | 252                                  |

**Statement Correcting Reply to USQ No. 279 dated 26th February, 1992 Regarding Demands of JEs Association.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) While typing

the reply in respect of the above mentioned Unstarred question No. 279 for 26th February 92 by Shri Jitendra Nath Das regarding demands of Junior Engineer's Association, few typographical errors have inadvertently occurred with regard to scales of pay. A revised reply in respect of Demand No.1 and action taken by Govt. indicating correct scales of pay is as under:

| Demand   | Action taken by Government  |
|--|---|
| 1. Pay scale as per duties and responsibilities and effect of higher scale w.e.f.1.1.1986 atleast. | Government have issued orders on 22nd March, 1991 with regard to two scale of pay for Junior Engineers Sectional Officers (Horticulture) viz. Rs. 1400-2300 at the entry grade and Rs. 1640-2900 on completion of 5 years of service. This decision regarding placement in the scale of Rs. 1640-2900 after 5 years is effective from 1.1.1986. |
|  | Junior Engineers/Sectional Officers (Horticulture) who could not be   |

| Demand   | Action taken by Government  |
|--|---|
|  | <p>promoted to the post of Assistant Engineers/Assistant Director (Horticulture) will be allowed the scale of Assistant Engineer/Assistant Director (Horticulture) i.e. Rs. 2000-3500 on a personal basis after completion of 15 years of total service as Junior Engineer/ Sectional Officer (Horticulture). This personal promotion after 15 years of service will be effective from 1.1.1991. It has not been possible for the Government to accede to the demand for giving the personal promotion in the grade of Rs. 2000-3500 w.e.f. 1.1.1986.</p> |
| <p>2. The error has been detected while going through the reply sent to the Lok Sabha Secretariat.</p>   |   |
| <p>3. Inconvenience caused to the Sabha is regretted.</p>  |   |
| <p><b>Statement Correcting Reply to USQ No. 6570 Dated 8.4.1992 Regarding Construction of Government Quarters</b></p>  | <p>going through the reply sent to the Lok Sabha.</p>   |
| <p>THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALALM): While typing reply to parts (b), (c) and (d) to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 6570 for 8. 4.1992 by Shri. K.H. Muniyappa and Shir V. Krishna Rao regarding Construction of Government Quarters some words have been inadvertently left out.</p> | <p>4. The inconvenience caused to the Sabha is regretted.</p>   |
| <p>2. The correct reply to parts (b), (c) and (d) is as follows:</p>   | <p><b>12.00 hrs</b></p>   |
| <p>"Government would continue to sanction construction of more quarters in General Pool for Central Govt. employees depending on allocation of funds."</p>   | <p>[English]</p>  |
| <p>3. The error has been detected while</p>  | <p>MR. SPEAKER: Shri Rupchand Pal will speak now.</p>   |
|  | <p>SHRI RUPCHAND PAL (Hooghly); About my privilege motion?</p>  |
|  | <p>MR. SPEAKER: No.</p>   |
|  | <p>SHRI RUPCHAND PAL: About Prithvi. I congratulate the defence* scientists for successfully launching Prithvi for the achievement of which the whole nation should be proud. In spite of the hurdles being created</p>   |

by Mr. Bush of the United States and others, the defence scientists have shown to the world that the Indian scientists can do that without their help and cooperation.

In the background of what has happened yesterday a new threat has come from United States...

MR. SPEAKER: Please confine it to this thing. Why should we always seek to deprecate? We can seek to appreciate also.

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL: In the background of the threat, Sir, this House should congratulate the defence scientists that this House is very happy and the whole nation is proud about this achievement.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA (Andaman & Nicobar Islands): From the Chair, you should mention something to encourage our scientists in the country who have done commendable job and through you the entire House should congratulate the scientists.

MR. SPEAKER: I know the scientists who are working and I know their standard and their capability and we all appreciate it. We all appreciate their efforts in fabricating and launching this Prithvi successfully and, on behalf of all of us here, we would like to congratulate them.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MOHAN SINGH (DEORIA): Mr. Speaker, Sir, with your permission I want to raise an important question in the House. Today the Union Communications Minister has gone to Kashmir. His security personnel have killed seven innocent persons. An atmosphere is being built up in the entire country that the Communications Minister was assaulted (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: He is misleading the House. What he says is not correct.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MOHAN SINGH: But it is true. The personnel providing him security cover opened fire in such a way that two ladies sitting in a mini bus, two men and the driver were killed half a kilometer away from that spot and today two more persons died in the hospital. Why does he go there, if he is not in a position to face the extremists? It is a case of murder in a way, so a case of murder should be registered. He had gone there to see the houses that had collapsed, but the security men of the Communications Minister have killed the people. He did not utter even a word of consolation. Where has vanished the sympathy of the people of this country?

I would like to say that such an attitude will worsen the situation there. Innocent citizens have been killed. The government should make a statement on the situation prevailing there. The House should know the fact. The Communications Minister was himself in a bullet proof car but the innocent people, who were standing on both the sides of the road and squalling at the crossing, were killed. Will the Ministers in India continue to be a cause of death of innocent people. Will this House keep silent on this issue? I demand a statement from the Government on this incident.

[*English*]

SHRI A CHARLES (Trivandrum): Sir, today in *The Hindu* it has been reported that the security force of Shri Rajesh Pilot was fired upon by the terrorist and in the counter-attack four dreaded terrorists have been killed. That is the information that has been reported in *The Hindu*. It is very unfortunate that the hon. Member on the other side has stated that innocent people have been killed. This only gives a wrong message to the nation (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA (Pali): The Home Minister should make a statement. (*Interruptions*) Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad says that he has nothing to do with Shri Pilot.

There has been indiscriminate firing and seven persons have been killed.  
(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seats, I will take just one minute. If the lives are lost, we are all sorry and we send our condolences. We think that proper investigations should be done in the matter. But at the same time let us not, please, forget that one of your colleagues was reported to be fired at. let us find out what are the actual facts., After the actual facts are before us, Let us express our views. Without knowing the view, let us not allege against the colleague or against anyone else also.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI A CHARLES: Sir, there was a heavy toll of life due to the collapse of that building there - in Srinagar. I understand the Prime Minister was concerned about it. So, he contacted Shri Rajesh Pilot and sent him as a representative of the Prime Minister. He went there, paid respects and conveyed condolences to the bereaved family. and, on his way back, this incident happened. So, it is very unfortunate. The fact is that one of our Ministers was attacked. Now, the hon. Member on the other side says that innocent people have been killed. That statement has just now come from him. The message is that we are supporting the terrorists. This is very wrong. this is very unfortunate. I think I have given the factual position. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (DELHI (SOUTH)): Mr. Speaker, Sir I am happy that Shri Pilot has returned safely and an assault on him. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: If you are congratulating him, I will also join you.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: I would like to congratulate him. This incident shows the situation existing in Kashmir. Today the Government is talking of holding elections

there. I have said earlier and I repeat it that since we can not hoist our national Flag even with the help of the forces, a Minister is assaulted when he goes to meet the people, what is the reasons behind Government's argument to hold elections there. The Government should reconsider it. When the caravan was going, it was assaulted from behind. A small girl was crusade to death by a truck. Innocent people were killed. So I would like that a statement should be made in the House. What were the circumstances that led to firing? Perhaps he had informed the administration beforehand about his visit. The security personnel would have made arrangements. The Home Minister should make a statement in the House about all these things. it is repeatedly being discussed that elections should be held in Kashmir. Is the Government thinking on these lines?  
(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI E. AHAMED (Manjeri): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to mention about an incident which took place yesterday in Delhi. Two Arab Diplomats - the Charge-d' affairs of the Kuwait Embassy Mr. Muthab Othamn Al Rumaih and the Egyptian Counselor Mr. Mohammed Najeeb have been attacked by some unidentified people. They have somehow managed to escape unhurt. Sir There may be some sort of inter-rivalry among the Arabs in their respective countries. Had India has been maintaining very cordial relationship with all them Arab countries and especially with Kuwait where we have lakhs of people. So, this wanton attack on the Charge-d' Affairs, the Kuwait diplomat has really created a sense of anguish in the minds of lakhs of our people who are living in Kuwat. Therefore, I wish that the hon. Minister of State for external Affairs should come to this House and Explain the reason as to what actually happened and also the steps that the Government propose to take against such attack, in future.

And also, these diplomatic are to be given sufficient and necessary security from such attacks in future. Thank you.

[Translation]

**SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE** (Lucknow) Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Kuwaiti Diplomat has alleged after the attack on him, that he had demanded security but that External Affairs Ministry made no arrangements for his security. Now it is to be clarified whether he had demanded security at the Embassy or at all the places he goes wherever it is easy for the Government to provide security at the Embassy, but the ambassador wants to carry guards with him, the Government should declare its policy in the House in this regard.

Now questions are being asked as to who are the persons behind the assault. There are different opinion about it. Is any terrorist group involved in it? Is it related to the Palestine movement or is it due to the mutual rivalry among Aranountra Counties as pointed by my friend or was it was a case of disputes with the Kuwaiti diplomat? Because I came to know from the newspaper that he had gone to sarajing Nagar. What was the need to go there? He was accompanied by an Egyptian diplomat also. The way he was attacked would carry a news abroad that all the diplomats in Delhi are not safe. There is no need to over emphasise the fact that the law and order situation is deteriorating in Delhi. But this allegation should be refuted that he had demanded The Government security and the Ministry of Extrenal Affairs did not provide security if that the postion should identify the persons who ho assual him and who disappeared after attack. It is very much necessary to collect the all the information and inform the House.

[English]

**SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARYA** (Jadavpur): Sir, I want to draw the attention of the Government to the serious situation that is prevailing in the Chamanu Valley in Tripura where there is wide-spread gastroenteritis which has taken the shapes of epidemic. The report has come from the Agricultural Minister of Tripura Shri Nagendra Jamatia jmata himself who has made a tour of the distict and who has found that people

there are dying like flies. It is said that this condition of epidemic has actually been created by near-famine situation prevailing in the tribal areas of Chamanue where no food is available, no work is available, no water is available, no medical aid is available and people are dying so fast that it is impossible to give them funerals. It is said that dogs are eating human carcass. It is also said that the situations is so bad that the parents are lying. There is mass exodus and parents are escaping from the place leaving their small children, small ailing children. In this saturation, to which the attention of the Government has been drawn before, we have said before and we have been saying for a long time that there are famine conditions in certain tribal areas of Tripura and people are dying there. But so far we have heard no response from the Government whatsoever. I would like, through you, to know from the Government whether the State Government has sent any message to the Central Government regarding the famine conditions in Chamanu area, in the tribal areas. What steps are being taken by the State Government to check the epidemic of gastroenteritis. What is the condition of the PDS system there?

The Public Distribution System is said to be in shambles. So, I would like to know whether there is any urgent message from the State Government to the Central Government asking for food asking for medicals aid and whether the Central Governemnt is talking any steps. I would also like to know whether the prime Minister, who has already visited one or two areas which are said to be famine affected, would also visit Tripura because the situation is so bad that it is said that hundreds of people are dying there. It is not a question of just one or two persons.

In this situation, I would urgently request the Government to send all help to the State Government, to see that the Public Distribution System is set working and that work is given to the tribal areas. Jawahar Rozgar Yojana which is failed there, should be instituted once again and everything should be done so that food and medical aid



can be immediately sent there.

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE** (Bolpur): Sir, the Government must respond. What is the response of the Government?

**SHRI CHANDRA JĒET YADAV** (Azamgarh): Sir, a lady Member has said that people are dying in hundreds and the dogs are eating their corpses. The situation is very serious and it is not that a Member mentions that and we sit quiet. After all, that is a very major human problem. And what for the Minister are sitting here? They would not react on anything. It is not correct. Within a week, we are going to adjourn and what is this that is happening? They must at least tell the House that they will take prompt action.

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD)**: The Government has taken a very serious note of what the hon. Member has said. We will bring it to the notice of the Union Health Minister and also to the notice of the Chief Minister of Tripura.

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE**: Merely bringing it to his notice would not do anything because he does not remember anything.

[*Translation*]

**SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH (SHEOCHAR)**: Mr. Speaker, Sir, by your order I would like to draw the attention of this house.

**MR. SPEAKER**: With permission and not by order.

**SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH**: With your permission I would like to draw the attention of the House that yesterday while addressing the nation the Prime Minister of Pakistan Shri Nawas Sharif spoke over radio Pakistan about his visit to Afghanistan that he had gone there to congratulate the people on the formation of a new political set up and he further said that he was hopeful that he would go to Kashmir to congratulate the people of

Kashmir also. Mr. Speaker, Sir, there can't be any instance of interference in the internal matters of our country than this? Has the Government of India paid attention, towards it and how has the Government reacted to it? Will the Government like to make a statement on it? Thus it is a clear cut case of interference in the internal matters of India. So through the House I would like to know the reaction of the Government on this issue.

**\*SHRI V.S. VIJAYRAGHAVAN** (Palakkad): Mr. Speaker, I am drawing the attention of the Government to a very serious problem being faced by lakhs of Keralites living in Delhi and Bombay with regard to rail travel. In Delhi city alone there are more than five lakh Keralites living. Thousands of families visit Kerala every year during the vacation time. This year the situation is so bad that tickets are not available even in waiting list. I would therefore request the Rail Minister to pay immediate attention to this problem and introduce special trains at the earliest, to clear the rush. In Bombay also there are lakhs of Keralites who are facing this problem. In fact the Keralites who are living and working outside Kerala are earning wealth for the country. So their problem should be given sympathetic consideration.

As a temporary measure summer specials should be introduced immediately. But as a long term measure, one more train should be started for Delhi and Bombay to Kerala on a regular basis. I hope the Minister will pay immediate attention to this and remedy the situation. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

**SHRI SUDARSHAN RAYCHAUDHURI** (Serampore): Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Government of India to the state of affairs in the National Textiles Corporation Mills in the Eastern Region, particularly the twelve Mills in West Bengal.

Sir, in 1974 when 18 NTC Mills in this Region out of which 14 were in West Bengal were nationalised it was expected that the next

step of the Government of India would be to initiate measures for modernisation. Unfortunately, no comprehensive plan for modernisation has yet been taken. Sir, the August and October, 1991, two tripartite agreements were signed involving ten Central Trade Unions whereby the workers were asked to undertake work load as per new norm. Thus, the production was increased initially. But, cotton - the required raw material is not being supplied as per requirement. The supply is 3,000 bales per month and the need is at least, 6500 bales. This is the situation since December 1991, resulting in loss of production for which the workers cannot be blamed.

Moreover, the subsidy from the Government of India has also been severely reduced, rustling in further crisis. Now, the Government of India is considering a proposal to reduce the worker's strength. The proposal is to make about 5, 000 employees in the twelve Mills in West Bengal retire compulsorily. Rs. 44.16 crores would be spent to implement this retirement scheme. But, if this amount is offered to the Mills, at one time, as advance as working capital, the Mills would survive with the existing work-force. I would urge upon the Government not to resort to retrenchment of the workers, have a talk with the Unions and find suitable measures to revive the Mills. Thank you.

**DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI** (Sambalpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I want to draw the attention of the Government and specially the Prime Minister. With deep sorrow and anguish, I wish to draw the attention to some recent happenings at the prestigious All India Institute of Medical Sciences. The events are as follows. The doctors throughout the country are frustrated over the happenings in the recent past regarding interview in the open selection.

The AIIMS had advertised various posts for direct selection at all levels namely, Assistant Professor, associate Professor, Additional Professor and Professor, over the last 3 or 3 1/2 years. Since interviews were not held during this period, some posts were advertised even four times. Interviews were

ultimately held in February-March 1992 when the Standing Selection Committee interviewed more than 500 candidates and recommended the names of selected candidates for the approval of Governing Body for appointments.

The Governing Body of AIIMS met on 25th April 1992 and in a surprise and unprecedented move nullified the selections of Associate and Additional Professors level two and level three, on the pretext that Assessment Promotion Scheme now existed. This is purely autocratic. All these posts were down-graded to the level of Assistant Professors and people with a lot of seniority and experience were offered these jobs. What was worse was that the decision was to be effective retrospectively.

The decision of the Governing Body is illegale and improper because the Governing Body is only an executive committee. It is not a policy making body like institute Body; and therefore without the recommendation of the statutory academic committee to, they cannot down-grade any post or nullify selections proposed by statutory Standing Selection Committee. The Governing Body can recommend for down gradation and abolition of post to the Institute Body only after the advice of statutory academic committee. This has to be done prospectively and not retrospectively. This is a very dangerous thing which is happening in the AIIMS.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Let it be a brief situation.

**DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI:** It is very brief, Sir. In the present situation, the Governing body has erred and taken a decision effective retrospectively which is illegal.

To maintain the basic character of AIIMS, the governing body should refrain from taking decisions that dilute the basic character of the Act. Open selections have been a special provision in the ALLMS to attract fresh talent and outstanding doctors from all over the country and abroad. It is equally important for the AIIMS faculty to continue to remain at par with the rest of the

world. Persons inducted by open selection would bring new and fresh ideas.

So, my humble request is that now it is the best time for the Prime Minister. One Governing body member is sitting here. Mr Ram vilas Paswan was absent in that particular meeting. My request is that this is the best time for the Prime Minister and the Government to intervene into this matter because the governing body has done illegal things which is tarnishing the image of the entire Institute which was envisaged by the Bhole Committee appointed by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

MR. SPEAKER: Please conclude now.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: The Governing body is not doing so many things legally which should be done according to the Acts of Parliament. Now this selection of the candidates, who were selected by the selection committee, should not be nullified and the governing body should be instructed to withdraw their decision.

MR. SPEAKER: We are going to discuss the Finance Bill and probably we shall have to complete the discussion today. So, will we have the cooperation of hon. Members not to put too many questions? I will allow one or two. (Interruptions) Please let me complete at least. Now the hon. Minister for Human Resources has given a statement to me. He wants to make a statement on the Jamia Millia Islamia situation. I am allowing him and one or two other Members also on other points, not on this.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Sir, I want to make a submission to you. The hon. Minister of State for Industry is here. In the past, we requested him to take action against the Chief Executive of Maruti Udyog Limited.

MR. SPEAKER: You are bulldozing.

(Interruptions)

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: We have not learnt about the results. The matter is pending with the Government. The Minister

is present and he should inform the House about the action taken in the matter.

MR. SPEAKER: You are sitting close to each other. You can speak to him.

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): With your kind permission, I would like to inform this august House that the vice Chancellor of the Jamia Millia University at a meeting of the Deans, Heads of Departments, this morning announced the decision to reopen the university from today that is 6th May, 1992. He has also issued a Press release which gives the points. And with your permission, I would like to read it because that would set at rest quite a few things. This is his statement.

In the last few days, the Jamia family has been through a trauma. I would not hesitate to say that an attempt was made to lower the prestige of Jamia Millia Islamiya in the eyes of the academic world. Whoever was responsible for this, sought to whip up emotions and aroused passions. I do not blame those, including some of our own students, who have understandably felt agitated at certain acts in remarks attributed to Prof. Mushirul Hasan. However, Prof. Mushirul Hasan has since clarified matters. In view of the profound regret expressed by him and the deep sense of hurt he shares with everyone, the matter should be treated as closed. I was constrained to close down the university in view of some ugly incidents created by certain persons. No purpose would be served in keeping the university closed except perhaps for those who would not wish the Jamia to attain the heights of academic excellence that is rightfully ours. A large number of anxious students and parents have been approaching us to reopen the university. They feel that this continued closure would affect the future of our students adversely particularly at this crucial phase of our academic session. I respect their feelings and in deference to their wishes, we have decided to reopen the university with effect from 6th May, 1992. Let bygones be bygones. I assure everyone that there will be no malice or rancour or revenge of any kind we reaffirm

our commitment to the smooth pursuit of academic norms and values in this campus. Those who disrupt this pursuit will do so only at their own risk. The new dates for the examinations will be announced soon.

Sir, remote me to add that this situation has come about not in the least but by the very concern and cooperation which was mentioned for the welfare of the university by so many honourable Members of Parliament in the House and outside the House. Their concern has been to see that this institution which is one of the best institutions in this country, established in the crucible of the freedom struggle, continues to maintain its identity and build on it in a much better way. I would like to inform the House that now with these steps having been taken they should return to the campus and the students will now, I hope, participate in the examinations and do what is required of them at this moment.

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister of State for External Affairs has written to me saying that if necessary he would respond to the points raised by the hon. Members here on the firing on the Kuwaiti diplomats.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): Honourable Speaker, I will go by your direction. But I am leaving it to you. Basically, the point is that the matter of security do not concern the Ministry of External Affairs. That concerns the Ministry of Home Affairs.

MR. SPEAKER: I have got your chit here.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: That is why, I am saying this as a caveat. It is because the hon. Members wanted me to say something here today. And earlier in the course of the day also, Mr. Vajpayee made a reference to this matter. I will say whatever I can on this matter. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: If you want to add something more, you can do it later on.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: On May 5 at 1430 hours, while the CDA Kuwait Embassy and counsellor of the Egypt Embassy were travelling in a Kuwait Embassy car No. 43-CD-2 on Brig. Hoshiar Singh Marg next to Sarojini Nagar, they were fired on by two persons travelling on a red Yamaha motorcycle. Two bullets hit the car on the left side. Thereafter, the motorcycle riders fled. The Kuwait Embassy car drove to the Embassy and reported the matter to the police authorities.

Senior police officials rushed to the Embassy and after getting the details from the CDA., took action to put up road blocks, direct mobile vehicles to the area and circulate the deception of the motorcycle and riders to all police units in Delhi. Seven parties on motorcycles and three units in Maouti Gypsies were also rushed to the area. Later, raids were organised all over Delhi to apprehend various suspects and interrogate them. A special team has been constituted to investigate the case.

The Kuwait Embassy has been expressing apprehensions of threats to their security during the past year. These threats have been brought to the notice of the Ministry of Home Affairs and security authorities. As a result, a guard has been deployed at the Kuwaiti Embassy and residence of the Ambassador and the residences of the various Kuwaiti diplomats have been brought under mobile patrolling. On 10th April, 1990, after the stoning on one of the Kuwaiti cars in Vasant Vihar, patrolling was further intensified. Check points have also been established in Vasant Vihar where most of the diplomats live and all vehicles and persons entering the area are checked.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Rasera): Mr. Speaker, Sir, India has always been against racial discrimination and it is a matter of great sorrow that many atrocities are being perpetrated against black people in the U.S.A. for the last few days and it is quite but natural for the august House to feel concerned about it.

The members of many political parties have expressed their concern on this and whenever such incidents took place in South Africa, we have always done our duty. That is why I want that a message should go from this suggest house from all political parties that the incidents of violence against the blacks are not right. India is opposed to the policy of racial discrimination even today and is with the oppressed people.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, we seek to place it on record that one such message should be sent there. If, as Members of Parliament, we remain quiet in the Lok Sabha at this time, we shall not fulfill our duties. This is the only request I have to make.

[English]

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dumdum): Sir, yesterday I gave notice on this. Will you please permit me to speak?

We all know that we do not tell about the internal situation of any country unless the situation is like that of the apartheid in south Africa. Now the situation in the United States which talks about human rights all over the world, is precisely like the apartheid. If the colour of your skin is black, you do not know what might happen to you. This House should unanimously disapprove it. Imagine a situation where even, the judiciary is infected with racist ideas! Some white men beat a black person and the beating was shown on the television all over the United States. And yet, just because the person who was assaulted brutally was a black, those white policemen were let off scotfree by a very selective white jury. This is something which India must condemn because Indians are also considered to be black-skinned people. They are not white-skinned people. We should express our anxiety about Indians because Indians do live in a number of cities including New York and Los Angeles where these riots are spreading. Therefore, I entirely agree with Shri Paswan's proposal that a unanimous resolution condemning such acts in the United States should be adopted by this House. We should also find out whether Indians are all right in the United States.

[Translation]

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI (Gandhi Nagar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, no such violent incident should take place, on the basis of colour discrimination. It is said that such an incident never took place in USA during the last 75 years. This is a very serious matter and I also associate myself with the worry anxiety an anguish expressed by my colleagues in this regard and condemn the act. I would like to know from the Government as to how many people of Indian origin are affected by these incidents. Both in Los Angeles and New York, people of Indian origin live in a large number. Of course, most of them live in the suburbs especially in Los Angeles and these incidents have mainly happened in the cities. But I have come to learn that some shops have certainly been looted and burnt. I will be glad if facts in this regard are given. We shall be reassured that our people are safe there.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Are you in a position to respond?

SHRI DUARDO FALEIRO: I will come back in a minute with papers.

[Translation]

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA (Andaman and Nicobar Islands): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I agree with honourable Members, Shri Paswan, Shri Advani and Shri Chatterjee, India has always struggled against colour discrimination. From Indira ji, Rajiv ji and Pandit ji. (Interruptions) ...please listen to me first and then make your point. Why do you speak first. Those people who gave leadership to the Government of this country have always struggled against colour discrimination. Since the time we were not independent, the great personalities in the Congress Party had struggled against racial discrimination. Today, it is a matter of concern. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: After this, we have the Finance Bill. Don't you want to speak on that?

**SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA:** A country like USA, which claims to be the most civilized country of the world, has itself admitted that this kind of violent incidents of racial discrimination did not take place in last 75 years. This is a matter of great shame about which the august House should express its concern unanimously. We should express our solidarity with the oppressed people (*Interruptions*)

**MR. SPEAKER:** In other words if such a thing happens in this country no such Resolution is passed.

**SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA:** The violence which has erupted is a matter of concern and it should be condemned. I only wish to say this.

**SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV:** (Sahasra): Mr. Speaker Sir, this incident is being discussed for last 3-4 days and we view it on Doordarshan also. After seeing it our heart sank. A Resolution should be passed against this act and we should express our concern on it. Clashes take place there between the and the whites. Atrocities are being perpetrated against humanity there. It should be condemned.

**SHRI GUMAN MAL LIDHA (Pali):** Mr. Speaker Sir, with your kind permission, I would like to draw the attention of the entire House towards a very important issue. 75,000 workers of All India Rural Bank Workers Organization were about to go on strike all over the country because the Reddy award which is a national award has not been implemented. Their arrears have not been paid and the recommendations of the Gupta Committee have not been implemented. At that time the strike was postponed at the instance of the hon. Finance Minister but after that no action has so far been taken to constitute an All India Rural Bank at the All India level. On the 9th, a meeting has been convened which will be addressed by an Additional Secretary only. I request the hon. Finance Minister that he should himself attend the meeting and the All India Rural Bank should be constituted. The Reddy award which

is a national award should be implemented. The payment of arrears should be made and the recommendations of the Gupta Committee should be implemented. The feeling of discontent in bank workers should end and peace should be restored otherwise, in the coming time there will be a strike at the All India level and an agitation may take place. Their agitation has been going on since last 8 months. There is a possibility that it may take a violent turn. I request the hon. Finance Minister to personally attend the meeting on the 9th and solve this problem.

**\*SHRI R. JEEVARATHINAM** (Arakkondam): Arakkonam Air Base station was recently inaugurated by the Hon'ble President of India. The Air base has come up after acquiring the land needed for the same from agriculturists over there. When those agricultural lands were acquired for the purpose of conducting Air Naval Base Station, an assurance was given by the then Defence Minister that the wards of the displaced farmers would be given job opportunities in the proposed Base Station. The assurance was given on the floor of this House five years ago.

Despite a promise made in this August House none of the wards of the displaced agriculturists have got job opportunities. Many such youth are still awaiting the fulfilment of this promise even after crossing the upper age limit to get job opportunities in the Air Base Station. Citing this reason local Employment Office has refused to forward names of the heirs of the hapless farmers for being considered to be employed in the Air Base Station.

While those who have given their agricultural lands are denied job opportunities, rank outsiders get employment in Arakkonam Air Base. Due to this, there prevails a tense atmosphere. The local people have resorted to peaceful agitation like fasting. If the Government do not intervene immediately, this may lead to mass agitation. Hence I request the Government, based on the assurance given to the Lok Sabha by the then Defence Minister, to issue suitable

instructions to both the local Employment Office and the Air Base Station authorities to consider waiving the age limit in the case of the wards of the persons displaced from the Air Base site.

Even after two months of its inauguration, the needs of the local displaced agriculturists have not been attended to.

Our greater leader late Shri Rajiv Gandhi laid the foundation stone for this base. This was inaugurated by the President of India. Hence it is our national duty to fulfil the aspirations and needs of the local people who have given their lands for a national cause.

I humbly request both the Union Government and the Ministry of Defence to attend to this problem to raise the upper age limit in the case of the wards of the displaced persons.

[English]

SHRI B.N. REDDY (Miryalugda): Mr. Speaker, Sir on Sunday, the April 26th, three working harijan women (one of them was only 14-years-old unmarried girl) were gangraped, brutally murdered and thrown into a pond at a granite minfield near Cheemakurti of Prakasam district in Andhra Pradesh. The name of the girls is Ms. Battula Esamma and while the names of the other two girls are Ms. Ravari Anjamma, aged 25 years and Ms. Booruga Ramulamma, age 35 years. All of them hail from the same family and they have been working in the mine for the last fortnight or so. Some of the staff members and drivers have conspired to molest them and planned to bring them to work on Sunday. When they refused to come on Sunday, they were offered a wage of Rs. 40/- each and they succeeded in getting them there. After they came for work, the gang pounced upon them and dragged them aside and then raped them. They were afraid that their criminal assault would be revealed by the victims, they murdered them by cutting their throats and then they threw their bodies into the pond and ran away. The names of the granite companies are M/s.

Oriental and M/s. Swathi Granities.

The crime was committed by making use of the services of the watchmen and a couple of other labourers by offering them wine and some bribes. I order to destroy the evidence, they had burnt down all the trees and huts where the crime took place.

As the enraged people gathered there, the police which did not take any action against the culprits, fired a few rounds on the air in order to disperse the crowd. A rumour was immediately spread that the women fell into the pond accidentally and died. The depth of the pond itself was 3 feet and it is depressing to hear that somebody had died by drowning in that pond. Obviously, the landlords of the granite field, who were interested in hushing up the case, moved the Government machinery and the police to shield and cover up the crime.

TDP Leaders like Muddy Krishan Naidu and CPI (M) leaders of that District, like Shri Tavanam Chenehaih and the State secretary of the Andhra Pradesh Mahila Sangam visited that place. Thousands of people and particularly, women, led pretest demonstrations and demanded immediate action against the culprits who were absconding.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Mr. Speaker Sir, this matter was raised in the house five days back as well. The matter is very serious and I had said on that day as well that three Harijan women have been raped and thrown in a well. Their corpse have been recovered. There hon'ble minister had said that day that he would gather the facts and place them on the Table. For everything a reply is given that they would collect information and place the same on the Table. But it is never done. I had said that day as well that the facts were coming to us gradually for our information. I would like to ask the hon. minister whether the Government will place the information on the Table of the House when the Parliament session is over? Either the Minister should not say that the facts will

be presented and if has said it he should present them. The matter which has been raised by the honourable Member was raised in the House five days back. The time of the House is wasted like this. It is a serious matter. I would like to ask whether the life of a poor man is not a life and is his self respect no respect at all?

..(Interruptions)..

SHRI KALKA DAS (Karol Bagh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, please ask him to make a statement today itself. He has promised the House earlier. You give him the direction that he should come before the House as to what the reality is and what the Government is doing in this regard. They should say something in this connection. Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is my request to you direct him. (Interruptions).

[English]

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL: Sir, I have given a notice of privilege against the Minister of Steel. What happened to that?

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE (Vijayawada): Sir, the Granite Companies have been fully associated with the relations of the Chief Minister. They are trying to shield that crime. They are trying to shield that crime by saying that it had happened because of some accident. The matter was again and again brought to the notice of this House and the Minister has failed to make a statement.

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL: Sir, I have given a notice of privilege against the Minister of Steel. What happened to that?

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Mr. Minister.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): We have received a Fax Message from our Consulate General. The situation in Los Angeles has been brought under control.

As far as our citizens are concerned, we have been in constant touch with the Federation of Indian-American Associations and with the Indo-American Political Association in Los Angeles since the riots broke out on Wednesday, the April 29, 1992. The Indo-American community has, by and large, escaped unscathed. We know of three Indian stores set on fire in Pico/Fairfax neighbourhood and about ten stores looted near LA International Airport in the Inglewood area. The major Indian neighbourhood however including Artesia have not been touched. There are also no reports of Indian casualties.

[Translation]

SHRI LAL. K. ADVANI (Gandhi Nagar): Mr. Speaker Sir, Andhra's record in the matter raised just now has been very poor. No reaction is there even after the incidents of atrocities on scheduled castes and other serious incident of rape of three women and their murder. It seems that the Government does not want to give any information to the House in this regard. It is not good. We have raised this issue several times earlier also and the discussion was also held. But there had never been a discussion on Andhra Pradesh though such incidents had also taken place there. I was dumb struck on hearing this hair raising incident. I would like to submit that the facts should be ascertained and this House should be informed.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Lucknow): Mr. Speaker, Sir, today two issues have been raised in the House and the Hon. Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs has immediately given the statements thereon. I would like to greet him for the same. But why the other Minister are not doing the same. (Interruptions). Mr. Speaker, Sir, please you should also give your compliments.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Well, I join you in complimenting them.



SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: And condemning others for not repending.

MR. SPEAKER: To that extent, leave the discretion with me.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Roserai): We condemned just now certain incidents (*Interruptions*). The situation in our country is more serious where the people are being murdered. (*Interruptions*) A number of people were murdered in Taunder but all of them were let off. No action was taken against the rsons repsonsible for rape and murders and the cuplits were let off.

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV (Azamgarh): Mr. Speaker Sir, my submission to you is that the leader of the opposition has made a request through you. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Time and again you to the ball into my court.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI CHANDRAJEET YADAV: I do not raise any issue without your permission, I am not doing any injustice to you. I am requesting you that when the leader of the opposition is making a request through you (*Interruptions*) and the Minister concerned does not react to that, will you not give any direction? This issue was raised five days back. many a time you say that it is an unlisted matter. This unlisted serious issue about the rape of three women belonging to scheduled castes was brought to the notice of the House five days back.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: It is a matter between you and the Government.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI CHANDRAJEET YADAV: It is not a matter between us and the Government. At least, the Government must say

[*Translation*]

that all right we will make a statement on it, we are collecting information. What is it? Will these Minister not do anything? After all what will be done in such a grave matter? (*Interruptions*) Will this House become insensitive to such issues?

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: You fare firing your bullet atra wrong target.

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV: I am not targeting you. I will be the last person to make you the target. I will never target you.

MR. SPEAKER: I think the Minsiter will collect the infromation and give it to the House?

(*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): I had already said the other day that this had been brought to the notice of the Home Minister; and he will take up this matter with the Cheif Minister. That is what I have already said.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bipur): When you are allowing it to be raised on the floor of this House..

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing; you are forcing it on me.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: With your permission that has been raised. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Many a time I have said that the issues which have to be investigated by police and the State Government, should not be raised on the Floor of the House. If your are raising they, then we expect that they should be considered properly. That is all.

(*Interruptions*)

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the issues relating to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes have always been discussed, this is not the only issue. (Interruptions) the status of Baba Saheb Mbedkar was demaged and it was said that the statement would be made in this regard.

MR. SPEAKER: Paswan ji, please sit down.

SHRI KALKADAS: Mr. Speaker Sir, the Government is taking up the matter of atrocities very lightly, it is not taking it seriously. Therefore the cases of such oppression are increasing. Mr. Speaker, Sir, we seek your protection.

MR. SPEAKER: I am giving you protection.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I give protection, that is why the mess is made of the whole matter. You are not understanding as to what I am saying and you go on speaking. What comes out of it? I have already told you.

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, on most of the issues there is no response. But whenever there is some response, Shri Kumaramangalam says that he would come back. He comes back empty-handed. Then, the Cabinet Minister, Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad only acts as a courier, a courier culture has developed here. They are always carrying things. Nothing is coming back. No intimation is given. This is what is happening when these important issues are raised here.

MR. SPEAKER: You please allow me to speak. If you are asking a question, You are giving a tentative notice, 20 days to the House and 10 days to the Government. Here, at the spur of the moment matters are coming up. Let us have a regular procedure,

I am ready to discuss as to what should be discussed in this period and let us use this hour for discussing what should be brought before the House and what should not be brought. Let there be some rule, some procedure. Without rules and without procedure we are expecting everybody to work.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: This is Parliament. It is not dead house.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: We have got great respect for this House. We always respond. If 20 to 30 or 40 questions are coming up every day, it is humanly impossible to respond. I have said that this House is supreme. I have great honour and respect for all Members of Parliament. But it is not humanly possible that in the zero Hour 40 hon. Members put 40 questions and want replies on the very next day. The government has not to work only for the Zero Hour. It has to do other work also. I do expect that there are other important issues. (Interruptions) As far as this type of incidents are concerned, a point was raised and I said here that I would bring them to the notice of the Home Minister and the concerned Ministers. Then, you have to give us some time. Every day Members raise some matters and on the next day ask what has been done. We do not expect that the Government has to work for the Zero Hour only. Let the Government do the other things also.

MR. SPEAKER: Now Papers to be laid on the Table.

#### PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

**Annual Report and Review on the working of Delhi Development Authority for 1990-91 and statement for delay in laying these papers.**

[English]

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): I beg to lay on the Table-

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Delhi Development Authority for the year 1990-91 under section 26 of the Delhi Development Act, 1957.

- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Delhi Development Authority for the year 1990-91.

- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in No. LT-1921/92]

#### **Annual Plan, 1991-92**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Plan 1991-92 (Hindi and English versions). [Placed in Library see No. LT-1922/92]

#### **Notifications under All India Services Act, 1951, Administrative Tribunal Act, 1985, etc.**

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI CHULAM NABIAZAD): On behalf of Shrimati Margaret alva. I beg to lay on the Table-

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951:-

- (i) The Indian Administrative Service (Pay) First Amendment Rules, 1992 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 68 in Gazette of India dated the 22nd February, 1992.

- (ii) The Indian Administrative Service

(Fixation of Cadre Strength) First Amendment Regulations, 1992 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 69 in Gazette of India dated the 22nd February, 1992.

- (iii) The Indian Administrative Service Fixation of Cadre Strength) First Amendment Regulations, 1992 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 105 in Gazette of India dated the 7th March, 1992.

- (iv) The Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Second Amendment Rules, 1992 published in Notifications, No. G.S.R. 106 in Gazette of India dated the 7th March, 1992.

- (v) The Indian Administrative Service (Pay) This Amendment Rules, 1992 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 107 in Gazette of India dated the 7th March, 1992.

- (vi) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Third Amendment Regulations, 1992 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 108 in Gazette of India dated the 7th March, 1992. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1923/92]

- (2) A copy of the Central Administrative Tribunal Stenographers Service (Group 'B' and 'C' posts) Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 1992 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 367 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 27th March, 1992, under sub-section (1) of section 87 of the Administrative Tribunals Act, 1985. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1924/92]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Grih Lakalan Kendra, New Delhi, for the year 1990-91 along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Grih Kalan Kendra, New Delhi, for the year 1990-91.
- (4) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.  
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1925/92]
- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Civil Services Cultural and Sports Board, New Delhi, for the year 1990-91 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Central Civil Services Cultural and Sports Board, New Delhi, for the year 1990-91.
- (6) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above.  
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1926/92]
- (7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Atomic Energy Education Society, Bombay, for the year 1990-91 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Atomic Energy Education Society, Bombay, for the year 1990-91.
- (8) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (7) above.  
[Placed in Library See No. LT-1927/92]
- (9) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619a of the companies Act, 1956:-
- (i) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1990-91.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1990-91 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
- (10) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (9) above.  
[Placed in Library See No. LT-1928/92]
- (11) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Kendiraya Bhandar (Central Government Employees Consumer Co-operative Society Limited), New Delhi for the year 1990/91 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Kendriya Bhandar (Central Government Employees consumer Co-operative Society Limited), New Delhi, for the year 1990-91.

- (12) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) above.

[Placed in Library See No. LT-1929/92]

- (13) A copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) of the comptroller and Auditor General of India - Union government (No.11 of 1991) - (Commercial) CMC Limited under article 151 (1) of the Constitution.

[Placed in Library See No. LT-1930/92]

**Statement correcting reply to USQ No. 2049 at 4.12.91 re. Light Rail Transport system in Hyderabad and Statement for delay in correcting the reply.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): I beg to lay on the Table:-

A statement (Hindi and English versions)

- (i) correcting the reply given on the 4th December, 1991 to Unstarred Question No. 2049 by Shri B. Dharma Bhiksham, M.P. regarding Light Rail Transport System in Hyderabad; and

- (ii) the reasons for delay in correcting the reply.

[Placed in Library See No. LT-1931/92]

**Review on the working of and Annual Report of Delhi state- Industrial Development Corporation Ltd., New Delhi for 1990-91 and statement for delay in laying these papers**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the

companies Act, 1956:-

- (i) A statement regarding Review by the government on the working of the Delhi State Industrial Development Corporation Limited, New Delhi for the year 1990-91.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Delhi State Industrial Development Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1990-91 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above  
[Placed in Library See No. LT-1932/92]

**Notifications under Bhopal Gas Leak Disaster (processing of claims) Act, 1985 and Memorandum of understanding for 1991-92 between National Fertilizers Ltd. and the Department of Fertilizers, Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTAMOHAN) I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy of the Notification No. G.S.R. 120 (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 24th February 1992 authorising the Commissioner, Additional; Commissioners, Deputy Commissioners and officers subordinate to the Commissioner to exercise the powers exercisable by the Government issued under sub-section (3) of section 6 of the Bhopal Gas Leak Disaster Processing of Claims) Act, 1985.

- (2) A copy of the Bhopal Gas Leak Disaster (Registration and Processing of Claims)

**Amendment Scheme, 1992** (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 310 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 5th March, 1992 under sub-section (3) of section 9 of the Bhopal Gas Leak Disaster (Processing of Claims)

[Placed in Library See No. LT-1933/92]

- (3) A copy of the Memorandum of Understanding for the years 1991-92 between the National Fertilizers Limited and the Department of Fertilizers, Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers (Hindi and English versions)  
[Placed in Library See No. LT-1934/92]

**Annual Report and Review on the working of Council for Advancement of Peoples Action and Rural Technology, New Delhi for 1990-91 and, statement for delay in lauding these papers**

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Council for Advancement of people's Action and Rural Technology, New Delhi, for the year 1990-91 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding the Review by the Government on the working of the Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology, New Delhi for the year 1990-91.
- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.  
[Placed in Library See No. LT-1935/92]

[English]

**Memoranda of understanding for 1991-92 between Andrew Yule and Company Ltd. and Department of Heavy Industry, Bharat Bhari Udyamog Nigir Ltd. and the Department of Heavy Industry etc.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy of the memorandum of Understanding for the year 1991-92 between the Andrew Yule and Company Limited and Department of Heavy Industry (Hindi and English versions);  
[Placed in Library . See No. LT-1936/92]
- (2) A copy of the Memorandum of Understanding for the year 1991-92 between the Bharat Bhari Udyog Nigam Limited and the Department of Heavy Industry (Hindi and English versions).  
[Placed in Library . See No. LT-1937/92]
- (3) A copy of the memorandum of Understanding for the year 1991-92 between the Hindustan Cables Limited and the Department of Heavy Industry, Ministry of Industry (Hindi and English versions)  
[Placed in Library . See No. LT-1938/92]

**Notification under Employees State Insurance Act, 1948**

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): I beg to lay on the Table:-

**Acopy of the Employees' State Insurance (Central) First Amendment Rules, 1992** (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 368 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 27th March, 1992 under sub-section (4)

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*Committee Report* *Report & Minutes*  
 of section 95 of the Employees' state Insurance Act, 1948. \* 13.01/2 hrs.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT- 1939/92]

**Annual Report and Review on the working of Coal Mines Provident Fund Coal Mines Family Pension and Coal Mines Deposit Linked Insurance Scheme for 1990-91 etc.**

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMAGOUDA): I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report of the Coal Mines Provident Fund, Coal Mines Family Pension and Coal Mines Deposit Linked Insurance Schemes for the year 1990-91 alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Coal Mines provident Fund, Coal Mines Family Pension and Coal Mines Deposit Linked Insurance Schemes for the year 1990-91.
- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in the papers mentioned at (1) above.  
 [Placed in Library. See No. LT- 1940/92]

13.00 hrs.

**COMMITTEE ON ABSENCE OF MEMBERS FROM THE SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE**

**Second Report**

[English]

SHRI PROBIN DEKA (Mangaldoi): I beg to present the Second Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House.

**COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE**

**Second Report and Minutes**

[English]

SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO (Karimangar): I beg to present the Second Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Agriculture on the Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Agricultural Research and Education) - Indian Council of Agricultural Research and Minutes of the Sittings of the Committee relating thereto.

13.01 hrs.

[English]

**PETITION RE: EMPLOYEES PLAN' TO REVIEW THE NATIONAL PROJECTS CONSTRUCTION CORPORATION LTD.**

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur): I beg to present a petition signed by Shri I.S. Jha, Governor, NPCC Employees Joint Forum and other employees of the NPCC Ltd., regarding 'Employee's Plan' to revive the National Projects construction Corporation Ltd.

13.02 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

**MATTERS UNDER RULE 377**

- (i) **Need for a uniform Scheme to provide financial assistance to the economically poor people affected by fire**

[English]

DR. VISWANATHAM KANITHI (Srikakulam): Housing is a basic necessity for all the economically backward people, both in urban and rural areas. The age old katcha houses and Jhuggies pose a problem when they are destroyed by natural calamity such as fire. The loss may appear meagre.

[Dr. Viswanatham Kanithi]

to the affluence but it is always a great loss to the inmates who are below the poverty line.

The financial assistance given by the State or Central Government as a emergency help which conextned upto Rs. 1,500/- for a completely burnt house, is insufficient to procure the household articles and provisions, leaving the burnt house and the residents exposed to rain and sun. Crores of rupees are being spent for social welfare measures, which are often not long lasting. Instead of spending the entire amount on short term benefits, I suggest that Government must earmark some amount under a uniform scheme to cover the entire country so that any house belonging to the economically, weaker section of all communities is given just sufficient amount equal to that usually given to a weaker section housing colony through insurance.

This year in Srikakulam in Andhra Pradesh two villages- Kapasoguddu and Vanturu-belonging to fisherman community were destroyed by fire. So far no help was given. They could not cover their houses even with straw or palm leaves because of increase in cost. So, I request the Central Government to extend much needed assistance to the victims of these villages in the form of loan or subsidy for the purchase of fire proof roofing material.

**(ii) Need to provide financial assistance to Arogyaram Medical centre of Madanapalli, Andhra Pradesh**

**SHRIAMPRATAP SAI (Rampet):** The Arogyaram Medical Centre of Madanpalli in my constituency, a 340 bed hospital, formerly known as the Union Mission Tuberculosis Sanatorium, was declared open in 1915.

It established reputation as one of the foremost centres for the care, treatment, behabilitation, teaching and research in tuberculosis and produced many specialists.

This was the first institution in India to start a Post Graduate course in tuberculosis and chest disease. It also pioneered in BCG vaccination programme in India. Tropical Cosinoplin was first discovered and described in detail here besides tuberculosis other medical facilities such as generae medicine, surgery, gynae and obstetrics, paediatrics orthopaedic ophthalmology, community oriented eye care fairly planning etc, are available here. This hospital has also undertaken many special programmes.

The intitution is now facing enormous difficulties due to the financial deficit. The government is paying only Rs. 7/-per day per patient towards diet charges and Rs. 4,000/- per patient per annum, for drugs, nursing and staff.

I view of the great potentials for various kind of development in this area it can be converted into a full-fledged general hospital.

I request the Central Government to sanction Financial assistance of Rs. one crore to the Sanatorium.

**(iii) Need for suffering up on electronic telephone exchange at Nellore, Andhra Pradesh**

**KUMARI PADAMASREE KUDUMULA (Nollore):** Sir, Nellore district is prominent and famous for production of paddy and commercial crop growth. The Nellore city is centrally located and connected with rural population and business centre also. It is located very near to the coast of bay of Bengal and often marred by cyclones. The Union Government is going to construct a sea port at Muthukur nearby called "Krishnapatnam Sea port". There is another proposal to instal one Super thermal Station at same location i.e. Muthukur village.. As such it requires a stable communication network which can work under any adverse conditions.

Therefore, to avoid any tampering or manipulation by anybody by a secret code exclusively thrown to the subscriber it is



essential requirement that existing old and outdated Telephone Exchange is replaced by a latest electronic exchange system.

So, in view of the above, I request the Central Government for setting up an electronic telephone exchange of 10,000 lines capacity at Nellore replacing the existing out-dated telephone exchange.

- (iv) Need to prevent pollution of Ganga water due to discharge of effluents by M/s Vam Organic Chemicals Ltd., Gajraula, Moradabad**

[Translation]

SHRI CHINMAYANAND SWAMI (Badaun): M/s. Vam Organic Chemicals Ltd. at Gajraula, Moradabad discharges all its effluents in the river Ganga, polluting the Ganga water. The residents of Kachala Tirth and the visiting pilgrims have been suffering due to water pollution. People are falling victims of many diseases. Therefore, there is widespread resentment among the residents of the place and thousands of pilgrims who visit the place. Some years ago, the Government launched a programme to purify Ganga Water and a remarkable amount of funds was spent at places like hardware and Varanasi etc. and this campaign got a tremendous amount of publicity, but neither any machinery was installed to purify the effluents of M/s Vam Organic Chemicals Ltd. Located at Gajraula, nor was any restriction imposed on throwing of this impure water by M/s Vam organic Chemicals into the Ganges.

Therefore, I would request the Central Government to take immediate action to prevent pollution of Ganga water due to discharge of effluents by M/s Vam organic Chemicals Ltd.

- (v) Need to provide funds to Bihar Government to solve the problem of scarcity of drinking water and electricity of scarcity of in Ranchi District.**

SHRI RAM TAHAL CHOUDHARY

(Ranchi): There is acute scarcity of drinking water and electricity in Ranchi district of Bihar. Its effect is more severe on Ranchi city whose population is 9 lakh. Other important places with a population of 10 to 15 thousand are also affected. At these places also people bring water from distant rivers and streams and somehow continue to live. For example, all the wells have dried up at the main places of Ranchi like Pithoriya, Sukurdu, Sitali, Ichagarh, Chandil, Ray, Piska, Nagadi, Rahe and Manjhi and the water level has receded considerably. There is no supply of electricity even for 10 to 12 hours in a day which is causing great distress. Due to this all the industries, students agriculturists and in fact people from all walks of life are affected. Industries are also closing down and entrepreneurs are also leaving.

So I request the Central Government to provide funds to the State Government to solve the problem of scarcity of drinking water and electricity.

- (vi) Need to take steps for preventing recurrence of incidence of blast in Visakhapatnam, steel plant**

[English]

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE (Vijayawada): sir, on 27 April, 1992, a blast occurred in Visakhapatnam Steel Plant causing damage to the tune of four crores of rupees to the Factory. The pipes carrying waste gases from the Godavari Blast furnace to the turbine units located in the Thermal power plant had broken due to heavy pressure. Some workers received injuries and were hospitalised. The control room belonging to the Energy Management Department also collapsed. The Nitrogen gas line was also partly damaged. Fortunately, the carbon monoxide gas pipe line was not damaged. Otherwise, an unprecedented calamity would have occurred in Vizag city, as unprecedented in Bhopal city. Even earlier also some accidently, blasts had occurred in the steel plant resulting in loss of several lakhs of rupees sometimes and one crore of rupees when, the ladle containing the molten metal leaked and wastage hundreds of tons

[Sh. Sobhanadreeswara Rao]

of metal occurred twice, in a span of four days. At Jaggaihpel lime stone pulverizing unit, the quality of execution of works by National projects construction company and Sub-contractors was so poor that the production work came to a halt. It appears the management has failed to take necessary steps to prevent the occurrence of such accidents.

I urge upon the Central government to look into the matter immediately and take necessary steps for preventing the recurrence of incidents in future.

**(vii) Need to provide more funds to West Bengal for saving flora and fauna of mangrove eco-systems in Sunderbans**

**SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL** (Joynagar): Sir, the Sunderban Biosphere Reserve (SBR), a 9, 630 sq. kms. area covering the mangrove forests of the Sunderbans with a unique ecosystem and biodiversity, is languishing for want of committed funds from the Centre. This will be evident from the level of funding for the 10-point action plan put on the anvil by the State-level Steering Committee for the Sunderban Biosphere Reserve. Out of the anticipated outlay of Rs. 90.40 lakhs involved on the comprehensive management action plan on Sunderban Biosphere Reserve approved for the year 1991-92, only Rs. 26.90 lakhs have been received. Against an annual expenditure of Rs. 134.30 lakhs on the comprehensive plan on Sunderbans Mangrove ecosystem for a five-year period from 1991-92, a sum of Rs. 72 lakhs only has been received. Then, in respect of third scheme entitled ecological rehabilitation of Sunderbans under integrated wasteland project, still being processed by the National Wasteland Development Board and which envisaged a total expenditure of Rs. 430.27 lakhs, a sum of Rs. 45 lakhs, which was expected during 1991-92 is yet to reach the State Government.

I would urge on the Central Government to provide the committed funds to the State Government of West Bengal for saving the whole spectrum of flora and fauna of mangrove ecosystem in the Sunderbans from the impending calamity.

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** The House now stands adjourned for lunch to meet again at 2.15 p.m.

**13.13 hrs**

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned for lunch till fifteen minutes past Fourteen of the Clock*

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at Twenty minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.*

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

**FINANCE BILL 1992 CONTD.**

[English]

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Shri Vijayaraghavan may continue his speech.

[Translation]

**\*SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAAGHAVAN** Palghat: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Yesterday I was speaking about some of the problems of my constituency, Palakkad when the House adjourned. Today I do not want to go into other political questions. I will come straight to the problems of my constituency. Yesterday I mentioned about the drought conditions in Palakkad. When the Silent Valley Project was given up the late lamented Indiraji had assured that the Kurairkuttu Karupara Project would be sanctioned. But this too has been shelved due to the opposition from the environmentalists. I would like to request the Government that at least the irrigation part of the project should be sanctioned. This will save the crops. Palakkad is the rice bowl of Kerala. But due to the drought condition the farmers are suffering. When the late

\*Translation of the speech originally delivered in Malayalam.

Rajivji visited Palakkad in 1985 he took keen interest in visiting all the drought affected areas of Palakkad. He was convinced about the problem and that is why he was kind enough to sanction a technology mission for Palakkad. Out of the 100 such missions in the whole country one was given to my district. He also sanctioned Rs. 4 Crores for the mission in Palakkad although only Rs. 2.5 Crores were allotted on an average for missions in other areas. This mission envisaged the supply of 40 litre of water per capita. But unfortunately, the LDE Government motivated by political considerations did not make this mission a success. The result is that only Rs. 3. 15 Crores were spent and the target has not been fulfilled. The period of the mission has ended. I would request the Government to extend the period and fulfill the target. Also, more funds should be allocated for this purpose.

Another very important matter is about the Parambikulam Aliyar agreement between Kerala and Tamilnadu. This project was formulated on the basis of the Tamilnadu. This project was formulated on the basis of the agreement between Kerala and Tamil Nadu in 1958. The Parambikulam Aliyar project agreement was signed in 1970 whose total outlay was Rs 138 Crores. This was completed in 1972. As per the condition of the agreement it should have been renewed in 1988. But the Tamil Nadu Government did not take any steps to renew it. Tamil Nadu contends that with the expiry of the term of agreement the whole project has become theirs. Tamil Nadu has never honoured the agreement. Under the agreement Kerala should have got water enough to irrigate 4000 acres of land. But Tamil Nadu has never given us the due share of water. The share of Kerala is 38550 million cusecs of water. But it has been found by continuous gauging that Kerala got only 10520 cusecs. The whole agricultural operation in the district has been thrown out of gear. I would therefore request the Government to persuade the Tamil Nadu Government to renew the agreement and release sufficient water.

Another area to which the Government should pay attention is tourism. Tourism is an industry. The Tourism Minister made a statement yesterday spelling out the government's policy in this regard. Sir, Kerala abounds in natural beauty. Particularly Palakkad which lies in the lap of the western ghats has a lot of tourist potential. Nellianpati, malarfuzha, Parambikulam, Silent Valley and a lot of other places could be developed as big tourist centres. So, sufficient funds should be allocated for this purpose.

Another point is food processing. Food processing units should be set up in Kerala. We grow pine apple and in fact in the eastern part of Palakkad we grow tomato. If such units are set up it will help the growers.

Kerala has no IIT. A large number of students go out of Kerala seeking admission in IITs. The Finance Minister complemented the Keralites for their hardwork and the foreign exchange they earn for the country. If in fact they get requisite technical knowledge they can create more wealth for the country. I would therefore request you to set up an IIT in Kerala. It can be set up in Palakkad, as there are many industrial units located in Palakkad. Similarly, I demand that an Indian Institute of Management should also be set up in Palakkad. Sri, we have the Indian Telephone Industry unit in Palakkad. It has the most modern equipment. The development of the second phase of this unit has been accepted by the Communication Minister. I would request the Finance Minister to sanction this programme.

Finally, Sir, I extend my wholehearted support to the bill. I would make one request to the opposition members who have moved amendments. They have moved these amendments out of blind political opposition. When the Hon'ble Prime Minister and the finance Minister are making efforts to strengthen the economy and thus uphold the dignity of this country before the world they should not put hurdles in their way. I would request them to withdraw these amendments and support the bill.

[English]

SHRIRAM KAPSE (Thane): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I will restrict my speech to some points regarding direct taxation and indirect taxation. In direct taxes, as far as the Income Tax Act is concerned, one feels that before this Finance Bill, we were better. We were taxed less and after this Finance Bill, we will have to face many problems. One is about 80 L. My experience is that the Government has become wise after some months.

At the time of last Finance Bill consideration we suggested something which they have accepted now. There is a possibility that they will accept whatever we say today in the next Budget. Last year we had proposed that the collection of income-tax at source of income above Rs. 2500 by way of interest on term deposit in cooperative banks should not be there. For old people, for pensioners, for middle class people, for cooperative banks, this will create problem. You did not accept it at that time. But this year, you have accepted. Last year, about the restaurant tax, we gave some suggestions and amendments were moved. Even for the cooperative bank, we had met Dr. Manmohan Singh with the delegation. But he was not willing to accept about the restaurant tax amendment which was moved. Now you have accepted it. This year, I have gone a step further I have moved a petition in the Lok Sabha on second of this month which was signed by the voters of my constituency. They demanded that sections 80-L 80-CC and 80-CCB and Section 71 should be restored.

[Translation]

SHRI MURLI DEORA (Bombay South): It is restored.

SHRI RAM KAPSE: Shri Murlidhara is saying that it is restored. I would like to state what has been done and what has not been done because I am sure you will support me.

[English]

About section 80-L where the gross total income includes any income by way of interest—Government securities bank deposits, it was up to Rs. 7,000. For dividends and Unit Trust of India, the limit was up to Rs. 8,000. For shares the limit was up to Rs. 8,000. So, the total concession was up to Rs. 13,000. Now you have raised the exemption limit up to Rs. 28,000 but only up to Rs. 7,000 in terms of section 80-L has been restored. What about the other Rs. 6,000? We expected, when you extended the exemption limit up to Rs. 28,000 you took into account inflation. That inflation still remains and together with this concession, it will be Rs. 35,000 again. The people believed in the Government and invested in the securities. Now curtailing the limit from Rs. 13,000 to Rs. 7,000 is a breach of trust. In a way, this is a deceit. Why was it done? Actually in 1968, when section 80-L was introduced, it was introduced as an incentive for saving. After 23 years, you changed the situation. Actually, it had also become a permanent feature. In 1980-81, interest up to Rs. 5,000 was exempted. Then, it was increased up to Rs. 10,000 and then up to Rs. 13,000. Now you have again brought it down to Rs. 7,000. As far as the savings are concerned, will it work as an incentive? As far as those people who have invested are concerned, this is definitely a breach of trust. The incentive is given for savings for more productive use and it should be in the form of any rational tax scheme. It is the saving which helps capital formation and you need it now. Encouraging savings is the best antidote to contain inflation. Restoration of concession up to Rs. 7,000 would not give sufficient incentives to savings. I request the Minister to consider this point. If you cannot increase the amount of concession beyond Rs. 13,000, at least keep it as it was.

As far as 80 (C) (C) (A) and 80 (C) (C) (B) are concerned, National Savings Scheme, LIC i.e., Jeevan Dhara Jeevan Akshay, 100 per cent deduction was allowed up to Rs. 40,000/-. Under 80 (C) (C) (B), deduction was allowed on investment made in units of any of the following:-

"Mutual - funds, Unit Trust of India, Canara Bank and all the banks"

and in a way it was a postponement of the tax for some years. He did not avoid the tax. Ultimately he was going to pay it to you at the time of maturity. But 80 (C) (C) (A) and 80 (C) (C) (B) have been dropped and now you will say that it will be included in 88. Only one-fifth of the amount will be considered under Section 88. My suggestion is you consider that all 80 (C), 80 (C) (B) and 80 (L) were helping the nation and the individual both. The person was suffering because he thought that he will get some income-tax concession.

About the LIC, can the insurance be with retrospective effect and is there any re-assurance now? Those who invested for three years believing in LIC, believing in the Government and

[Translation]

Does giving word have any significance in dealings? We say that we should keep our promises, come what may.

[English]

The advertisements of LIC went on and Jeevan Akshay and Jeevan Dhara have been discontinued. At the most hereafter, if you feel that it was misused, hereafter you can decide about that but those who paid for three years, is it not expected of you that Jeevan Dhara and Jeevan Akshay, whatever commitment was there on the part of LIC, it should be continued and it should not be withdrawn? That is my demand. Law-abiding, middle-class, salaried people, saving for productive use and those who were planning for old age, are being unnecessarily taxed and deceived. This is clear breach of trust.

About 71, in my petition to the Lok Sabha on p.2, para c, we have made this demand. Until now:-

"Whenever any person builds a house or acquires a flat with the help of housing loan, the interest paid, accrued or was treated as

loan on house property and was allowed to be offset against the taxable income."

If you stay in your own house, that is not taxed. But if you give it on rent basis to someone, you will be taxed. Actually this is a house or a flat acquired one capital loan. There the interest is increased. He has to pay the interest and again he has to pay the tax. At least one flat or one house, should not be taxed. What is the reason? A person thinks of his old age and even on borrowed capital, he acquires that property. He acquires that property on borrowed capital. There he is paying heavily. He does not get the rent to that extent. A situation may arise where a Defence person or a Government servant who owns a flat or house is transferred and he has to go there. I think this suggestion should also be accepted. This is about the Direct Taxes. The petition has already been moved. It is with you. Please consider it. I think Shri Murlī Deora will help me.

SHRI MURLI DEORA: I am supporting you. (Interruptions)

SHRI RAM KAPSE: I think he is using his good offices. He is from Bombay.

About excise tax, I have got some suggestions. Amendment/175/86, 55/92 was notified on 31st of March. (Interruptions) It has created panic in the small-scale units. At Mumbai, Thane and everywhere the small-scale units are under closure. thousands of small-scale units will be closed. Lakhs of people will be affected. My suggestion is that you immediately postpone it for a year and reconsider the whole issue about the registration and withdraw the amendment because ultimately it is creating problem as far as the labour is concerned. For the worker also, you should decide in his favour. This is my first suggestion.

My second suggestion is about tax deduction at source. Self-agents of small-scale industries are facing a problem. You allow tax deduction at source to tea-garden agents, travel agents, agents of grain merchants but you do not allow it as far as the

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small-scale industries are concerned. The tax deduction at source has created problem as far as the agents of small-scale industries are concerned. So, whatever facility is available to all others like the tea-garden agents and all that, that should be given to agents of small-scale industries also. That is my second suggestion. So, I have given six suggestions - four suggestions as far as the Direct Taxes are concerned and two suggestions as far as the Indirect Taxes. Again, I will request you one thing. Since last year, we have been demanding an increase as far as the Income-tax limit is concerned. We are demanding it up to Rs. 48,000/- Please, you consider that and restore all the concessions which were there formerly.

SHRIROSHANLAL (Khurja): Sir, I must thank you for allowing me to speak on the Finance Bill.

I rise to oppose the Finance Bill on account of the following reasons. The Finance Minister has said that there is need for structural reforms. We are supposed to be moving in a blind way to old ideas, old outdated policies and outdated concept of economic development and therefore we are unable to understand or appreciate the urgent need for reforms to be carried out as our esteemed Finance Minister has said in his Budget Speech. We are not opposed to reforms as such but we are worried about how it is implemented. We have to see at whose cost these reforms are going to be carried out. We are living in a society where the differentials between the income and the living standard of its people are vast. There is massive unemployment which has already played havoc in the society. There are people, there are certain sections in this country who can certainly bear the cost. We want to know on whose shoulders, on whose back the main load of these reforms is going to fall. Is it going to fall on the persons who are minting black money, on the persons who are smuggling money out of the country and keeping secret accounts in foreign banks? Or, is the main load of these reforms going to fall on the blackmarketeers or on the

shoulders of the persons who are the habitual tax-evaders? There is not even a slightest indication in the Budget Speech of the Finance Minister that the burden of these reforms is going to fall squarely on these people. My objection to this particular reform which is advocated and advanced by the Finance Minister is that the burden is put on those sections which are least able to bear it. And that is going to lead to disastrous consequences. It is difficult to believe how this open door policy which is being adopted now, the open door policy of foreign investments, for multinational corporations, for imports, is it going to meet the urgent requirements of the society, the Indian society? We are talking of balance of payment crisis. Everybody is worried about it. But how, by drastically cutting down all the custom tariff on import you expect to get over this balance of payment crisis. Will the Finance Minister explain as to how the increase in the value of import without correspondingly increasing the export is going to get you out of this balance of payment crisis? In my opinion just the reverse will happen.

What will be the impact of this liberalisation policy of import on many of our domestic industries? The policy will allow all these foreign owned industries and multinational corporations to come in India without any restrictions. They have been told that they will be treated on exactly the same footing as Indian industries. This assurance has been given by the Finance Minister. No export obligation will be put on them. When these multinationals set up there units here in India and start the production, they are not going to be subjected to any export obligation. This is the assurance given by the Government. How many of our domestic indigenous industries which have developed over the years at considerable amount of sacrifice and cost, will be able to stand up against this competition with the multinationals? What will happen to our small-scale industry?

The Finance Minister who has a reputation of being an eminent economist of the country, I do not understand, as I told you last year, he has not utilised his long

experience in shaping this Finance Bill. He appears to be a prisoner of bureaucratic inertia to innovation like it was last year. I am reminded of an Urdu couplet here?

"Bahut Shor Sunte thei pahloomein dilka,  
Jo chira to eik Katra-e-khoon nikla"

What will happen if multinationals start coming to India? Our industries will come to a halt. There will be a labour problem because foreign companies will be set up in India and they will have their own staff etc. What will happen to our labour? This will ultimately result in the unemployment of the labour class and the nation will face the problem of unemployment. The Finance Minister has not touched it at all.

The small scale sector in our country has become a very big sector giving employment to lakhs of people. The figures of export performance of the small scale sector is in no way less than the large scale organised sector. In some respects, it is better than those. What will happen to these small scale sector when the multinationals or NRIs are allowed to set up their industries in India without any restriction of any kind? What will be the fate of our own industry, our workers and our people? By this, about three lakh small scale industries will be closed and about three crores of persons will be rendered jobless. Then there is a cut in the social welfare budget by about 16 per cent. By this cut, about nine crores of people will be rendered unemployed. The Jawahar Rozgar Yojana which is meant for the rural development of the society, where 70 per cent of our people live in the villages, there also, there is a cut by 10-15 per cent. And this will again aggravate the problem of unemployment. Job opportunities are going to be diminished. Recently, there was an announcement by the Railways - the Railways, it is the biggest public sector where about seven lakh people are being employed every year - that there is a cut by about 30-35 per cent. This will further aggravate the problem. So this is the Budget and this is the Bill which the Finance Minister has brought before this House and before this nation.

The Finance Minister in para 6, page 2, of his Budget speech has said that we also embarked on a medium term programme of structural reform, including new initiatives in trade policy and industrial policy aimed at improving the efficiency, productivity and international competitiveness of Indian industry. Our longer term objective is to evolve a pattern of production which is labour intensive and generates larger employment opportunities in productive higher income jobs and reduces the disparities in income and wealth between the rural and urban areas. It is a complete negation to what is happening and what is started happening. It is before everybody in this House and outside also.

What did the Finance Minister say about the Public Distribution System? He said many new outlets are going to be open. He has enhanced the price of very basic or necessary supplies like wheat, rice and sugar which are generally distributed through the Public Distribution System. Sir, you do not know, the Finance Minister does not know and the Prime Minister does not know about the Public Distribution System. It is the poor and weaker sections who go to the Public Distribution Centres. These are the basic needs of the people and their prices have been enhanced. The prices have gone up and what is the purpose of such a distributing system? It is a complete negation of the actual facts. This, I want to bring it to the notice of this House, through you. This is an admitted fact and that the prices of these essential commodities have been put up because subsidies have to be cut down according to the prescription of the IMF. (Interruptions)

SHRI ROSHAN LAL: Sir, for the Members on this side of the House, you should be kind enough by allowing more time because all the Members on that side of the House, they will say that the Finance Minister or the Prime Minister is taking the nation by their policies to the heaven. But only this side can tell that we are not going to the heaven; we are going to the hell. So we should have more time. We should point out what are the

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weaknesses in the policies of the Government by which our Indian society will suffer, our salaried persons will suffer, our labourers will suffer and our country will suffer. So it is natural sir, that you will be kind enough to allow more time.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Roshan Lal, even on this side also, there are many Members who want to speak.

SHRI ROSHAN LAL: Even if the subsidies are cut down for other commodities that can be understood, but if the food subsidy which is meant entirely to help the weaker sections is to be cut down because of the dictates of the IMF and other money lender friends outside, then how these policies, this Budget and this Bill will be serving more than 70-80 per cent of the Indian population? Who will be happy by this Budget? Small section of our people - only 10 crore's of our people will be happy by this Budget. Who will be happy? The NRIs will be happy; the multi-national corporations will be happy. Will the common people be happy? Will the labourers be happy? Will the persons living in the villages be happy? Or will the cultivators or farmers be happy?

They have not been allowed or such restrictions have been put on them. The FCI is fixing the prices at the rate of Rs. 275 per quintal. So, no farmer is selling the wheat to the FCI. This has been purposely done. Why? By doing this, the Government will say that our farmers are not supplying the wheat, and so, we will import wheat from outside. They have created this situation. This is not good and that is not going to serve the major portion or 80 per cent of our population.

Then comes the policy of privatisation. That is also a very dangerous one. There again, the foreign NRIs or multi-national corporations will come and they will own the private sectors. They will have their own staff or labourers. Then, the labourers from India will be thrown out of job. This will be the result of privatisation.

I have told about the policy of the Government to import wheat from USA. There is no necessity. The Finance Minister has already said that India is self-sufficient in various items and wheat is a part of it. Then, what is the necessity of importing wheat? This is only to surrender ourselves to them. It is a sort of subjugation to the dictates of the USA. What will be the result? There will be a two-fold result. 1) Its quality not being good for the health of the Indian people; and 2) After one year, the fertility of the land will be completely or substantially reduced, thereby our Indian farmers will be compelled to come to a stage where there will be no production of wheat; and so, they will be importing wheat from outside. This is the policy of the Government, which I entirely oppose and I request the Government to withdraw that policy.

Regarding Direct Taxes, I want to say something. The Finance Minister has increased the basic exemption limit from Rs. 22,000 to Rs. 28,000. What he has done is nothing, if he compares the figure of price rise. 20 per cent to 25 per cent rise is there in the prices. But, he has raised the exemption limit only by Rs. 6,000. If you take into consideration the effect of price rise, it would be more than Rs. 7,000 or Rs. 8,000. So, this is a complete negation.

Again, he has limited the exemption limit under Section 80L, to Rs. 7,000 only. What has he done? It is only a jugglery; it is only a magic wand. He started his speech by showing the magic wand to the public and saying that, here is the artificial gold. He is projecting that artificial gold to be a 22 carat jewellery. This is the exact thing. He is giving from that side; but taking much from the other side. So, my suggestion to the hon. Finance Minister is that he should raise the exemption limit to Rs. 36,000; and restore completely the concessions under section 80L, 80CCA, 80CCB, to the rates which were allowed previously. There are three basic acts which show the mistakes in the Finance Bill. He has made a distinction between the ladies and the gents by raising the standard deduction. He has not given



any reason. There is a provision that this provision can be made but this provision should be made with some arguments. He has not given it. So, it is ultra vires. It should be avoided.

He has introduced a very funny scheme by making a fixed amount of tax of Rs. 1,400 on sales. I think, the hon. Finance Minister is not there. But Mr. Dalbir Singh and Mr. Rameshwar Thakur are there. I think, they are well acquainted with it. I think, he has not understood the difference between the sales tax and the income-tax. The Finance Bill is for the income-tax and not for the sales-tax. He has said about the sales. This is not necessary. If we have sales up to Rs. 5 lakh, there is a law. I have been in the department. I know about taxation. So, this is ultra vires. It will be challenged in courts.

Number three is that he has introduced a provision to include a backlog system. There is already a provision under section 64 of the Income-Tax Act. It is a deeming provision. It deems as if there is a clear provision. What are those incomes? There are provisions. What incomes are deemed to be incomes? There is already a provision.

Similarly, for the purpose of how the incomes of certain persons, which are supposed to be diverted or are supposed to be away from the tax, are to be included in the income of the mother or father. What is the necessity? There is a great objection to this. The minor receives a donation. He builds up the capital. If he puts deposits into some firms, etc., he enjoys income from there. It is his source. It is his own income. We have to find out the taxation pattern. We are the persons who are managing this whole tax structure. We know what is the correct income - whether a particular income belongs to 'A' or 'B'. The persons who are managing the income-tax, know very well that there is no necessity. This will be declared as ultra vires by the courts of law because there is already a deemed provision where the minor's income is to be clubbed. So, before it is declared by any court as ultra vires, it should be taken back.

Then, there are certain exemptions under the Wealth Tax. These are for whom? It is only for the big companies, for big persons and not for the weaker sections and not for the salaried persons. What has been done for the salaried persons. My suggestion is that for the salaried persons, this should be raised to Rs. 25,000. For the middle income group cases, there is no substantial benefit.

About the persons or the businessmen having income of one lakh or so, if there is any benefit - and that too temporarily - that is about the persons or the businessmen having income of more than Rs. 2 lakh. You know that about 15 per cent of the total income under income-tax is from 85 per cent of the taxpayers. 85 per cent of the total tax is got from 15 per cent. Who are those 15 per cent? Those are big businessmen. So, if you raise the standard deduction to Rs. 25,000 and the exemption limit to Rs. 36,000, then the Finance Minister or the State Minister for Finance who is sitting here will say that this will create a loss. Definitely, it will be a loss. But then he has got the means. He has advised three rates. We can raise it a little bit from Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 25,000 and from Rs. 30,000 to Rs. 35,000 and from Rs. 40,000 to Rs. 45,000. For higher income group, it will not make any difference. So, this is my objection. So, standard deduction should be raised to Rs. 25,000 because the salaried persons are the most affected persons by this step. Sections 80L, 80 CCA and 80 CCB should be restored.

Government has made a provision for bringing out blackmoney. They have allowed only five kilograms of gold to be imported. On the contrary, what provisions are made by the Finance Minister for the poor people and weaker sections? If they build houses by getting loans and other things, the Government demolishes them. On such matters, some penalties on the demolishers should be fixed. This is not a good thing. This is a national loss and not a loss of that particular man who built the house. So, my submission, through you, is that the Finance Minister should bring an amendment that the persons who have constructed their houses

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by their hard-earned money should not be demolished. I remind him once again of a case of Khurja where Rs. 80 lakhs were spent and the work of building the houses was already approved in 1990. It was demolished recently and razed to the ground. Inspire of the court order, about 30 shops belonging to Kabristan were completely razed to the ground. Inspite of the court order, it was demolished. Is this the policy of the Government Finance Minister has not made any provisions that if there are certain constructions made by poor persons irrespective of whether there is approval or not, they should not be demolished. The honorable Lady Minister for Urban Development was telling that she is regularising unauthorised colonies. This is good if it is in the real direction and they should proceed that way. But when you allow five kilograms of gold and at the same time, demolish the petty houses of the labourers and weaker sections, is not good. Is this the policy of the Government? Sir, you know the percentage of the weaker sections in our country. Seventy corers of the lower income group are labourers and farmers and only ten crores of people come under the other category where they can have some benefits from the Budget.

My last point is regarding protection of the income tax officers which I raised last year also. What is the Finance Minister doing for the protection of the officers of the Income Tax Department? Do you know what treatment is meted out to the income tax people who go for survey and raid parties? They have been attacked. You know what happened to the lady officers in Kashmir. They were not treated in a proper manner and in front of so many persons, their hands and heads were broken. Last year also, I raised what happened in Dehra Dun when the Deputy Commissioner was arrested and then let off by the order of the High Court only. What is the Finance Minister doing to protect the honour of income tax officers? Sir, I suggest that four constables headed by one sub-inspector should be posted at the headquarters of the Deputy Commissioner.

There are four Deputy Commissioners under one Commissioner's charge and in this way, there will be 20 persons at their disposal. These police officials should be deputation for one or two years.

Secondly, magisterial power should be given to those persons who are in charge of the raid at a particular place. I had been in a raiding party once in Hapur and I had to face a very awkward situation. We managed to seize very valuable material which was stashed away. But those people against whom we carried out the raid, tried to attack us with sticks, rifles and other weapons. Somehow, we could manage to take away the material and keep it in the income tax office in Meerut. This is the situation. I fail to understand why the Minister does not care for his own people's safety. That is why I reiterate that these officials should be given police assistance and megisterial powers. When they go for search and survey, they should also be equipped with firearms. If these steps are taken, all those tax evaders, smugglers and other people whose premises, whether they be business premises or household premises, are raided, will not have the guts or courage to attack the raiding party. Also, if these measures are taken, our revenue will be doubled.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Col. ram Singh, would you like to speak?

RAO RAM SINGH (Mahindergarh): Is my name in the list? Yesterday, I sent a note and my name was in the list. But if there are many Members yet to speak, I do not mind sacrificing my chance.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You may speak.

RAO RAM SINGH: Before I start, may I ask as to how many time you will ring the bell? I think for the hon. Member, you must have rung the bell at least ten times. He has said that they require more time apparently because we are supposed to go to heaven, while they are supposed to go to hell. I think I understood him correctly. May I tell him that the distance to heaven and hell is just the

same and it makes same time to reach there.

Anyway, for how long can I speak Sir?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You may speak for ten minutes.

RAO RAM SINGH: Thank you. Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I wish to congratulate the Finance Minister for the noble means he has adopted and the path-breaking budget that he has presented to augment the resources and strengthen the economy of our country. I think the measures have helped in a large way to rejuvenate the economy that was rendered anaemic by the efforts of the previous regime in their two or three years' rule. I must congratulate the Finance Minister and the other officials of his Ministry who have taken this bold step for the first time and allowed the official import of gold. Now, that they have reduced the custom duty on the import of gold, it will provide considerable relief to the poorer sections also because they also purchase gold for the marriage purpose.

I would also like to give a few suggestions. I confess that I am not an expert in matters of high finance but I do not think it is necessary to be an expert. I think any of these matters is not beyond the scope of ordinary commonsense; a robust kind of common sense. I would rather say it is the same thing as a house holder balances his expenditure against his long income. But we have been over-spending so lavishly and to such a great extent that the nation now is drowning in loans. To what extent can we keep on borrowing the money? I think the servicing of the taxes by themselves have become a burden and unless we get out of this trap the future of the country appears to be dim.

As far as I am concerned, I would like to buy a Rolls Royce, if for nothing, no other purpose then just to keep up with the Joneses but unfortunately I cannot afford a Rolls Royce. Then, I say, "all right, I will make do with the old Indian, the faithful Ambassador". And, I think the Ambassador does just as

well as any Rolls Royce can do. The object is to go from point 'a' to point 'b' in a given time. Therefore, on a larger canvas of the country if we cannot afford Rolls Royce, let us do with the old faithful ambassador. I would, therefore, suggest a drastic cut in expenditure and I would go so far to say that there should be a cut both in non-plan and plan expenditure.

As far as non-plan expenditure is concerned, it may sound to be harassing for anybody to suggest a cut in plan expenditure but we must face the facts of life, that is, if we cannot afford much huge expenditure then just by borrowing and getting into the debt trap, it is only an artificial development that we are making in our country.

Even in the plan-expenditure, where one rupee is spent and actually four annas or 25 paise reaches the actual business end of the pipeline and about, 12 paise will disappear as the rodents in between keep on eating it. Therefore, as I said, I am not an expert of high finance, but I think the Parliament, we as representatives of the people should take a vow that we will not get into the debt trap and stop taking loans from all these organisations, which we are finding impossible to pay. That is a suggestion which I have and it is up to the experts to examine it.

As I said, as any prudent house-holder would balance his Budget, the Finance Minister should also, as a prudent house-holder for the whole country, balance the Budget and see that we do not spend beyond our means.

Apart from instituting these measures to build up the resources, the Finance Minister has also been kind and considerate in providing relief to the salaried and middle classes. Also to a large extent, action has been taken to curb malpractice's. With so much of gold being smuggled into the country, one used to wonder why the Government cannot allow official import of gold. If there is a requirement, it should be done. People in India during marriage seasons do require huge quantities of gold and they are going to get it by one means or the other. For any

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function anywhere, it has got to start from the top. For any function, we see, convoy of cars, the security, the bodyguards and hundreds of chaps are being deployed. Of course, it is essential that we must protect our vulnerable points, our vulnerable people, but it is now being used as a status symbol and nothing else. The amount of security people involved in protecting a few so called vulnerable targets is something that is, I think mind-boggling. It does require to be cut down with a very heavy hand.

Apart from the convoy of cars, the security guards, the number of telephones — I must congratulate the Prime Minister that a report has come out in the Press that in the last couple of days that some thousands of telephones have been surrendered — are functioning. I think, there are still thousands of telephones which are only being used again as status symbols. These can easily be surrendered. They are all being totally misused.

Then the army of Personal Assistants, Personal Secretaries, Private Secretaries and other staff are functioning. Whenever you go to any Office, they are sitting with legs on the table, having *up-shape* over a cup of tea.

I will give you a similar example of nationalised banks. You go to any nationalised bank. The amount of work being done is not even 10 per cent of what the work that is being done in some of the foreign banks in the country. We can see such things in Delhi itself. You go to a foreign bank and see the efficiency there. You go to a nationalized bank and see their efficiency. In a foreign bank, you will see a maximum of 10 to 20 staff members. The business that is being transacted there, probably is much more than the next door nationalised bank, where there will be host of at least 50 people sitting and all having cups of tea. Then, you can see their behaviour. It is very abnoxious. I was always under the impression that the customer is an important fellow and that it is upto the bank to get my money and serve

me. But everytime I go to a bank, I feel as if they are doing me a great favour by attending to me and doing my work. I think it is disgraceful, the way the nationalised banks are functioning; their behavior; their discourteousness, the filth that lies around there. I think, very easily, at least, half of the expenditure can be reduced in this. I am sorry Dalbir Singhji, I just chose the banks, but in other Government organisations also, I think it is the same picture. I did not mean to pick on any one particularly. But the fact remains that unless, the people of India are released from the grip of the bureaucratic control this country is not going to go forward. All the Ministers and all the politicians here think that they are ruling the country. No. They are nowhere near ruling the country. It is the bureaucrats who are ruling the country. They make out the policies. They implement them. And only lip services is being paid by the Ministers and the politicians. It is entirely, we, who are in the stranglehold of the bureaucrats and unless we get out of it - again I would congratulate the Prime Minister for what we have read in the papers that thousands of bureaucrats are being given a golden hand shake or some such thing - it is not possible. I do not have the correct figures with me now. But I think about 10 or 15 years ago, in Haryana, there was a total of about one hundred or so IAS Officers and I think, today, the total would be somewhere between 500 and odd IAS officers. Although, the Prime Minister is trying to reduce their number - again I must congratulate the Prime Minister - but like the legendary tribe Ben Abu Adham, this tribe will keep on increasing.

You cannot do anything to reduce their number; they will just keep on creating more and more posts for themselves and work will expand to fill up those posts that they create.

I think the fault also lies with some of us. We also indulge in a little bit of hypocrisy; by hypocrisy I mean we say things which we do not really mean; just to gain political mileage out of it; and in saying those things we do not worry as to how many reputations of honest people we are demolishing in this way.

I am not directly concerned with the

subject, but I can cite it as an example. One of our very very able Chiefs of the Staff - he is an excellent Commander - commands an army of million people. His reputation was being demolished here. Why? Because he used the word 'bandicoot' here. Well, in the Army, we use bandicoot every day; it does not mean a sin; and I don't think the people for whom he used the word 'bandicoot' would have ever objected to it. But, here, we take such umbrage that how is it that an Army Officer uses the word 'bandicoot' for our friends across somewhere or the other. It was thought that now he must resign. Well, I think that we should at least have this much curtesy in our mind that he commands an army of one million people; and he has the respect of those people; and if we denigrate him here, then what impact will it have on the morale of the Army.

Anyway, I get back to the subject. I am sorry, for this. I did not mean anything else. I think much more needs to be done. I think the Finance Minister and his team have provided adequate relief; I think the word 'adequate' probably is not what I really mean; but he has provided some relief to the salaried and middle classes and I think much more needs to be done for providing better relief for the salaried and middle classes and this potion has been raised by a number of other hon. Members. I would suggest that there should be an increase in the exemption limit to at least Rs. 36,000/- that is Rs. 3,000 a month; I think that is a very very reasonable demand and there should be an increase in the exemption limit from Rs. 28,000/- to Rs. 36,000/-.

I also feel that there should be an overall exercise to see that there is a reduction in the rate of both direct and indirect taxes, because it is a well-known principle that if the taxes are reduced, there will be much better compliance; and I think the overall exchequer will stand to gain if there is an adequate reduction; and higher taxes always make dishonesty a necessity; the higher the taxation the dishonesty becomes a necessity. Therefore, I think that it is upto us, upto the Finance Minister to give a little bit of encouragement to honesty also; and that

can be done by further reduction of the rate of taxes.

I would also like to suggest — I would not like to call it a revolutionary change but a drastic change — and I would request the Finance Minister to examine the question of doing away entirely with the income tax for the armed forces; and that would be a beginning. An Utopian society would be a society where there is no taxation. Well that we cannot hope to achieve for at least in the next 50 years; but, at least a beginning can be made; and there should be a beginning made by doing away with the income tax for the armed forces.

I do not think that financially it will have any effect, or any burden, because the number of staff employed in the CBE income-tax office and the GHQ income-tax office is so high, it is a whole army by itself and the number of tax-payers in the Armed Forces is very very limited. If the exemption limit is raised to Rs. 36000 or Rs. 48000 then it will be even further reduced and a huge army of the GHQ income tax staff and of the Controller of Defence Accounts staff can be saved. Also, the expenditure incurred on collection of income-tax for the Armed Forces is just as much as the income or the tax collected. Therefore, I think, a beginning can be made if a serious step is taken and this suggestion is accepted. If one says that it is a ridiculous suggestion, which does not merit any consideration, then it can be thrown into the waste paper basket and forgotten.

Again, the question of the tax laws comes. The tax laws in our country are so complex and the number of amendments, and amendments to amendments are many more. First there is an amendment and then there is an amendment to the amendment and so on!

I remember a cartoon during the war time where a courier pigeon was sitting on an electric pole and another courier pigeon came flying from behind and asked the first pigeon if it was carrying the War Office Despatch number so and so, and asked it to hurry up, because the second pigeon was

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carrying an amendment to the amendment being carried by the first one! Thus there are amendments to amendments. The only people gaining out of this are the income-tax lawyers and the Chartered Accountants employed to prepare the income-tax returns. I do not understand a thing of all that.

If the laws are simple it will be better. I am told that the Rajah Chellaiah Committee has made some outstanding recommendations. It is only hearsay; I heard that and lot of Members in the House have praised the Rajah Chellaiah Committee recommendations. If those recommendations are so good, why should we not make totally fresh laws and do away with these amendments so that the life of a citizen is made slightly easier and it is encouraging them to be more honest citizens?

Then the other point is of Octroi. Octroi is a thing which I think is a shame for our country. We pay only lip service that there should be free flow of traffic, but we impose octroi duty. If a vehicle goes from here to Jaipur at hundred points and in six cities one has to stop. There will be number of vehicle hours and man hours wasted. Of course, we attach little importance to time, therefore, it does not make much difference. But the number of man hours and vehicle hours wasted, is a criminal waste. Lot of time is lost in paying the terminal tax and octroi for any goods carrier.

On the question of conserving diesel, there are committees and committees to see how petrol and diesel can be conserved. Lakhs and lakhs of litres of diesel is wasted because of the octroi and terminal tax payments. Nobody pays attention to this. Then, the corruption it breeds is something phenomenal. It has been given a name 'entry'. He gives one hundred rupees. For what? It is to give entry. Entry means paying octroi at the terminal tax post. When he gives one hundred rupees, he says 'all right'. Take the example of European Community, where there is free flow of traffic. There, when you

go from one place to another, there is no tax, there is no octroi, there is no *chungi*, there is no custom duty. But here, from one district to another, you have to pay octroi at the terminal tax post. I do not know what is the difficulty in cutting out this. Why can this be not cut out? I think, certain States had cut out octroi. I am not quite sure about this. I think, Karnataka State had done away with octroi. If certain States can do away with octroi, I do not know why can the other States not do that? That means, we are encouraging and breeding corruption, which takes place in those octroi outfits and in those terminal tax posts. I would request the Finance Minister to examine this point in consultation with the States. The other excuse which is given is that it is a State Subject. When some States can do it, why can the other States not do it? If the Central Government has to compensate with particular Municipal Committees and others, then they should fix a rate and compensate them. I think, octroi is a prime shame on our country as it stands today.

Of course, sales tax is the other thing. I think, enough has been said already on this. So, I would not like to repeat that.

The other suggestion for the consideration of the Finance Minister is to reduce the gap in the price of diesel and kerosene. At present, the price of diesel was stepped up and the price of kerosene was reduced. Ostensibly we say that since kerosene is used by the poorer sections of the society, we have to make it more readily available to them. But the effect has been on the opposite. It has become less available. Why? It is because of the gap in prices. All the kerosene, I would not say all, 75 per cent of the kerosene is adulterated and it is used as an adulterant for diesel because of the vast difference in price. In any city, I can say, if one hundred tankers of kerosene oil enter, with a guarantee that fifty of those tankers are decanted into petrol pumps straightaway and with difficulty, fifty of those tankers are distributed amongst the poorer sections of the society. If the gap in the price of diesel and kerosene is reduced, then adulteration will not remain profitable and kerosene will be more readily available to the poor people,

and all the diesel engine will have a longer life. And now because of this adulteration, the lifespan of a tractor engine or a truck engine is reduced by at least 25 to 50 per cent, if not more. I request the Finance Minister to consider my suggestion on this.

These are some of the points that I wanted to say. Sir, I thank you very much for giving me an opportunity.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dumdum): Sir, before I enter into the Finance Bill, I will mention two things which are connected with resources but not directly connected with the Finance Bill.

Firstly, very recently, the Reserve Bank of India have allowed the commercial banks to give six per cent interest on savings bank deposits. Now, we know that savings bank deposits are also opened in the Post Offices. So long the situation was that the Post Office Saving bank deposit rates were higher than the savings bank deposit rates in the commercial banks. Now, in comparison they are below the commercial bank rates. There it is six per cent and at the Post Office it is five and a half per cent. I had a talk with the Finance Minister. Their feeling is that Post Office savings bank rates are provided with some tax concessions. This is an argument which is not entirely valid. Why? It is not that the statement is untrue but the fact is that those who have Post Office savings deposits, are not tax payers. They are distributed all over the country; they are the small savers who are not tax payers. They are the most numerous who make their deposits in the Post Office savings banks. The tax concession is irrelevant for them. The Post Office savings banks amount is also available to the States as loan. Therefore, I suggest, that immediately while giving a reply or even before, they make an announcement that the Post Office savings bank rates are more than six per cent which is the current rate for commercial banks.

The second point that I would like to make is this. Though it is not directly connected with the Finance Bill all the same it is connected with mobilisation of resources

within the economy. That is a reference which is there in the Chelliah Committee Report also. I am referring to consignment tax. It is this tax which could generate approximately Rs. 100 crores of tax revenue every year for the major States. All those big business people, who avoid paying the sales tax because they call this not a sale but a transfer of consignment, can be caught in this manner and about Rs. 15 crores can be garnered via the consignment tax, benefits of which will entirely flow to the States.

The third point that I want to make is a very simple demand. The Government must immediately withdraw this Book - Budget at a Glance because this gives all wrong figures. Let me mention the figures. I do not know whether they have cared to look at it. I am comparing the two books. One is the Receipts Budget and the other is Budget at a Glance. I can understand the reason why there is such a mistake, if it is a mistake at all, because I believe the intent is to fudge the figures, to bluff the country into complacency. In the Budget, the figure in the Receipts Budget is Rs. 7800 crores, for income-tax the figure is Rs. 7870 crores and the figure in the Receipt is Rs. 7300 crores. Like this, there is the whole series. In the case of expenditure tax, there is an mistake in the other direction - Rs. 50 crores here and Rs. 150 crores in the receipt budget. In respect of Customs, Excise and all other items, the figures given in this book exaggerate the collection, excepting for that Rs. 50 crores thing, and there could a reason for this exaggeration. In the mean time, I demand that this pamphlet 'Budget at a Glance' be withdrawn from circulation.... (Interruptions). This can be withdrawn immediately if you so choose.

Many have characterised this Finance Bill and this approach to the Finance Bill. What was the task? The task was to mobilise resources. In the short-run we are in a crisis. We have been told that again and again. That crisis was manifest in one way in the deficit in the budget and in another way in the balance of trade in our external deficit. These were crucial short run problems which have to be answered apart from the short-run

[Sh. Nirmal Kanti Chatterjee]

problems of prices and very intense short-run problem of unemployment.

Let me now indicate how they propose to tackle them. Just a few minutes back, our valued and esteemed colleague George Fernandes was enquiring from us how much additional mobilisation you are making. Perhaps momentarily he forgot that the instruction from the IMF in terms of deficits is not to raise the resources but to try to have economy in expenditure. The net mobilisation of resources via the Finance Bill is a negative Rs. 570 crores. This is a valiant effort. Instead of mobilising resources, they have squandered them via the Finance Bill. Is that what you are trying to understand George? O.K. and how they have done it, I will come to that. Rs. 570 crores they have given up. Expenditure cuts we know. I have mentioned during my Budget speech that that is a dangerous route because every cut in expenditure is a cut in the income of somebody who was the beneficiary of that expenditure. It could be the small-scale sector, it could be an official in the secretariat, it could be a labourer getting the benefit of IRDP or Jawahar Rozgar Yojana.

15.49 hrs.

[RAO RAM SINGH *in the Chair*]

Sir, I assume you are not less liberal than the Deputy Speaker in allowing time to the speaker. I am addressing you now.

There is fat, we know. But that fat could be absorbed by growing muscles in terms of our output, by adding muscles to our economy, and the condition precedent for that was mobilisation of resources. I have indicated on a macro plane that there was a net loss of Rs. 570 crores at the time of the Budget Speech. Now after the two announcements, while replying at the time of the Budget and while moving the Finance Bill, you have added to that deficit or negative revenue earning by another approximately, for the Centre, Rs. 400 crores. Altogether it could be a thousand crores of rupees of net loss through your Finance Bill.

How have you been able to do this? That is very interesting. The entire approach of your Budget - please permit me to say so - apart from being dictated by the interests abroad, is in terms of giving concessions to rich. It is not that Dr. Manmohan Singh does not refer to the fact. But, what then is the definition of a rich person in the country? Can we make a sense out of the definition either from the Budget speech or from the Finance Bill and its provisions? Let me remind the House and the Government and, perhaps, our Opposition friends from BJP also that 10 per cent of our families in the country have as much income as the rest 90 per cent of the families. Do you agree to that? I can very simply illustrate this.

Our per capita income today is approximately Rs. 5,000 a year. Please multiply it by five. The average income is Rs. 25,000 per family. That is the average. Our poverty line is at Rs. 12,000 per annum. Now the only income-tax payer families in our country - assuming that one income-tax payer is there in each family and assuming that the income-tax exemption limit is Rs. 25,000 - are above the average of the country. There are thousands of them. We have, approximately, 17 crores of families in the country. The figure of 7 million income-tax payers which the hon. Finance Minister mentioned in the Budget speech is a bogus figure. It is not true. The individuals and the Hindu Undivided Families are approximately 52 lakhs who are tax-payers. These are assesseees. I am prepared to make the assumption that tax-payers who are not assesseees are also there in numerous numbers. They are working in offices who do not submit their return but, nevertheless, they pay income tax. Altogether they will be about one crore of them.

17 crore families are there. One crore families pay income-tax. That is six per cent. Please add another 4 per cent for the agricultural sector. So, it is the 10 per cent of the household who enjoy as much income - because the per capita per household income means that - as the rest 90 per cent of the household. And even within this 10 per cent who is rich? Once again out of this 10 per



cent, if you look into the CAG reports, it is that less than one per cent command as much income as the rest 9 per cent.

Who was rich? Whom would you tax? Whom would you give concessions to? Let us see what you have done. What you have done is in terms of giving duty concessions. That is another funny aspect of it. In the Budget speech it was said that we want to reduce import duties in order that we can make imports liberally to make our economy cost effective for exports.

Several questions arise here. Will the hon. Minister enlighten the House as to what is the import intensity of our exports forgetting diamonds and jewellery? You have given plenty of concessions to capital goods. I want to know what fraction of our exports is conditioned by these imports of capital goods, if it is not insignificant. Sir, the argument was that concessions on import duties are very liberal, a reduction of Rs. 1500 crores on import duties takes place. Now, the entire speech is contradictory because naturally you are under pressure from IMF and you cannot admit that. Therefore, from paragraph to paragraph you have to move in a contradictory fashion. On the one hand, therefore, the argument is stated like this, that to make imports less costly, I introduce the duties'. And a few paragraphs later you come with the proposal of convertibility of rupee on the argument that it will make imports restricted and costly. Now just imagine, and even the Finance Minister or these Ministers who assist him will not be able to say what is the net impact of reduction of imports and the convertibility of rupees to the extent of 60 per cent which makes the imports costlier than before. The fun of it is, the task was to have to mobilise the resources. Instead of trying to make imports costlier via convertibility, the task should have been not to give duty relief to the extent of Rs. 1500 crores. And that is precisely what they have done. They are talking of figures, I will come to that. You give me more time although you are looking at me already, Sir. I am grateful to you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nirmalda, the point is

that the Minister is going to reply at 4.30 p.m.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: It is impossible, Sir. (Interruptions). It is just an impossibility, Sir,

MR. CHAIRMAN: And there are still a number of hon. Members who wish to speak. Therefore, I would request....

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Sir, you should not contradict like the Government is. It is exactly because of this the Finance Minister can't speak at 4.30. So, let us continue our speeches. (Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am informed, Nirmalda, that all the leaders of various parties have agreed that the Finance Minister will give his reply at 4.30. That is what they have agreed and that is what I am informed.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: That could be. I submit to you, Sir, the Government has been able to...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will only request you that a number of Members and some very senior Members want to speak.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: I know George will speak.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I can only request you to be brief.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Okay, I will try to be as brief as possible.

SHRI HARISH NARAYAN PRABHU ZANTYE (PANAJI): Sir, the hon. speaker has promised that he will allow as many Members as possible to speak on the Finance Bill. That is what was promised by the hon. Speaker. So, that promise has to be kept.

SHRI ANBARASU ERA (Madras Central): Instead of at Four 0' Clock, we can request the hon. Finance Minister to make it at Five 0' Clock.

SHRI HARISH NARAYAN PRABHU ZANTYA: Not Five 0' Clock, it should be Six 0' Clock. We are prepared to sit.

SHRI ERA ANBARASU: We are prepared to sit.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House is supreme. Whatever the House wants, it can be done.

SHRI ERA ANBARASU: There are many speakers in the list, Sir,

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: But even, so, I would request the speakers now to take 10 minutes each so that everybody can speak.

SHRI ANBARASU ERA: Sir, whoever is being called at the earlier hour, they are all given half-an-hour or 45 minutes or 50 minutes. But when we are given chance at the last hour, our time is curtailed to 5 minutes or 10 minutes. It is injustice, Sir.

SHRI NIRMAL KANIT CHATTERJEE: Should I continue, Sir?

SHRI HARISH NARAYAN PRABHU ZANTYE: He should be allowed to speak.

SHRI ANBARASU ERA: He should be allowed to speak at least for 15 minutes.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: I would like to continue, Sir, instead of spending time like this.

Sir, let me indicate before the House some of the very interesting measures. About the expenditure tax, what are the proposals? There are two proposals. One is that because the voters in Bombay have voted in favour of Congress (I), the expenditure tax on air-conditioned restaurants has been withdrawn. Now, I started with this question asking them: Who are the rich in our country? The answer has to come: Who visits these air-conditioned restaurants? Not even those 10 per cent. It is the top one per cent. They have to give an answer. Whom are they giving concessions to? For hotels, there was another expenditure tax, that this in any hotel where the room rent is more than Rs. 400/-, they will have to pay tax. Since inflation has

taken place, in a very contradictory mood, Dr. Monmohan Singh has proposed that in place of Rs. 400/- room rent, the room rent should only be above Rs. 200/-. If he concedes this argument, what prevents him from conceding to the BJP argument that almost there should be no income tax or the income tax exemption limit should be at a very high level? How does he oppose that argument? Who goes to a hotel which has a room rent of Rs. 400/-. This is the inbuilt bias running through the Finance Bill.

Now, let us look at the excise duty. Firstly, I have said that in terms of import duties, when the task was just to mobilise resources, they have given concessions by making import difficult through convertibility. That is one question which he has to answer. Why did he throw away his resources and affected import's through convertibility? This is the approach in terms of his tax proposals. Even in terms of excise duties, can you imagine any person in his senses who is concerned about the poorest section of the population to propose excise duty on cement, but reduce the excise duty on white cement? Can you imagine that? Who uses white cement and who uses cement? Are the consumers of white cement poorer than the consumers of ordinary cement? This is what he has done in respect of cement. It is not the only example. I can run through many examples, but let me mention one or two only.

Sir, now the Finance Minister is honoring us with his presence.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not start *de novo* because the Finance Minister has just come.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: I will not do that, because in any case, I am racing against time.

Now, for iron rods, bars etc. the excise duty has been increased, but for stainless steel, it has been reduced. Who uses stainless steel and who uses ordinary iron bars etc.? I can mention another item also. Geejaji had already mentioned about staple

fibre and polyester fibre. Only nylon is the one item, which I was told long ago by Prof. Mahalonobis, which can really be developed and best utilised by the poor and not the polyester. He has reduced the tax on polyester filament and increased on the staple fibre product. So, these are some of the examples.

Then, is the Finance Minister bereft of ideas about watches? He says that he has increased the tax on watches. Now, Titan, HMT and other ornamental watches are there. But, why should there be a uniform tax on them? There are watches worth Rs. 40/- or Rs. 50/- in plastic. Why can you not have one kind of rate of rate for them? Then, there is the fashionable watches which have a peculiar name. They should be taxed much more than other watches. But, the Finance Minister does not distinguish. Everything is blurred before his eyes, partly because of the pressure. Kindly come to some fudging of figures.

While calculating his estimate, which is traditional in paragraph 61, his tax relief is Rs. 1500 crores. He has a non-traditional way of estimating which eliminates that reduction. Again in paragraph 77, when he talks about losses in customs duty, he uses the same expression that on the basis of traditional estimate, there is a loss of Rs. 1700 crores. But he has a non-traditional way of estimating that. But look at the estimate in the mean time. Here are the figures.

On excise, despite that negative collection through the Finance Bill, he is collecting as much as possible via the wrong kind of excise duties. When you say, you will collect approximately Rs. 2305 crores of additional excise duty that is reflected in the difference between 1992-93 and the revised estimate of 1991-92, this figure is very interesting. The point is, collection from excise duty is no more than the additional import that is making any reduction in excise duty. Can I suggest that the assumption, therefore, is that there will be no industrial growth in the economy this year. These two figures tally. Apart from the short-term target of mobilising

resources, short-term target of trying to balance the imports and exports, trying to reduce the level of prices—I have no time to go into all those — and employment, he postulates as long-term feature, there will be no industrial growth in the year 1992-93. But this is not enough!

While this is realistic because of his Budget policies, at the same time, the madness in the rest of the figures is evident in the other figures of collection for 1992-93. Here is the net loss in customs duty that he has said is traditionally accounted. What is the estimate for collection in 1992-93? You will be surprised to know, despite the experience of the year 1991-92, it is an additional Rs. 5,000 crores from the revised rates. He reduced the duty. And then, he says that you will import so much more, that in addition to not having a reduction of some Rs. 1500 crores, he will have a surplus of Rs. 5,000 crores, compared to the revised estimates! What does it mean? That instead of controlling our balance of trade position, he is indicating his wish — may be under pressure — to liberalise the imports further and distorting our balance of payment position. Then again, on the direct taxes, there has been relief in the traditional way.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have taken about half-an-hour. Kindly wind up. The time supposed to have given is only 10 minutes.

Hon. Members from here want to speak.  
Hon Members from there want to speak.

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay North): If the House sits beyond 8 O' Clock, then we are ready. Otherwise, one hon. member cannot go on speaking like that.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dumdum): I will make a few more points.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is other Business listed for today.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: I will make a few more points.

PROF. PREM DHUMAL: (Hamirpur): If this hon. Member takes one hour, others will not be allowed.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Therefore, I request you to kindly wind up.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: They are suggesting that.

MR. CHAIRMAN: They are suggesting that they should also be given half-an-hour.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Look at the income-tax collections also. When actually income-tax reliefs have been given, the assumption is that they will be able to mobilise another Rs. 400 crores or Rs. 500 crores in individual income-tax and Rs. 500 crores in corporation tax. The assumption is non-traditional compliance. Because of low rate, no empirical study up to now has proved that lowering the income-tax generates more revenue. I am making this assertion and yet in that non-traditional manner of calculation, he is making this kind of an assumption.

Since you are insisting that I conclude, let me on the basis of these statements of mine, assert that the total figures of the deficit are faulty and fudged. The figures of collection are fudged. The estimates—I have already said that you should withdraw, you were not there, that this book must be withdrawn because this gives totally wrong figures compared to this. All the figures are wrong almost.

Therefore, this will not be employment-oriented. This will not be growth-oriented as assumed in the excise duty collections. This will be import incentive indicated in the import duty collection, and customs duty collection. They have not produced any plan. There is no target of plan employment, plan expansion of output and as far as anything can be gleaned from these figures, this is anti-employment, price rising and anti-growth Finance Bill which no one in his senses but oppose it.

SHRI HARISH NARAYAN PRABHU ZANTIYE (Panaji): Sir, thank you for giving me this opportunity. I welcome the hon. Minister for his innovative measure. However, I would like to make some suggestions. I hope that I will be given due attention.

My first suggestion is about grant given to Goa.

Goa is in great difficulties. The grants which were given for the last so many years suddenly have gone down to 23.53 or 24 per cent. Four the last so many years, Goa is given substantial grants—I am not talking about Union Territory, at that time it was 100 per cent, but after becoming State also, the approved plan for 1987-88 was Rs. 79.75 crores and some was Central assistance.

From 1988-89, it was Rs. 92 crores, and Rs. 86 crores was Central assistance.

For 1989-90, Rs. 110 crores and Rs. 100 crores was Central assistance.

For 1990-91, it was Rs. 130 crores approved plan and only Rs. 110 crores Central assistance.

For 1991-92 it was Rs. 170 crores approved plan and Rs. 42 crores was Central assistance.

During 1992-93, Rs. 150 crores is the approved plan and Rs. 49 crores is the Central assistance. Sir, I am surprised how it was reduced from 100 per cent to 25 per cent at the stroke of the pen. Suddenly, a new formula has been formulated and during the last two years, the assistance has been brought down to 25 per cent.

Goa is a new developing State. It has got Independence in 1961. It has missed two Five-Year Plans. It is giving a lot of money to the Central Exchequer. I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister that it is giving more than Rs. 300 crores by way of Excise, Customs, Income-tax, Wealth-Tax, Gift-Tax and Export Duty. It has deposits in

nationalised banks, postal savings, UTI, LIC which are more than Rs. 1500 crores. It is giving Foreign Exchange to the tune of Rs. 500 crores by way of export of minerals cashew nuts, prawns etc. Moreover, it is giving Foreign Exchange of more than Rs. 500 crores by way of tourism. So, to have this Foreign Exchange, to have the export-earning, to give this taxation income to the Central Exchequer, naturally the infrastructure is very much necessary. Infrastructures like water, roads are very much necessary. Electricity is necessary. So, all these things cannot come without spending huge money. Therefore, I would request the hon. Minister that if you give help to the State, it will give better returns. I would like to say that if at all you want to curtail the grant, if at all you want to use some formula, then you have to go gradually.

I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Finance Minister one thing,

[*Translation*]

It is just like the hen who lays golden eggs. The more you feed her the more golden eggs will she lay. Don't kill her. She will grow of her own. Such hens which lay golden eggs are rare. Goa is one of such hens.

[*English*]

I should stand on its own legs. So, I think, our hon. Minister must be convinced of the injustice which has been done in this regard. You cannot apply the same formula to all the States. If at all you want to do any reduction, you do it slowly and gradually. Maybe, you can reduce Rs. 10 crores per year after 5-10 years. say after the Eighth Five Year Plan. So, you have your formula gradually — whatever formula you may like to apply. That is our request. I hope our hon. Finance Minister will keep this thing, in mind

Secondly, today there is a great anomaly in respect of education. The rich people are becoming richer and the poor are becoming poorer. This is because of the education which we give. The benefits of education are not reaching the poorer classes. The cities are getting much more share of education

than the rural areas. The benefits of education are reaching the affluent classes of society and not reaching the power classes of rural areas. This difference has to be tackled. Today, talent is very much necessary to get admission in the Navodaya Vidhyalayas. Talent is necessary to go and get admission and reach up to the level of Degree Courses. Talent in the villages and in the rural areas is not available because they do not have that environment. They do not get the opportunities. Today in the affluent classes, the Government employees, the bank employees and businessmen bring up their children nicely. Talent is cultivated in the children and they get all the opportunities. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please wind up.

SHRI HARISH NARAYAN PRABHU ZANTYE: I have not even started. I have got a lot of points.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have spoken very well.

SHRI HARISH NARAYAN PRABHU ZANTYE: But there are lot of things left. Just give me more time. I am speaking after a long time.

MR. CHAIRMAN: *Sone ki murgi* has conveyed everything in one sentence.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI HARISH NARAYAN PRABHU ZANTYE: Let me talk about the poor people. The root cause of all that is happening today is because of lack of education. The foundation is very weak today. We have to build the foundation. It cannot come unless the education reaches the poor class. Seventy-five per cent people live in the villages. (*Interruptions*) Since you have rung the bell, I will make my speech short. The hon. Minister may say that education is a State Subject. But the finance is your subject. Unless you give finance, residential schools cannot come. And only with the residential schools, poor people will get a chance to get the best education. You can take the help of the World Bank for this. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your ten minutes are over. Please wind up in two minutes.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI HARISH NARAYAN PRABHU ZANTYE: Finally, I can say that you can tax alcohol and so many luxury items like costly shoes and so on. And let that benefit go to the poor people.

The third thing is about films. I would like to tell the hon. Minister that today the whole business of films — production, exhibition and distribution — is in great trouble. You yourself have said that they need help. Our Minister for Information and Broadcasting has said, "if we want to stop piracy, if we want to stand in competition with the cable TV, STAR TV the only way is to have the films released simultaneously all over the country." This can be done only if the prints are available at reasonable costs. If you reduce the taxation on films, that is on raw stock, these prints can be available in large numbers. Today, one film costs Rs. 60,000 and out of that Rs. 30,000 goes in taxation. I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister the fact that if films are made available at Rs. 30,000 then you can release them simultaneously everywhere and the additional revenue which you will get by relasing them simultaneously will not be less than Rs. 200 crores. If it is not done, the exhibition sector will be closed. *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please wind up.

SHRI HARISH NARAYAN PRABHU ZANTYE: I do not know myself to wind it up. You are giving change to the opposition Members. I would just like to mention points. *(Interruptions)* Today the Hindustan Photo Films is there really to help the industry... *(Interruptions)*

But that has become a parasite. It is sucking the blood of the producers and the film industry. Please look into it.

I have got so many things to say about what is happening in the Hindustan Photo Films. The Chairman has been there for the

last eleven years but he is not doing anything. Whatever benefits you are giving to the Hindustan Photo Films, you give the same banefits to the producers so that the film industry can survive. And believe me, today, they are giving you Rs. 1200 crores by way of entertainment tax. But if this is done, they will give at least Rs. 200 crores more 10 lakh families are dependent upon the film industry and not only 10 lakhs, there are so many other people who are dependent on this film industry. So, please save this industry.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRIRANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): Mr. Chairman, Sir, it has been decided that we would have the reply of the Finance Minister around 4.30 p.m. and we do the voting, so that we can complete it today. That was the understanding between all the parties. Therefore, I would request that in any event, at the latest, we may have the Finance Minister's reply by 5 o'clock at best, and not later than that. *(Interruptions)* There is no possibility of extending it. Otherwise, you will have to stretch it. That is the maximum limit and that was the understanding.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Minister of State for Parliamentary Affairs has said that although the reply of the Finance Minister was due at 4.30 p.m., it will now be done at 5 o'clock. If that is all right, then we can go ahead.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur): Sir, let the Finance Minister reply at 6.30 p.m. There are several members who are yet to speak.

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM: For passing the Finance Bill, we need at least three hours. And that is the amount of time allotted for it. Also there are many amendments and it will not end today. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI YAIMA SINGH YUMNAN (Inner Manipur): Why the party with a single Member

is not given any chance? Is it as per the rule or is it the discretion of the Parliamentary Affairs Ministry? (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is agreed that the Finance Minister will reply at 5 o'clock now. Now, Shri R.G. Williams to speak. Shri Williams, kindly make it brief.

SHRI R.G. WILLIAMS (Nominated Anglo-Indian): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Finance Bill 1992-93, presented by Dr. Manmohan Singh, the hon. Finance Minister on 30th April, 1992.

Sir, in his speech while presenting the Central Government's Budget for 1992-93, delivered on 29th February, 1992, the hon. Finance Minister has stated in para 59 of his speech and I quote:

"With the reduction in tax rates, a number of tax exemptions which confer large large benefits on higher income-tax payers are no longer justified."

This sentiment is no doubt laudable. But in actual fact, the new direct tax measures projected by the hon. Finance Minister along with the amendments now proposed do not seriously affect the higher income-tax payers originally proposed, but have descended with full fiscal fury upon the lower income group tax payers and hopless pensioners who are already under acute financial stress.

Sir, as I had highlighted earlier during this Session the hon. Finance Minister has been pleased to raise the minimum taxation limit from Rs. 22,000 to Rs. 8,000. A tax relief of Rs. 6,000 which is very welcome. However, with the withdrawal of Section 80L, the existing tax concessions totalling to Rs. 13,000 were withdrawn. In his recent amendment, the hon. Finance Minister has partially restored Section 80L to the tune of Rs. 7,000 only. Sir, with one hand, he has given the tax relief of Rs. 6,000 and with the other, he has taken away the existing tax benefits amounting to Rs. 6,000. In so far as the middle income group tax payer is concerned, you have given him nothing and

left him financially stranded in the midst of escalating prices and increasing family responsibilities, especially at the fag end of his service.

Sir, in addition to the restoration of the general deduction of Rs. 7,000 under section 80L in respect of interest and dividend income, I would humbly request you to reconsider the restoration of additional deductions of Rs. 6,000 which consist of Rs. 3,000 in respect of income from unit of the Unit Trust of India, Mutual Funds and interests from certain public companies. The remaining further deductions of Rs. 3,000 is in respect of income from dividends on shares and the interest on deposits under National Deposit Scheme.

Sir, for several years, the middle income group tax payer had been encouraged by many and much publicised attractive incentives to invest his hard earned and meager savings in the afore-mentioned National Saving Schemes. But, now, suddenly, without giving any convincing reasons and in a somewhat haphazard manner, these tax concessional benefits have been withdrawn. And the lower income group tax payer is now being encouraged to invest his hard earned money in stocks and share which at the present moment, is the most hazardous venture especially in the case of the naive and uninitiated.

Sir, you have apparently shown no consideration to my earlier suggestion regarding the financial difficulties encountered by senior citizens. Your proposal to give such citizens a tax rebate of ten per cent on the net tax payable by persons who have completed 65 years of age and whose gross total income is below Rs. 50,000 is in my opinion unfair and discriminatory. Apart from making invidious distinction between one senior citizen and another, the tax rebate proposal also denies senior citizens of taking full advantage of existing tax concessions, in qualifying for this tax rebate.

Sir, many years ago, in 1975 to be precise, the Government had introduced Compulsory Deposit Schemes whereby all

[SH. R.G. Williams]

**Income tax payers** were required to deposit a percentage of their taxable incomes with Government for a period of three to eight years. Even in this case, complete exemption from the scheme was given to senior citizens whose age was 70 years and above. There was no distinction made on the basis of gross total income, but was equally applicable to all persons of 70 years and above.

I would earnestly request the hon. Finance Minister to emulate this earlier generous gesture and make the proposed tax rebate applicable to all senior citizens of 65 years or 70 years and above regardless of what their gross total income is.

Finally, I would once again request you to consider reinstatement of section 54 (E) which over the past many years has been a major factor in the financial planning of the middle income group tax-payer, especially at the fag end of his career when his family commitments are at a maximum and he is faced with the problems of rehabilitating himself in a new life. Under the protection of this section, he is able to invest much of his life savings without having to pay unduly heavy income tax rates.

You have been pleased to sanction wide sweeping and generous tax concessions in respect of wealth-tax payer which are applicable exclusively to the higher income-tax payers and the wealthy classes of society. Whilst I fully welcome and support these tax proposals, I would earnestly request that some more sympathetic consideration be given to alleviate the tax burden of the hard-pressed middle income group and pensioners.

I conclude by supporting fully the Finance Bill for 1992-93 as introduced by the hon. Finance Minister.

[Translation]

**SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT** (Agra): Sir, the Finance Bill is before us and now it is in its final stage and the Hon.

Minister will reply all the points raised in the House. When Shri Rajiv Gandhi was the Prime Minister of this country and Shri V.P. Singh was the Finance Minister, there were loud announcements that a new National Taxation Policy would be evolved and there won't be fluctuations every year so that the people, more especially the tax-payers, do not feel that there is an atmosphere of uncertainty and they can plan their savings. But what has been observed is entirely different. Every Prime Minister bring about new changes every year. As a result of it a situation of uncertainty is created among the people. So, I would like to point out that Raja Chellaiah Committee was also set up for the same purpose but the recommendations of this Committee also found their way into the Waste paper basket and we are unable to identify any constant approach in this policy.

I would like to say that there should be a systematic way of taxation. We should maintain a national consensus that there is unanimity in this matter and there won't be any changes. Because of frequent changes, people are not able to manage their finances properly.

Since, there is paucity of time, I would submit a few words in brief. Firstly, the recommendations of Raja Chellaiah Committee about H.U.F. have not accepted. HUF is playing a vital role in the economy of this country, therefore my suggestion is that HUF should also be treated at par with individual in the matter of income.

Secondly, income tax limit should be raised to Rs. 48,000, because of prices have increased and the purchasing power of rupee has decreased. After the independence of our country, the value of rupee is reduced to even less than one paise, even if it is taken as 1 paise, under such situation of price-rise, the raising of income tax limit upto Rs. 48,000 is very essential.

Besides, the allowances paid to the employees should not be treated as income for tax purposes, because allowances are not included in income. Alongwith this, the Chellaiah Committee has recommended that



the rates of tax should be reduced but the rates of tax are not being reduced according to the recommendations. Besides, the framework of Excise and Customs duty has been formed in such a way as it provides relief to the foreign companies and imports, but the people associated with indigenous production have to face tough competition because of the system. They can't bear such a big blow. The economy of the entire country will be doomed. The Hon. Finance Minister would be pleased to see that he will be getting a lot of foreign exchange from the Non-Resident Indians but we are getting this money in the form of loans. We should try to increase our indigenous production.

According to the figures that I have received this year, our industrial production has declined. Same is the case with agricultural production. Because of drought the uncertainty has increased. Under such a situation we have to see whether we can provide protection to our labour oriented and export oriented industries.

I would like to Government to provide protection to the industries which produce consumers' goods in the country. In this connection I would like to submit that there has been a decline of about 50 per cent in the leather products during the last year. If this trend continues, the condition of lakhs of workers and traders associated with leather industry who are already on the verge of starvation, would further deteriorate and the economy of the country would collapse. Carpets are also woven by the craftsmen. Carpet industry also provides means of livelihood to lakhs of people, similar is the work of craftsmen. I was going through the figures and found that the export of the jewels shaped by the craftsmen was much more than the export of industrial products. The Government have not given any consideration so far, to those labour oriented industries which export their goods.

I would like to suggest that labour oriented industries should not only be given exemption from excise duty but the old policy of giving incentives may also be adopted. The hon. Minister of Finance has announced

to decrease the export of leather production from 10 per cent to 5 per cent and thus tried to win the acclaim of the people. My submission is that it is quite insignificant, it is just to add insult to injury. Hence this proposal should be completely withdrawn and incentives should be given to them.

Positive and firm steps will have to be taken to check the generation of black money. In this connection, I had given a suggestion to the hon. Minister of Finance last year also. This time too I would do the same. Black money is generated by evading sales tax. Therefore, the Government should take the initiative; they should either convert the sales tax into other tax or use their influence to bring uniformity in sales tax in various states, so that the generation of black money stops. The vicious circle of black money forms due to the evasion of income tax, sales tax and excise duty jointly. Therefore, positive steps are necessary to be taken to break this vicious circle. The steps taken so far, by the Government have not brought the desirable success. I am conscious of the bell. Therefore, while thanking you for the opportunity you gave me to speak I would like to submit that the hon. Minister of Finance has proposed to increase the tax net, but the tax net would increase only when the production increases, when the production increases, people will prosper, their earnings would increase thus resulting in the increase of the tax net. Therefore, the Government should adopt a policy which would bring prosperity to the people and increase the production in the country.

[English]

SHRI ANBARASU ERA (Madras Central): Mr. Chairman Sir, I welcome the new Economic Policies announced by the hon. Finance Minister and the new measures to improve the lot of the country men will definitely help. But it takes some time to reap the fruits of this new policy.

Sir, much has been talked about income tax, and raising the level of income tax reductions; much has been talked about gold bonds; much has been talked about

[Sh. Anbarasu Era]

wealth tax and so on and so forth. But Sir, of late, we have forgotten the fate of the common man and there is no plan or scheme to improve the lot of the common man in the street.

I recall the clarion call given by Mahatma Gandhi, the Father of the Nation, who used to say that whenever we think of a plan, we should always think of the poorest of the poor. I do not know how many of our planners think of the poor man. Sir, more than 50 per cent of the population of this country is living below the poverty line. How many of our people are living in slums without even a square meal a day? In my Madras Central parliamentary constituency alone, there are about 14,000 slum colonies. Whether it is Bombay or Calcutta or any other city in India, more than 50 per cent of our people are living in Jhuggis and Jhompri. But I do not find any scheme to improve the standard of life of the poor masses of this country. There is nobody to talk about the man who has no wealth and there is nobody to talk about the man who has no income. Let us concentrate more on improving the life of the common man in this country.

16.47 hrs

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

Since the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Social Welfare were guillotined and could not be discussed, I would like to take this opportunity to speak a few words about the Mandal Commission. The moment one mentions the Mandal Commission's Report, it gives rise to suspicion. This is because of the fact that the report was much publicised unnecessarily without any correct perspective. Sir, the report of the Mandal Commission was narrowly perceived and used with political motives by the then Prime Minister, who became the Prime Minister just by accident.

Here I would like to point out that the present Prime Minister is the real champion

of the backward classes. When he was the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh, he had implemented a number of schemes for the benefit of the backward classes. He has implemented the policy of reservation of seats in elections to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Therefore, I urge the hon. Prime Minister to implement this report. If not the Mandal Commission's report, I request that Article 16 of the Constitution should at least be amended, because this will provide for the inclusion of economic criterion. I again request that the policy of reservation in jobs for backward classes should be implemented immediately.

Sir, now I would like to point out certain frauds committed by the banks. These frauds amount to crores and crores of rupees. I can get hold of certain figures. In just six months' time, the amount comes to nearly Rs. 600 crore. Please see the Reserve Bank's report on Trade and Progress of Banking in India, 1990-91. I will only mention four or five banks. The Bank of India Rs. 56 crore; Canara Bank—Rs. 71 crore; Syndicate Bank—44 crores of rupees; and the Indian Overseas Bank—Rs. 31 crore. If only we can stop these frauds committed by the Banks and if only proper steps are taken to realise the amount, I am sure, we could have met the budgetary deficit. I want to have a proper check over the functioning of these nationalised banks.

Sir, we have resource in our country. We have brains in our country. And we also have the money in our country. The only thing is that all these are not utilised properly. The nationalisation of banks was brought in by Shrimati Gandhi with a view to help the poor and down-trodden. I still remember, the then Finance Minister, Shri Janardhan Poojari brought the mass loan scheme for the poor and down trodden. Lakhs of people were benefited by it but at that time the bank officials made a hue and cry that the loans advanced to the poor people will not be recovered. But what about these frauds? I would like to say that the banking institutions should help the poor and down-trodden. They should make schemes for the poor people..

The other thing which is causing concern in the banking sector is that the executives themselves organise FCNR loans in order to get commission. They keep the money in a Fixed Deposit for six months or one year and after they get the commission within one or two months the deposit disappears. An inquiry against such deposits should be held.

To avoid the bank frauds I would urge upon the Finance Minister the following things, Accountability should be fixed on the executive for the advances going bad.

Audit and vigilance of the banks should be given to an independent authority directly under the control of Government or banks should be brought under the purview of Public Accounts Committee or their accounts should be audited by CAG.

Banks executives from Scale 4 and above should be transferred from one bank to another at least once in three years. No executive should be kept for more than three years in a particular bank.

Loss making branches should be closed or merged, especially the foreign branches which are invariably incurring losses should be immediately closed.

Large-scale advances to the non-priority sector should be investigated. Here officials should not only be punished but also their properties should be attached for any bad advances. The Law Minister is sitting here. I would urge upon the Law Minister to bring an amendment to the Criminal Law and Indian Penal Code Deterrent punishment should be given to those bank executives who are committing frauds. I would say that even punishment like beating them in the corners of the streets should be brought in because they are the people who are eating into the vitals of the economy. So, I would suggest that a suitable amendment to the Criminal Procedure Code as well as to the Indian Penal Code should be brought in.

Recently the Supreme Court gave judgement regarding the reservation for

promotional posts up to statutory level of 15 per cent and seven and half per cent to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes candidates in Scale I to VII in the banks. But only one bank as carried out the orders passed by the Supreme Court. The Syndicate Bank and other banks have refused to provide opportunities to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Candidates I urge upon the hon. Finance Minister to give suitable directions to these bank executives to implement the orders of the Supreme Court.

About the customer services the report of Goiporia Committee is very clear. It is available with us. I request that this report regarding the customer services should be implemented.

I would like to point out to the Finance Minister that the office bearers of INTUC affiliated unions billions of bank employees and officers have been invariably victimised in many of the banks. All the bank executives are against Congress (I) and against INTUC. They only encourage CPI and CPI (M)\*\* to indulge in strike and other things. (Interruptions)

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY (Jagatsinghpur): Sir, I object to it. (Interruptions)

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY (Jagatsinghpur): Sir, that should be removed from the records.

MR. SPEAKER: That will be removed from the records.

SHRI ANBARASU ERA: That will be removed from the records.

SHRI ANBARASU ERA: I never called the hon. Members who are present here as.... I never called them. I have only called those persons who are outside this hon. House, the CPI and CPI (M).... who are indulging in strike under threat. They have even gone to the extent of beating the bank officials.

SHRILOKANATHCHOUDHURY: That should be removed from the records.

MR. SPEAKER: That will be removed from the records.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ANBARASU ERA: I didn't call the hon. Members as .... I only called who are outside this House — the party I once again say party and not the hon. Members.

Therefore, Sir, I would request the hon. Finance Minister to give suitable instructions to recognise the INTUC affiliated unions Office Bearers and to call them for negotiations whenever necessary.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Madhubani): If you permit him like this, it would be very difficult for the House to function. We have been repeatedly called. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI ANBARASU ERA: Sir, Mr. Godbole is allowed to be in the Board of S.B.I. for more than fourteen years. How was he allowed? Mr. Godbole was allowed to continue as an Officer Director for more than fourteen years.

SHRILOKANATHCHOUDHURY: Sir, I am on a point of order. My point of order is this. No Member should talk in such a language which would reflect on others. Here, we have many political parties. If you allow a Member to call the other Parties who are present in the House and who are representing in the House as..... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI ANBARASU ERA: I never called you...

SHRI LAKANATH CHOUDHURY: Yes, you have said that CPI and CPI (M) are... I object to this. You can say CPI and CPI (M) people are dominating or doing such things. He has the right to use such language and he should not be allowed to use derogatory language in the House. That is my point of order.

I want your ruling. It should not find place in the proceedings.

MR. SPEAKER: I uphold your point of order. What he has said will not form part of the record. I will suggest that you should please use such language which will not be objected to. Now, you can continue.

SHRI ANBARASU ERA: I want to impress upon the hon. Finance Minister to issue suitable instructions to the banking executives and call the Office Bearers of the INTUC affiliated unions for negotiations. Whenever it is warranted, they simply ignore. I have called on the hon. Finance Minister many times, and I have made representations for calling the representatives of the INTUC Banking Union. Though our hon. Minister was kind enough to instruct the executives of the banks but they did not follow his instructions. The bureaucracy is an unavoidable evil. It is spoiling the administration of the banks.

Therefore, Sir, I would request our hon. Banking Minister, Mr. Dalbir Singh to be more assertive and take action against the bank officials. He should do streamlining of our banking system.

Another thing I would like to say is this. Mr. R. Godbole is allowed to be in the Board of SBI for more than fourteen years violating all the laws and banking regulations. Why? What made you to continue with him for such long years, though there is no provision for a person to continue in that office for more than three years? This is also against the Banking Regulations.

Therefore, I would request the Banking Minister to take immediate steps to remove him from the Board of Directors and nominate a person according to law, by following proper procedures.

Then, I want to say something about the action recently taken by our Hon. Information and Broadcasting Minister regarding cancellation of the serials. Some serials were selected by the Selection Committee.

A number of allegations were made. Some charges regarding fraud, corruption and so on were reported against the selection of the serials. He rightly cancelled the selection of those serials and ordered for a CBI probe. But, Sir, I understand, that there is pressure from the bureaucrats on the Minister to withdraw the CBI probe.

I would request the hon. Minister for Information and Broadcasting not to budge or succumb to the pressure and investigate this fraud. You should allow the CBI to continue the investigation and the guilty should be punished.

Sir, lastly, before winding up, I would mention an unfortunate incident.

Shri Rajiv Gandhi was killed in a bomb blast. His P.S.O. Shri Pradeep Kumar Gupta also died in the same bomb blast. After his death, some assurance was given that his wife would be given employment and some compensation and his family would also be allowed to reside in the same house.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dumdum): You give an amendment to the Finance Bill.

SHRI ANBARASU ERA: The Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Home Affairs they were not discussed; they were guillotined. Therefore, I want to point this out here in the House. Despite the assurance given, I found that a news item appeared yesterday in the paper that she was served with a notice to vacate the house; and she was also not given any employment. Therefore, I want to insist here that the memory of the people is very short. The great leader died in the bomb blast; and the person who was guarding his life was also dead in that bomb blast. Therefore, we should do something for the family.

Shri Ram Naik was telling the other day that Rs. 2 crores should be given for each parliamentary constituency every year to meet the demands of the people, to provide them basic amenities. And in the Press it

was reported that MPs wanted Rs. 2 crores as perks. We never wanted that; no MP wanted Rs. 2 crores as perks; we only wanted Rs. 2 crores per year to meet the basic needs of the people of our constituency. It is a very good suggestion.

Last week, when I went around my constituency, people met me with petitions saying no light, no water, mosquitos everything. These are the common Problems of the people everywhere. So, to meet these demands, funds should be made available either in the Corporation or in the Municipality. But the sanctioning authority, the identifying authority should be the MP of that constituency. Therefore, I request the hon. Finance Minister to make a provision for allotting Rs. 2 crores for each parliamentary constituency every year to meet the basic needs of the people of the constituency.

When I went around my constituency, one of the members of the Tamil Nadu Assembly, who is now the Law Minister in the Tamilnadu Government, spoke in the Assembly and objected that I should not go around my parliamentary constituency without taking his permission. (Interruptions) He openly spoke in the Tamilnadu Assembly that I should not go around the constituency without his permission. Unfortunately, I am harassed whenever I go around my constituency I want to bring to the notice of the Central Government this fact and suggest that proper guidelines should be issued to the State Government and the code of conduct that should be observed by the State Government whenever an MP tours his constituency, whenever the Assembly Members go around the constituency. What is the code of conduct? What is the protocol?

Why I am pointing out this is because we are not the ruling party in Tamilnadu and we are given such treatment.

The hon. Minister Mr. P Chidambaram was also beaten up by some people. That is the attitude.

MR. SPEAKER: Please conclude now.

SHRI ANBARASU ERA: With these words, I thank the hon. Speaker and I conclude my speech.

[Translation]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to oppose the Finance Bill, and the reasons for opposing are confined not only to the proposals made by the hon. Minister in this Budget, though some amendments have been made in regard to the taxation and we know that the taxes imposed this time would have a direct effect on the poor people of the country. By withdrawing or reducing the customs duty the Government has helped the foreign establishments to come to India, and thus it is not at all possible for us to support such a Budget. I would not go into the discussion as to where the allocations should be reduced and to what an extent. That will be discussed during clause by clause consideration discussion on proposals as a whole and the proposals separately would also be discussed in the House. However, today some of the congress Members referred to the Leader of the Congress Party and the former Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi. A few years ago Shri Rajiv Gandhi had made a statement that only 15 percent of the total amount of capital invested for the development of the country reaches the people and the remaining 85 per cent of the amount is grabbed by middle men working from the highest level to the lowest level, they may be politicians, bureaucrats or contractors. I regret to say that the Government and the hon. Minister of Finance in particular, have given no consideration to the statement of their own leader whom they have been referring again and again, in the two Budgets presented so far. Rather preference was given to suggest the ways to convert black money into white and to give respect to those engaged in such practices.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, this Budget is based primarily on such motives and thus we strongly oppose it. I would like to put before you a few more similar points.

One of those subjects concerns the

matter being discussed for the last several days inside as well as outside the House, rather it has still been going on; and that is the matter related to Stock Exchange and also to various Banks such as State Bank of India, United Commercial Bank; the foreign banks such as city Bank, Grindlays Bank; or National Banks as Vaishya Bank, Andhra Bank etc. The Government have so far not given any clarification in regard to the relation of these banks to the stock exchange nor have they proposed to take any measures in this regard. But Mr. Speaker, Sir, before I take matter, I would like to put before you and the House some more points.

For instance I have already sought your permission, I mean I have given a notice to you and a letter to the concerned Minister. Today, in the morning, when some matters were being discussed during the Zero Hour, Shri Manoranjan Bhakta referred to a matter. He said that Shri P.K. Thungon is sitting here and thus he should given clarification in regard to the questions about Maruti Company raised by several Members. However, his submission was taken lightly. But the matter of Maruti Company should not be taken lightly. I would like to refer to two points in the House.

The manner in which this company is being assisted is not good; from the very beginning false assurance was given that the company has been proving a source of earning foreign exchange. However, Mr. Speaker, Sir, Maruti Udyog instead of earning foreign exchange for the country is responsible for the outflow of foreign exchange worth Rs. 1,536 crore to Japan, from where it is importing spares for the production of Maruti cars, over the last 9 years, I am quoting from the company's balance sheet. It has earned a foreign exchange of only Rs. 143 crore that includes the amount earned through Counter Trade with Hungary, Yugoslavia and other countries of East Europe. Sir, since the inception of Maruti Udyog 9 years ago, the company is now working on the fourth model to be rolled out soon. A sum of Rs. 800 crore will be spent on the YE-2 model. This sum could be cut down by Rs. 50-60 crore but even then it is

a huge amount. One of the reasons is convertibility of Rupee into Yen or Dollar. For rolling out a car we have gone with a begging be to the Asian Development Bank and before that amount is released in the meeting of the Bank at Hong Kong arrangements are being worked out to transmit the money to Japan and thereby ruin the economy of the country. Mr. Speaker, Sir, all this cannot be allowed to go on.

Suzuki company is dictating the term. Not a single model remains in production for more than two years. After every two years there is a new model and now the stage is being set for the launching of YE-2, the fourth model. In nine years four models have hit the road and the precious foreign exchange of the poor country like India is being squandered away an luxurious item. We cannot allow all this to go on. Therefore, we oppose this Bill which primarily aims at this.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, secondly I would like to elaborate on the issue raised in the morning about two types of charges levelled against the officers of the company. These charges are of serious nature and have not been simply levelled by an hon. Member in the House or levelled by the Press.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, in a land deal Rs. 3-5 crore was shelled out by the company to buy a piece of 100 acre land in Haryana. Instead of approaching the Haryana Urban Development Authority. The Company went in for the deal with the mediation of a contractor of Delhi named Anil Bhalla, and there was a 'Sajish' (conspiracy) with the top officers of the company. 'Sajish' word is not mine but I am quoting what the Vigilance Department, of Harayana has said. The department inquired into the entire deal and also charge sheeted a few. An I.A.S. Officer and also lower ranking officers of the State are under suspension for the last two years. Criminal cases are pending against these officers of the company. On a number of occasion permission was sought from the Ministry of Industry to arrest and prosecute these officers under Section 420 and 120 of the Indian Penal Code. However, the Hon. Prime Minister and the hon. Minister of

Industry are not able to decide between them. I do not understand what all is going on because the Hon. Prime Minister on the one hand give green signal for the prosecution of these officers and on the other hand in the capacity as the Minister in charge of Industry withdraws the same?

**SHRI DATTA MEGHE (Nagpur):** How do you know all this?

**SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:** I have all the releant facts, documents and reports with me. I have all the documents including the reports of CBI and the Vigilance Department. Sir, the land deal is just not the only scandalous deal but there is a number of other scandals besides this. If I start enumerating them and name the persons involved therein, the hon. Members sitting on the treasury benches would get agitated and upset. Therefore, I won't name those persons because some of them are well known personalities. These persons have been engaged in the export-import trade for the last 15 years and are based in Delhi. They have lot of political connections too.

The CBI named them in the charge sheet but even then no action is being taken against them. Therefore, I would like to urge the Governemnt to immediately take action against the persons named in the charge sheet— Chairman and Managing Director of MUL, Shri R.P. Bhargava, Shri S. Mukherjee, Shri S.K. Agrawal, Shri S.M. Sehgal, Shri R.S. Naidu and Shri S. Naatrajan.

[English]

— bracketed as conspirators with Anil Bhalla.

[Translation]

I am prepared to give a second thought to the Bill if the Government announces on the floor of the House that permission will be accorded for the arrest and the initiation of proceedings against the guilty.

I would like to raise one more issue connected with a Public Undertaking —

[Sh. George Fernandes]

Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilisers. RCF issue is much more serious than the issue of MUL which I raised. In RCF a CMD was appointed in 1988 and was suspended in May, 1990. The CBI has registered six cases against him. FIR was also lodged. He is guilty of squandering away crores of rupees of the company on a number of items. Instead of directly depositing the money in CAN BANK- the financial corporation of Canara Bank he got it deposited through a broker and there by siphoned off Rs. 20 lakhs. The point contract for Rs. 1.20 crore was placed at Rs. 3.50 crores. Fax machine priced at Rs. 80,000 was bought for Rs. 1.20 lakh. Not one fax machine but instead 20 such machines were bought and most of them were not to be used. The money was squandered away through all possible means by him and that was why he was suspended in May 1990. However, in March with despite vehement opposition by employees who even sat on dharna outside the gates the present Government gave orders for his reinstatement and put him back in the chair. On the other hand, issues pertaining to the borrowings from the World Bank, checking recurring losses of the Public Sector and mobilising resources are frequently raised in the House.

Just a while ago an hon. Member of Parliament dwelt on the type of trade union leaders who belong to the Marxist and the opposition parties. However, I am happy to note that all the groups of trade union whether it was INTUC, AITUC, CITU, HMS and other organisations unitedly participated in the agitation to remove corruption from RCF. The hon. Minister of Finance reduced the subsidy companies in this field were running in loss. Issue price of wheat and rice through the Public Distribution system was revised because the procurement prices of these items were increased by the Government. The official of RCF who was guilty of embezzlement of crores of rupees has been reinstated with all dignity and honour. The hon. Minister of Defence is present in the House and must be aware of the on going agitation as it is being spearheaded by

persons belonging to his party also. You are a member of the Council of Ministers and even then no attempt is being made by you in this regard.. On 12th October under police protection he was reinstated.... (Interruptions) Apparently the hon. Minister seems to be happy with the decision but he must be upset at heart because he is aware of the on going agitation led also by his party colleagues. This is an issue concerning a Public Sector Undertaking.

The new policies of the Government have opened gates for the multinational companies. I would also like to raise the issue concerning two multinational companies. This issue was raised on an earlier occasion also by us so as to initiate debate on it. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not know whether it has been your references or not, for you have been our experience during the last 8-10 months that no further decision is taken on the issues raised in the House. In 1988, when Pepsi Cola was granted license, the entire project investment was estimated at Rs. 22 crore. However, in 1989, i.e. within one year, the investment rose to Rs. 80 crore. I placed evidence before the House. several hon. Members asked questions in this regard and the Ministerial response was that the matter is being looked into. Just to bring the machinery into the country, they over-invoiced US \$ 2.5 million, which as per the current exchange rates is equivalent to Rs. 7 crore 7.5 crore. This does not include the bunglings within the Country. While the Government's investigations are going, on the Pepsi Cola Company is acting in an arbitrary manner. This felling has gone into their need that if they could invite the Chinese President, then India is too insignificant to be noticed. This anogance has gone into their load.

Now, the Government has opened the doors to coca cola. Through whom is it being brought to India? I know that the entry of coca cola is being backed by very influential people in the Government. I would like to mention here that I have in possession, the Charge sheet and the F.I.R. lodged by the C.B.I. against the person who is bringing coca cola into this country, that he has swindled money to the tune of Rs. 7 crore.



However, I won't mention his name here. Thus, the man behind the coco cola in India has been chargesheeted by the C.B.I. Indian Overseas Bank and Rajan Pillai are the two parties, who along with their associates (*Interruptions*) I can produce before the House the original documents signed by C.B.I. officials. The F.I.R. was lodged in August, 1990, at 6.15 p.m. that Rs. 7 crore have been siphoned off from the Indian Overseas Bank.

[*English*]

"Under section 420 and 120, read with certain sections of the Anti-Corruption Act, because the Chairman and Managing Director of the Indian Overseas Bank are also involved. They are also among the accused."

[*Translation*]

With every decision signals are being sent. We are not able to understand as to what message does the Government want to convey by allowing those person to bring coco cola into this country. We would like to Government to make some dear announcements as to what kind of signals are being sent to the Americans, to the people within the country, to the Bank officials. If such a clarification is possible today, please oblige. Hon. Members both from the opposition and the Ruling Party have been raising this issue for a long time now, but the Government underplayed it, by treating it lightly. I would like to know the steps the Government proposes to take in this regard. How does it plan to punish the guilty?

Lastly, I am coming to the point, which I raised initially i.e. of stock Exchange. I had a talk with the hon. Minister of Finance, couple of days back. While initiating of Finance, a couple of days back. While initiating this discussion here, I had said that Bombay's most notorious smuggler, who now a days is ...

(*Interruptions*)

AN. HON. MEMBER: Burra Sand  
(*Interruptions*)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Burra Saand is that broker. When I translate the word into Hindi, people drown upon it. They ask me as to why I am using that terms? Now except for the term 'Burra Saand', can you translate the word Big Bull into Hindi in any other way?

[*English*]

Bulls and bears keep dancing and keep playing. The word used is 'play'. Bulls and bears play on the stock market.

[*Translation*]

Some people find the word 'Burra Saand' uncomfortable. Day before yesterday, after coming out of the House, many of my friends told me that I should not use that word. Well, the hon. Minister of Finance asked me the name of the person, I was referring to, but I won't mention his name. I shall disclose the name once this Bill is passed, because the said person is not only the most notorious criminal of Bombay, but is also among the world's top most smugglers. At present, he resides in an Arab Country. He conducts his correspondence and business from there. The Government is aware that his money is operating in the Bombay Stock Exchange. Now, for a second, if we think that there is a link between this notorious smuggler and the Big Bull, it is under —standable, but what is one realizes that there is link between him and nationalised banks like, the State Bank of India, UCO Bank, Andhra Bank, Vysya Bank etc, what misdeeds have they left out?

That day the hon. Minister said that the money has been returned, Rs. 614 crore have been received back. Has the Government tried to find out as to how and from where this money has come back? We are not able to discuss anything in the House. Did you inquire into it? If the money has been taken on securities, then one can get only 25% on them. If Rs. 2,000 crore is deposited, then the interest will be Rs. 500 crore. I would like to know as to wherefrom that person got this much money. That man became bankrupt twice, between 1982 and 1988. He declared himself bankrupt and even then he plays in the stock Market. Hon.

[Sh. George Fernandes]

[Translation]

Minister, Sir, you also know that I have the highest regard for you. Now, when this question was put before you, north within and outside the House, you said that you are unaware about the inner functioning of Stock Markets. I agreed that you have no knowledge about it, for it is a very difficult thing to understand all about it. But then you say that such things are common all over the world. Now, this is the current issue of weekly 'The Economist'. The Editor of this daily is responsible for the drafting of World Bank's annual report on development. Now, this person has authored a booklet 'Economist-Economic'. There is a small paragraph on Page No. 52 of this booklet, which explains in detail the manner in which manipulations take place in Stock Markets. Please go through it. This book written by the Editor of the London Economist and the author of World Bank's annual report explains the reasons as to why honest people should not trade this hard-earned money in Stock Markets. Please make it a point to go through the 52nd page of that booklet, I am sure that you are in possession of that booklet. Anyway, I have brought that booklet to place some evidence before the House.

[English]

It is in the Economic and Financial Indicators of the World forces. In the last one year the total variation in one year, of the world stock markets was 4.7 per cent

[Translation]

While in India, it went up by 400 per cent in one year.

[English]

The world stock markets moved by — 4.7 per cent. U.S.A moved by 4.1 per cent; U.K. by 4.9 per cent; Switzerland by 11.1 per cent; Germany by 9.4 per cent; France by 11.1 per cent; Canada by —3.5 per cent; Australia by 5.1 per cent. And the World market moved by — 4.7 per cent.

Now, this variation goes up in just few months. Yet Mr. Finance Minister, Sir, the Government is the least prepared to ponder over it. If the Government absent pay any attention to it, then who will pay attention? What will happen to those poor common folk who invested their savings in the Stock market and have been taken for a ride? Now, I have with me— Mr. Speaker, Sir, I thought that you won't allow me to speak. So I misplaced the papers.... (Interruptions) Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to say something with regard to the Big Bull. In an interview to the 'Economic-political Daily' he himself says that the Stock market is thriving today not because of the value or strength of the shares, but because people have developed a craze for it.

[English]

There is craze and we are playing on that.

[Translation]

The big bull himself says that we are be fooling the people. A play is going on. All of us are being dragged into that play. Hon. Finance Minister, Sir, if it is not your responsibility, it is not the responsibility of the Government then whose is it that today crores of people have lost their money in this. What will the people think? Mr. Speaker, Sir, in a very small village Anpara, which is 175 kms from Mirzapur and a tribal area, people asked me why I had exposed all that and shouted a lot in the Parliament about it and as a result the market has nosedived. As if we have committed a sin. We should make the people understand that they should not invest money into this. If they have to invest money it should be done in Government depentures and in the shares of Government companies. We should beware them not to play in the stock exchange. Telling the people that it is not the responsibility of the Government and when these speculators and big brokers befool the people is not worth appreciating. Does the Government

have no responsibility in this?

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have two or three demands. The drama which has unfolded before us in the last few days should be investigated thoroughly and the transaction of foreign banks should be examined immediately especially those banks who worked in collusion with these speculators. I shall straightaway name these banks and when I name citi-bank I would like to tell you this as well that one of the companies of B.B. Desai and Co., the oldest stock broker in Bombay, has been bought by Citi Bank itself for indulging in speculation in stock market. Citi Bank is not the biggest Bank of America but the biggest Bank of the world and it is involved in this work in our country. Thus it is engaged in running and shattering our economy. I want the transaction of Citi Bank, Bank of America and Grindlays Bank in the stock market to be examined.

[English]

But forged banker's receipts have been issued. I make a categorical charge in this House that forged banker's receipts have been issued for colossal amounts of money by some of these banks. They have been forged, they have been sold, they have been used and on the basis of these forged banker's receipts a lot of money has been generated by these operators.

[Translation]

I therefore urge that the transactions of UCO Bank, Andhra bank and Vyasa bank should be examined and if there is any other bank, because I have been told that there are seven banks involved in this but I have not got all the names.....(Interruptions).....

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Even the National Housing Bank is involved.

SHRIGEORGE FERNANDES: Yes, the involvement of National Housing Bank is a very important matter which has been published in today's newspapers. This Bank was set-up for providing houses to the poor. People were told to deposit their black money

and promised that it would be made white now instead of making it white, black money has doubled and in fact that money has been turned into black money 400 times over. This is a crime on the part of the National Housing Bank.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, all these things should be investigated and I am not ready to get it investigated by the RBI. It is a very responsible organisation there should be no blot on it but the RBI has not discharged its duty with responsibility. I therefore request that a CBI probe should be ordered into it. All the big bulls should be stopped from doing business and bring them within the purview of investigation.

[English]

You stop them from operating on the stock market, you stop them from playing on the stock market.

[Translation]

Mr. Speaker Sir, you may not be aware.

[English]

That only seven stocks account for 70 per cent of the index, and these fellows manipulate them: They manipulate and create an aura that the prices are booming, the economy is booming and the ordinary man, the middle class man, the employees of this Secretariat, who are of the Lok Sabha Secretariat, have spoken to me. They have gone and put their money there. They have borrowed it from the Provident Fund. They asked me, 'you please find out, Sir.' I am not joking, I am not saying this in a lighter vein, Sir. They have borrowed money from the Provident Fund in this office, and having invested it in the stock market.

[Translation]

What will happen to these small investors? I would like the Government to discharge its responsibility honestly. I would only like to take another name today - the State Bank of India did not have relationship

[Sh. George Fernandes]

with only one big bull. Another name which has never appeared before is - L.K. Pandey - he is laughing, he knows about it. Rs. 200 crore were given by the State Bank of India to that broker. How was it given and why was it given, nobody seems to know. (Interruptions) Is there no value of hundreds of crores. I would like that all these matters should be investigated by the C.B.I. These big players should not be allowed to operate and whatever is desirable for this should be done.

I would like that section should be taken against all the Banks that are involved in this scam. The failures and lapses on the part of R.B.T. should be rectified. Honourable Finance Minister, nothing is hidden from you and you know everything. I fail to understand why you are cowed down. I know that these bulls have formed links with the Cabinet Ministers..... (Interruptions).

SHRI DATTA MEGHE: Sir, he is charging the Cabinet. What proof does he have that whatever he is saying is incorrect. (Interruptions).

SHRI GEROME FERNANDES: This is not wrong. Your Ministers have told us that. They came to us and we told them to go back.

Mr. Speaker Sir an effort is being made to create problems for securities section-4 of Security and Exchange Board of India and this is unfair. Don't let their work stop. The Security and Exchange Board of India should be supported in every way. We have here with us a fax message. (Interruptions). Raghubir Singh, has sent his copy to me. He says how a broker made him lose Rs. 20 lakhs in this bargain. You must have received the original, I have received only a copy. I therefore urge that the SEBI should be given all powers.

While concluding, I would request the Government to liberate itself of the policies which America is imposing to throttle us and destroy us. The group of 77, the countries of

the South, the secretary general of the South Commission should be made aware of it. America is looting and destroying us in every sphere. Not only India but all the poor countries of the world. India should take initiative in this regard. If the hon. Minister supports the proposals which I have suggested here, I am ready to think about that Bill afresh, otherwise I will oppose that Bill and I would appeal to all of you, to oppose this Bill.

[English]

SHRI INDER JIT (Darjeeling): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to raise once again a matter of grave and basic importance to the functioning of our Parliament and the future of our democracy. On the evening of Wednesday, April 30, the Lok Sabha largely abdicated its principal responsibility of keeping a close and purposeful watch over the Treasury, namely, the Government spending.

In one fell stroke of the guillotine, we voted without any discussion over Rs. 2.3 lakh crores of the people's money relating to 80 Ministries and Departments for expenditure during the current financial year. In the process, the Lok Sabha made history. But this, Sir, was history of which no Parliamentary democracy can be proud. In fact, if I may candidly say so, we made a mockery of parliamentary democracy once again.

Parliament's greatest strength and utility lies in its power over the Treasury. Not many today remember that the first major battle of democracy was fought in Britain in the question of the right of a King to impose taxes at will.

Happily, the people of Britain won at the end of a long and hard struggle. Our world then saw the birth of a fundamental canon of democracy; no taxation without representation. The American war of Independence was also fought on the same basic issue; the right to impose taxes.

The principle is strictly enforced in all parliamentary democracies. In fact, Britain

and other democracies have over the past many years even taken new initiatives to strengthen Parliament's control over the purse. In sharp and distressing contrast, our Parliament's control over the national Budget has slipped, step by step, year by year.

Who is to blame? All of us I know, Mr. Speaker, you yourself have been most keen to see the House get on with its business. I also know that the Prime Minister as well as the Ministers of Parliamentary Affairs have been keen to get as many Ministries and Departments discussed. Nothing can suit any government better than to have its demands voted without any debate. Happily, some of the Leader of the Opposition too have favoured completion of the business before this House. Alas, however, this has not happened. A great deal of the time of the House has been taken up during the Session by extraneous matters. I am told that we have already spend some 60 hours on some of these issues. We could have easily discussed at least ten Ministries and Departments in these 60 hours.

But, Mr. Speaker, Sir, this by itself will not be enough. A question which we must ask ourselves is: Can something be done to mend matters and ensure that the Lok Sabha, in all conscience, discharges its responsibility of keeping a close watch over Government spending. The answer is a positive yes. We can have a solution over the long haul as also in the short term. Over the long haul, Sir, we should take a page out of the British experience. We should seriously consider the question of switching over to the committee system. Specially, I plead that our Parliament should take a fresh look at its procedures and adopt them to changing demands, as was wisely done by Britain in 1976. I further propose that the Hon'ble speaker should, as was done by the House of Commons, set up a Select Committee on Procedure to make recommendations for the more effective performance of its functions.

Today, in Britain, parliamentary control over the Treasury and Government as a whole is presently exercised through 14

committees in addition to eleven earlier committee such as the Public Accounts Committee.

Happily, Shri Rajiv Gandhi as the Prime Minister showed the required enlightenment and initiative. In mid-1989, three Standing Committees on Agriculture, on Environment and Forests and on Science and Technology were set up at his direction. All of us were delighted at the major reform introduced in Parliament at long last.

The last Lok Sabha took to the three Committees equally enthusiastically. In fact, I opted for the membership of the Rules Committee in the last Lok Sabha in a bid to enlarge the Committee system. The appointment of merely three Committees was just not enough for me. Eventually, we succeeded in getting the Rules Committee to decide on the establishment of seven other standing committees, including one on Home, a second on Defence and a third on Foreign Affairs.

But, before long, the powers that be reacted and reacted unfortunately. Amendments were moved by several Ministries opposing the establishment of the new Committees. Outwardly the reason advanced was the need to first see how the three Committees worked and the extent to which they served the best national interest. Inwardly, however, few among the Ministers were prepared to decentralise authority and share power. Some of us, thereupon, readied ourselves for a battle royal. But, before this could happen, the Ninth Lok Sabha itself came to be dissolved.

Now that can we in India do in the short term, namely immediately, to deal with the guillotined Ministries? Briefly we can adopt what I would describe as the Nehru model. India's first Prime Minister and Leader of the House, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was greatly upset when a few Departments, including the Department of Atomic Energy that was under him, could not be discussed and the guillotine had to be applied. Nehru then proposed that all the guillotined Ministries and Departments be discussed by *ad hoc*

[Sh. Inderjit]

committees of the House on the basis of their annual reports presented to the House.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, you will kindly recall that I took up this matter with you last year. I also presented to you an appeal signed by some 50 prominent Members of the Lok Sabha suggesting that the adoption of the Nehru model in one form or the other. It was finally agreed that the annual reports of the various Ministries which had been guillotined would be discussed by the Informal Consultative Committees. A notice was also issued informing members that they were free to attend any of the Informal consultative Committee meetings in which they were interested.

Many Members were happy that we had made at least some advance towards the Committee system. But last year, we ran into one practical difficulty. Many Members were prevented from attending even the meetings of the informal Consultative Committees of which they were Members. What was the reason? The Members were informed that they would not be paid TA or DA for attending these meetings. I do think this is not fair. I, therefore, suggest that the rules be amended to pay members attending these meetings both TA and DA. I am sure, this will turn out to be no more than a very very small fraction of the colossal amount of moneys we have voted without discussion. The hon. Speaker could finalise the modalities in the best interest of the Lok Sabha and the country at large in consultation with the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and the Opposition leaders.

*In fact, we should go one step further and implement another healthy innovation introduced by Nehru for strengthening ways and means of ensuring Parliamentary surveillance over the Executive. In 1956, the Business Advisory Committee decided to set up ad hoc Parliamentary Committees to scrutinise the Five Year Plan documents. Accordingly, these Committees were set up for consideration of the draft Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Plans. Unfortunately and regrettably, these Committees were given*

*up thereafter. We could surely think of reviving them and involving Members actively in planning.*

I would also request you to go into the larger issue of taking a fresh look at the present practice and procedures of our House and of Parliament and, for this purpose, set up a Select Committee on Procedures as was done in the United Kingdom to make recommendations for the effective performance of its functions. In this connection, I may add that there are various other procedural problems area such as the Zero Hour, Scrutiny of Bills, Questions, Expunctions, powers of the Speaker and the need to ensure his uncontested election which also need to be looked at afresh.

I would like to say in conclusion that the House of Commons continues to grow even after 300 years. Let us not stop growing at 40. Let us not make a mockery of Parliamentary democracy.

SHRI E. AHAMED (Manjeri): Sir, due to paucity of time, I do not want to take much of the valuable time of the House. But I would like to stress only on two points. One is, in the matter of distribution of Central investment.

MR. SPEAKER: I have not called your name. The reply was to start at 4.30 PM. Now it is about to be 6 O'Clock.

SHRI E. AHAMED: I will take only three minutes. I have to make only these two points.

*In the Central investment for the setting up of the industries, the Government of India have set apart Rs. 1,29,713 crores out of which four southern States have been given only Rs. 11,702.32 crores. Tamil Nadu was given Rs. 7,139 i.e., 5.5 per cent. Pondicherry was given only Rs. 17.35 crores. Karnataka, was given Rs. 2,693.24 crores i.e., 2.08 per cent Kerala was given Rs. 1,852.69 crores i.e., 1.43 per cent.*

Therefore, may I say that out of Rs. 1,29,713.09 crores, all these four Southern States have been given only 8.52 per cent.

This is, according to me, imbalance in the distribution of the Central investment. The Government should rectify it.

As on 31.3.91, this is the figure given by the hon. Minister on the floor of this House this morning.

Another point which I would like to make is in the matter of the public undertakings, the Government had been formulating the policy. May I ask the hon. Minister in the Government what is the representation to the weaker sections and minorities?

MR. SPEAKER: Please conclude. There is not new point.

SHRI E. AHAMED: Government may please make provision to give due consideration to the proper representation for all sections of the people in the public undertakings. Thank you.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Yaima Singh Yumnam, I have called you three times.

SHRI YAIMA SINGH YUMNAM (Inner Manipur): Sir, I was always prepared for a full-dress debate and participation but always I was given two or three minutes in this House.

MR. SPEAKER: Why do not you ask for the time in the beginning itself?

SHRI YAIMA SINGH YUMNAM: Now I shall take only three minutes. I shall cooperate with you. So, I have to leave all the points. I will concentrate on the points relating to my home State.

I am suggesting to the hon. Finance Minister that more funds be provided for smaller States so that regional imbalance can be made up. By smaller States, I mean the States like Manipur, Nagaland, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Tripura, Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim and some other territories in the country. The Government and the Finance Ministry must have a special outlook for these smaller States. Funds must be provided under a statutory provisions so that

the States may not come to the Central Government as beggars. Now, they are demanding here as beggars. They are at the mercy of the Centre because they are not viable. They depend on the Centre for getting the aims. They have become a liability to the country. So, I would like to suggest and this is also our demand that there must be a separate Budget for this category of States like we have our Railway Budget.

Sir, you know these smaller States have got meagre resources. It is not that they do not have any resource. They do have their resources. But there has to be funds to provide for harnessing and exploiting the forest water and other resources, for harnessing the tourist resources etc. If funds are provided for harnessing and exploiting those resources, then income will come. Where domestic income is there, it is very natural that they will be able to stand on their own legs. But as per the present arrangement, they will always continue to be a liability; they will remain so for all the times to come. That is not acceptable.

MR. SPEAKER: You please conclude now. You wanted only three minutes.

SHRI YAIMA SINGH YUMNAM: I will take only two more minutes. The Ministry of Tourism has presented a National Action Plan for Tourism. But it does not include the tourist potential of the State of Manipur and the other States of the North-Eastern Region which demand this type of special attention. In Manipur, there is scenic beauty. It has many places of tourist attraction. Every year, hundreds of Japanese visit Manipur because it is a place of pilgrimage for them since hundreds of thousands of Japanese laid down their lives in the last world war.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, you conclude.

SHRI YAIMA SINGH YUMNAM: I stop here. I conclude.

SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHY (Visakapatnam): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I will take only two minutes. I thank you very much for giving me this opportunity. There are only a

[Sh. M.V.V.S. Murthy]

few points. All the elders have spoken about several things. But I would like to make only one or two points. By summing up things, I may attract the attention of the hon. Finance Minister.

Sir, on the small business people, he has imposed a tax which is called the presumptive tax. I think it is going to harm the small business community. Already, there are a lot of checks and counter-checks about them. If this is going to be a regular feature, definitely the business community will suffer. I request the hon. Finance Minister to have look at it.

Also, many scandals have come out. The people of India have spoken about the Banking Sector and all these things. I would like to suggest to the hon. Finance Minister that the Headquarters of the Reserve Bank of India should be shifted to Delhi and it should not remain in Bombay. It is not that I am favouring Delhi or any place. But if it is in Delhi, at least, the Finance Minister will be having a greater control on it. When all the other Headquarter are in Delhi, why is the Headquarters of the Reserve Bank of India situated in Bombay? Also, the SEBI Headquarters has been situated in Bombay. I therefore request the Finance Minister to have a look at this.

Lastly, I come to the Exit policy. There is this Exit policy. This has to be considered again. Otherwise, a lot of people will be losing their jobs. You are only depending upon the NRI funds. The Finance Minister is thinking that all the industries have to be governed by the the NRI people only. At least, the Finance Minister should have a fresh look at it so that the Exit policy will not harm the country's interests. Also, there is a lot of regional imbalance in the allocation. Andhra Pradesh has been totally neglected in these matters. I request the Finance Minister to include the Pollavaram multi-purpose project at least in the Eighth Five Year Plan. This is my request.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Bhogendra Jha to speak.

You are always embarrassing us by giving the chit at the last moment.

SHRI BHOGENDRAJHA (Madhubani): Sir, I want to mention only two points on the similar lines.

In this House, I had mentioned during my speech that I have got receipts of more than 23 persons whose loans were cancelled, but, who have never taken a single paise loan in the Darbhanga District of Bihar in the Jalia block and the Saharpur gram panchayat. But no action has yet been taken.

Similarly, in Madhubani District, the State Bank branch at Khajoli did not pay a single paise to about forty Scheduled Caste persons, the poorest persons belonging to the weaker sections of society. And when I complained about it to Shri Dalbir Singh, someone had gone from here and with their help a bogus affidavit was shown in the court without the presence of those persons. I simply wish that the Finance Minister take some strong measures. On the one side, not single paise was paid and on the other hand, loans were cancelled of those persons who had never received the loans. I have got the receipts of that. I have produced the receipts also.

With regard to Exit Policy or any other thing, I would like to ask the Finance Minister whether they are going to ensure that whosoever is forced to leave the job is given resources and means for productive self-employment so that instead of labourers they become masters today or tomorrow. This is what I would like to say.

SHRI P.C. THOMAS (Muvattupuzha): Sir, I would like just mention two or three points which are not mentioned.

One is with regard to tax on coco. With regard to coco there has been increase in tax. I would suggest that the agricultural produces are getting a very low prices. Now the cost of production has increased so much that this may be considered. This is a matter which concerns the EXIM Policy because in the Import negative list coco has not been included. I request that this may be favourably considered.



Second point is with regard to the supply of food through the ration shops in Kerala. As you know, the State of Kerala is not a position to incur any further amount. It is incurring Rs. 180 crores per year for subsidising the rice supplied through the ration shops which is of utmost necessity because the price of rationed rice has increased due to the cut in subsidy. I request that this may be favourably considered.

My last point is with regard to interest on agricultural loans which are being given by banks. The Finance Minister has given the detailed account in his answer. I do not want to go deep into it. Though the NABARD is paying a very low interest of 6.5 per cent for amounts up to Rs. 10,000 and 7.5 per cent up to the amount of Rs. 50,000 and 10.5 per cent up to Rs. 2,00 lakhs and also 4.5 per cent above Rs. 2.00 lakhs, yet the interests which are being charged by some of the banks are not proportionate to this. There are specific norms which have been fixed and given in detail by the Finance Ministry. But this is not adhered to by many of the banks. I had brought it to the notice of the Finance Minister with regard to one bank and the Finance Minister was pleased to take immediate action. I have got the information that they have changed their stand. I request that this may be taken into account.

17.59 hrs.

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I thank all the hon. Members who have taken part in the debate on the Finance Bill. Although the Finance Bill deals with tax proposals as part of the Budget, this debate has also provided an opportunity to go over once again over the wider character relating to the gamut of economic policies and Budgetary policies as a whole.

18.00 hrs.

I have covered that ground before and, therefore, I can be very brief. The basic philosophy of this Budget can be described very simply. The first and foremost task before our country is that of fiscal stabilisation

and fiscal consolidation. I say so in all sincerity because, although, we are all committed that we must work towards a steady progress of the economy, we must reduce the regional disparities, we must help the North-Eastern States and other backward States like Bihar and also there are regions and classes in our country which have not derived adequate benefit from the processes of development, but, I must submit to this hon. House that all these tasks cannot be accomplished on the basis of a bankrupt treasury. If you finance all these justifiable expenditures on the basis of a Nasik Printing Press, then I think you would have unleashed in our country an uncontrollable inflation and that would be a great national tragedy.

Therefore, I respectfully submit to this august House that in the situation in which our economy is placed today, reduction of fiscal deficits, of revenue deficits and Budget deficits, as narrowly defined, is of utmost national concern and national priority. And that, if you succeed, as we have made considerable progress in the course of last ten months, if we persist with that path, I think, in a year's time, we will be able to resume the normal process of growth. If we do not do that, I think, there is a great danger that hyperinflation will become a fact of life, as it had become a fact of life in large parts of Latin America and in large parts of Africa.

The second thing that I do want to say is that together with fiscal stabilisation, it is absolutely essential that we must deal with the fundamental causes of low productivity of our economy. I agree with most hon. Members, who said that there are no international solutions to the problems of our country. Neither foreign aid nor foreign investment can solve the basic problems of our country. Today, we need some help but this can at best provide a palliative. The fundamental solutions to the problems of development are to deal with these basic causes of low productivity of our economy. We, in our country, save about 20-23 per cent of our national income. But with that much of savings, the output that we get is far lower than most other countries manage to do. And that obviously is an indication of

[Sh. Manmohan Singh]

gross inefficiency in the use of resources. And this is true of the public sector; it is also true in the private sector. Therefore, the task of structural reform in our country is to deal with these fundamental causes of low productivity of our economy. That is why we need reforms of industrial policy. There should be more competition; that people should make profits not by manipulating the licensing system, not by manipulating the import policy but on the basis of productivity and efficiency. That is why, there should be more competition in the economy. That is the logic of the industrial policy reform. We need reforms of the trade policy because we need to enlarge the incentives of exports.

Several hon. Members have said that we should not rely on foreigners. I fully agree with them. But if you want to sustain this economy, if you truly want to become self-reliant, then this tremendous import and export gap that has developed in our economy, that has to be bridged. And today, I think, it is exceedingly difficult to reduce India's imports. There may be scope at the margin but may big reduction in imports, is not simply a feasible proposition.

This year, for example, we are planning for export of about 20 billion dollars roughly. And of that, about 6 billion dollars are going to be taken by the import of oil products alone. Our petroleum consumption is increasing at a rate of 8-10 per cent per annum. Unless and until the export economy of this country acquires a greater momentum, there is no way of self-reliance. We have been talking of self-reliance for the last many years. But, until and unless the export economy of this country is given greater dynamism, greater momentum, I think, the progress will be halting as has been the case thus far in the past and therefore the need for trade policy reforms.

In the same way, we need reforms of the financial system. I think, Shri George Fernandes has brought up the issue of the banking systems, the stock markets. I do agree with the hon. Members that we need

to have a fresh look at the functioning of our financial system. We need to move towards greater transparency; we need to move towards a system where there would be greater productivity of the banking system.

As far as the various issues that have emerged in the background of what has happened in the stock market are concerned, I will explain the position at length in this House. All that I can do is that I have set up a high-powered inquiry committee which will look into the role of all the banks and other institutions involved in this scam and to fix the responsibility; I will take effective and credible action against all those who are found guilty. That assurance I give.

**SHRI INDER JIT(Darjeeling):** What about the time-frame? How long will you take?

**SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH:** Now, I come to some other issues. With regard to the role of the Centre-State financial relations, several hon. Members have referred to the need for a re-look at the Centre-State financial relations. Centre-State financial relations do require a look in the light of changing circumstances. But, let me be very candid with you. If thereby, you are going to come to the conclusion that large amount of resources are going to be released from the Centre to the States, you are sadly mistaken. Today, the Central Government has a revenue deficit of about Rs. 14,000 crores in the Budget of 1992-93. If you look at the discretionary transfers from the Centre to the States in the course of this year, they added to over Rs. 22,000 crores. With a revenue deficit of this magnitude, the only way the Central Government can adjust is to cut down on transfers to the States. But, that would not be serving any purpose. So, I respectfully submit that in the State sector also, there is need to pay greater attention to the causes of low productivity of investments. I think Shri Chandrakar, Shri Mohan Singh and several other hon. Members also mentioned about the functioning of the State Electricity Boards, of the State Road Transport Corporations, the mal-functioning of Irrigation Department, the wasteful use of resources. If this trend

perists, merely restructuring the Centre-State relations is not going to produce the resources which we need, if we have to tackle the problems of backwardness, the problems of poverty and the problems of under-development.

With these words, I come to various issues of tax policies. Now, we do need tax reform as an integral part of the basic structural reforms. I think, it was Shri Jaswant Singh who said that we need a rationale, just and humane tax. I agree with him that we do need a tax system inspired by these ideals. We have taken the first steps. The personal income tax system has been reformed. We will come before this House with regard to the reforms of the corporate tax system. Some steps have also been taken with regard to the system of customs. Similarly, some steps have been taken with regard to the reform of the excise system. This is a three to five years programme. It is my hope that at the end of it, we will have, I think, a tax system, which gives the right incentive for savings, for investments; and at the same time, it is equitable and progressive.

Shri Jaswant Singh also brought up this issue of having a nation-wide value-added tax. I do agree with him that a time has come when we ought to be thinking in these terms all over the world. In Europe, the national frontiers are becoming meaningless; the tariffs are being reduced to zero; have been reduced to zero. There is free movement of capital, free movement of labour. You have Western Europe of 350 million people and there is no tax. Now, India is to compete against that part of the world environment, a United Western Europe, tariff-free Europe. There are common markets coming up in Asia; there are common markets coming up in Latin America. We cannot do so on the basis of a fragmented economy. Therefore, this old thinking of not taking great advantage of India being a common market, this fragmented indirect system of taxation, that has developed in our country, does require a relook. But this requires a major effort and rethinking about Centre-State financial relations. We have to prepare a ground for it.

But that is long-term direction in which we have to move.

Now I come to specific points which have been made with regard to various tax proposals. Some Members of this House, particularly those on the Opposition, have said that the personal income-tax exemption limit ought to be raised to Rs. 48,000. I have already gone some way in meeting the demands of people in lower income groups. I sympathise with people in lower income groups, and the people in middle class income groups because inflation hurts them. But in all this, I would respectfully submit to the House we need a sense of balance and a sense of proportion. Taxation is only one side of the equation. There is also the inescapable need for essential expenditure. I have calculated that every Rs. 1,000 increase in exemption limit reduces the tax resources by Rs. 85 crore. Therefore, if we raise the exemption limit to Rs. 48,000 crore, there would be a loss of revenue. The bulk of it - 85 per cent of it - will be loss of revenue of the States. The total loss will be Rs. 1,700 crore.

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (South Delhi): You should have thought about all these things before incorporating them in the manifesto.....(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH: At a time when we complain that in our country, the people do not get their basic needs, when we have not universalised elementary education, when infant mortality rate in our country is as high as 100, when there are all these pressing needs, how can you meet these pressing needs but for adequate resources being available to the State Governments? Therefore, those who argue for raising the exemption limit, I would respectfully submit to them that they should also look at the consequences of the loss Rs. 1,700 crore of revenues. What would happen to the States? What would happen to the anti-poverty programme? I find that the BJP friends have suddenly discovered the virtues of Antodaya.

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Now if they really think about Antodaya scheme, then they ought to look at the consequences of raising the exemption limit in terms of what it will do to the welfare of the poorest of the poor people in our country. *(Interruptions)*

I now come to the concessions with regard to sections 80-L and 80 CCA. As I stated earlier, as a concession to the sentiments expressed in this House, I have also restored the incentive under 80-L to the extent of Rs. 7,000. I would have liked to do more. But the same considerations, which weighed with me not to further raise the exemption limit, have compelled me to limit this concession to Rs. 7,000 crore.

Similarly, with regard to 80-CCA and others, what I have done by way of raising the ceiling on investments in eligible assets for section 88 to Rs. 60,000, I think, takes care of the needs of a large number of people who were hurt by the withdraw of these concessions.

Some other points have been raised in the debate. Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee and some other honourable Members criticised the reduction in customs duties. I do not make any apology for having reduced the customs duties. If you look at the customs tariff of our country, it is among the highest in the world. I have said that before in this House that when we sit in international forums, when people find that our tariff rates are as high as 300 per cent to 400 per cent, we look as men from Mars. Tariff rates are going down all over the world. If we want India to become an internationally competitive economy, if we want our industry to modernise and to be come as efficient as industries elsewhere, then we must have a gradual programme of reducing the customs duty. It is my intention in the next three years to reduce the customs tariff rate of an average of about 25 per cent to 30 per cent because that will provide powerful incentive for modernising our industry. At the same time, I assure this House that we will not do so in any way which will hurt the Indian industry; we will provide all

facilities to the Indian industry to modernise itself. We will also ensure that any worker affected by any rationalisation, in reduction of customs duty will be provided adequate support and I do affirm - the firm Prime Minister has stated and I repeat it - that any worker who is affected by the structural adjustment programme and if anybody who is willing to work and wants to work, I think, it will be our obligation to see that he is not denied that opportunity. In the course of these years, for the first time in the Indian history, we will have roughly Rs. 2000 crores for the National Renewal Fund. I think if this Fund is used properly, we would have launched a powerful movement, for modernising our training institutions, for launching programmes, for retraining the work force and redeployment of surplus labour. We will, therefore, be able to modernise without tears. Therefore, on that point, there should be no fear that this is an anti-labour policy.

Now, some criticism was made about the excise duty concessions. I have said this before and I repeat it that the excise duty changes that have been made have taken particular care that the burden of additional excise is not put on articles of mass consumption. For example, in increasing the special excise duties, I have totally exempted things like tea, sugar, kerosene and matches. Some Members referred to handloom weavers. I would like to tell those hon. Members that as far as hank yarn is concerned, it is totally free of excise duty in any way and it will remain free of excise duty levy.

I think Shrimati Geet Mukherjee accused me of not having replied last year to her point with regard to rapid expansion of civil aviation and domestic airlines. It is true that civil aviation does use scarce petroleum products. But it is my honest belief that the solution of the problems of oil crisis in our country is to increase production of petroleum products domestically and to launch a massive movement for conservation. What is happening in our oil industry, in this context, is that our oil production, instead of increasing, is going down and that is a cause of serious

concern. I also submit to this House that the structure of relative prices in this country is such that it is a barrier to rational use of scarce petroleum products for various reasons into which I do not want to do into like political factors, populist concern, etc. As far as pricing of kerosene today in this country is concerned, in the name of poor persons, we are today creating a black income in our system of not less than Rs. 1500 crores per annum. Poor people in the villages do not get kerosene and in their name, all kerosene is being sold in the black market. If a rational pricing system did exist, the Oil and Natural Gas Commission would have Rs. 1500 crores as additional amount and that money would have been used to further expand our oil industry. I, therefore, respectfully submit to this House that the time has come to look at the whole problem of oil development, oil conservation and rational system of pricing of oil products. If we do not take care in this matter, then the balance of payments of the Eighth Five Year Plan will face a bleak prospect. If any single factor could wreck the Eighth Plan, then it will be the oil sector. So, the present trend needs to be reversed, if we take the cause of self-reliance seriously.

Some hon. Members criticised reduction in gold duty as an incentive to smuggling.

I respectfully submit that it is precisely the other way round. What I have done is to reduce the incentive for smuggling. This, together with the partial convertibility of rupee, has dealt a powerful blow to the havalas, mavericks and to the black-marketers. So, I think I do not accept the view that what I have done with regard to gold is something which helps smugglers. It is precisely the other way round.

But I do agree with the Members that the basic reasons for the generation of black money have to be tackled at their source. What are those reasons? I think those reasons are firstly a licence permit system which is not capable of being administered and which is a source of generation of black money across the board; a trade policy regime which in the past generated a large

amount of black money; and exchange control system which was not implemented and which encouraged large scale havalas transactions; and a tax system which gave incentive for people to avoid taxes. We have begun a process of dealing with these basic causes for generation of black money. Over a period of time, if we persevere with what we have started, I am sure, we would have reduced the incentive for generation of black money very substantially.

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:** What is your assessment of the amount of black money?

**SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH:** I am sorry, I don't believe that anybody knows it.

Some hon. Members have brought up the issue of manmade fibres, automobiles and some other sectors. I do recognise that these sectors are faced with difficult problems. We will remain alert to their needs. We will study their problems and if anything further needs to be done, we will take appropriate action. Although automobile industry may be a luxury industry, as George Fernandes has been reminding me, it is a question of employment and, therefore, we cannot be insensitive to it. We will remain alert to the needs of these sectors.

Shri Mohan Singh mentioned the problems of excessive investigation. I do agree with him that there is too much litigation in our country. In the Commissioner's meeting earlier this week, I raised precisely this point that excessive litigation does not help. We must help to reduce the tax arrears.

I think Shri K.P. Singh Deo referred to the problems of ex-servicemen. He knows that this is an issue very dear to our Government. Under the leadership of the Defence Minister our Government has found what we promised, i.e. an innovative solution to the problem of one rank-one pension. It was a difficult decision. But it is out of our regard and as a token of our appreciation of the services rendered by them that we have taken this decision. (*Interruptions*)

AN HON. MEMBER: Only words and no deeds!

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH: We will always be sensitive - I repeat, we will always be sensitive to the needs of our ex-servicemen. We can never repay in adequate measure the debt of gratitude this nation owes to all those who laid down their lives in defending our frontiers.

Several Members have raised the problems facing the small scale industries. Let me assure them that our Government takes, very seriously, the task of helping the small scale industry in every possible way. But I respectfully submit that my analysis of the tax system of our country shows me that whatever problems that the small scale industry may face, these problems do not lie in the area of taxes. There are large scale exemptions available to the small scale industry. Shri Jaswant Singh brought a particular notification to my notice, which caused some problems. I promise him that would be looked into. That can be looked into even after the Finance Bill is passed.

The basic problems of the small scale industry, in my view, are the problems of marketing, problems of technology upgradation and too many inspectors roaming around the small scale industry establishments. In all these areas, we need to work out innovative solutions. But taxation is not a problem. Although it is true that 30 to 40 per cent of industrial production is accounted for by the small scale industry, as per the calculation that I did, their contribution to the overall tax system probably does not exceed Rs. 800 crore. I respectfully submit that the solutions of the problems of the small scale industry are not to be found in the area of taxation, but in those areas which I have mentioned just now.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Not SIDBI. SIDBI is not really helping. Please look into it.

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH: Sir, I think, I have covered most of the points that have been made.

One final point with regard to the reform of FERA which Shri Jaswant Singh has mentioned. An exercise is under way and we are going to come forward with a legislation to reform FERA.

Finally to conclude, I would like to mention about SEBI. I have made a statement in this House. There was a Calling Attention Motion. I have covered various issues that have arisen at that time. I can assure the House once again that we will give every support to SEBI to discharge its responsibility of investors' protection. Whosoever is guilty of malpractices in the working of the small scale sector, we will take effective action.

With these few words, I thank all the hon. Members and I command this Bill to the House.

SHRIMATI GEETAMUKHERJEE: What about taxation on rural rich?

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 1992-93, be taken into consideration."

*The motion was adopted*

MR. SPEAKER: The House will now take up Clause-by-Clause consideration of the Bill. There are amendments to Clause 2. Shri Moreshwar Save. Are you moving?

*Clause 2 - Income Tax*

SHRI MORESHWAR SAVE  
(Aurangabad): I beg to move:

Page 3, line 16, —

for "twenty-eight thousand rupees"  
substitute—

"thirty-nine thousand rupees" (1)

Page 3, lines 38 and 39, —

for "twenty-eight thousand rupees"

*substitute*

"thirty-nine thousand rupees" (2)

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put the amendment Nos. 1 and 2 moved by Shri Moreshwar Save to the vote of the House.

*Amendment Nos 1 and 2 were put and negatived*

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. P.C. Thomas. Are you moving?

SHRI P.C. THOMAS: No, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: Prof. Rasa Singh Rawat, are you moving your Amendments?

[Translation]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move —

"Page 3, line 16,

for "twenty-eight thousand rupees:"

*substitute "forty eight thousand rupees"*  
(130)

Page 3, lines 38 and 39, —

for "twenty eight thousand rupees"

*Substitute "forty eight thousand rupees"*  
(131)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Amendment Nos. 130 and 131 moved by Prof. Rasa Singh Rawat be adopted".

Those in favour will please say 'Aye'.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: 'Aye'

MR. SPEAKER: Those against will please say 'No'.

\*Wrongly voted for Ayes.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: 'No'.

MR. SPEAKER: I think the 'Ayes' have it. The 'Ayes' have it.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: The 'Noes' have it.

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI (Gandhinagar): Sir, these Amendments are regarding raising the exemption limit of Income Tax from Rs. 28,000 to Rs. 48,000.

MR. SPEAKER: Let the Lobbies be cleared.....

MR. SPEAKER: Now I put amendments Nos 130 and 131 to the vote. The question is:

Page 3, line 16, —

for "twenty-eight thousand rupees"

*substitute "forty-eight thousand rupees" (130)*

Page 3 lines 38 and 39, —

for "twenty-eight thousand rupees"

*substitute "forty-eight thousand rupees: (131)*

*The Lok Sabha divided:*

818.35 hrs.

Division No. 17

**AYES**

Abedya Nath, Mahant

Advani, Shri Lal K.

Agnihotri, Shri Rajendra

Ahamed, Shri E.

|  |                                    |
|--|------------------------------------|
| Balayogi, Shri G.M.C.                      | Joshi, Shri Dau Dayal              |
| Baliyan, Shri N.K.                         | Kalka Das, Shri                    |
| Bandaru, Shri Dattatraya<br>(Secunderabad) | Kamal, Shri Shyam Lal              |
| Berwa, Shri Ram Narain                     | Kanaujia Dr. G.L.                  |
| Bhargava, Shri Girdhari Lal                | Kanodia, Shri Mahesh               |
| Chauhan, Shri Chetan P.S.                  | Kapse, Shri Ram                    |
| Chavda, Shri Harisinh                      | Kashwan, Shri Ram Singh            |
| Chhatwal, Shri Sartaj Singh                | Katheria, Shri Prabhu Dayal        |
| Chhotey Lal, Shri                          | Khandelwal, Shri Tara Chand        |
| Chikhliya, Shrimati Bhavna                 | Khanduri, Shri Bhuwan Chandra      |
| Choudhary, Shri Ram Tahal                  | Khanoria, Shri D.D.                |
| Chowdhary, Shri Pankaj                     | Khurana, Shri Madan Lal            |
| Das, Shri Dwaraka Nath                     | Kori, Shri Gaya Prasad             |
| Deshmukh, Shri Chandubhai                  | Krishnendra Kaur (Deepa), Shrimati |
| Dhumal, Prof. Prem                         | Kumar, Shri V. Dhananjaya          |
| Dikshit, Shri Shreesh Chandra              | Lodha, Shri Guman Mal              |
| Drona, Shri Jagat Vir Singh                | Mahajan, Shrimati Sumitra          |
| Fundkar., Shri Pandurang Pundlik           | Mahendra Kumari, Shrimati          |
| Gangwar, Dr. P. R.                         | Mallikarjunaiah, Shri S.           |
| Gangwar, Shri Santosh Kumar                | Maurya, Shri Anand Ratna           |
| Gautam, Shrimati Sheela                    | Mishra, Shri Janardan              |
| Gohil, Dr. Mahavirsinh Harisinhji          | Misra, Shri Shyam Bihari           |
| Gowda, Prof. K. Venkatagiri                | Munda, Shri Kariya                 |
| Jaswant Singh, Shri                        | Naik, Shri Ram                     |
| Jeswani, Dr. K.D.                          | Pandeya, Dr. Laxminarayan          |
| Joshi, Shri Anna                           | Passi, Shri Balraj                 |
|  | Patel, Dr. Amrit Lal Kalidas       |



Patel, Shri Chandresh  
 Patel, Shri Haribhai  
 Patel, Shri Somabhai  
 Pathak, Shri Harin  
*Prem, Shri B.L. Sharma*  
 Purkayastha, Shri Kabindra  
 Raj, Shrimati Vasundhara  
 Ramdew Ram, Shri  
 Rana, Shri Kashiram  
 Rawal, Dr. Lal Bahadur  
 Rawat, Shri Bhagwan Shankar  
 Rawat, Prof. Rasa Singh  
 Sanghani, Shri Dileep Bhai  
 Saraswati, Shri Yoganand  
 Sarode, Dr. Gunvant Rambhau  
 Save, Shri Moreshwar  
 Scindia, Shrimati Vijayaraje  
 Shah, Shri Manabendra  
 Shakra, Dr. Mahadeepak Singh  
 Sharma, Shri Jeewan  
 Sharma, Shri Rajendra Kumar  
 Shastri, Acharya Vishwanath Das  
 Shukla, Shri Astbhuja Prasad  
 Singh, Dr. Chattrapal  
 Singh, Shri Rajveer  
 Singh, Shri Ram  
 Singh, Shri Rampal

Singh, Shri Satya Deo  
 Tandel, Shri D. J.  
 Thakore, Shri Gabhaji Mangaji  
 Tomar, Dr. Ramesh Chand  
*Topiwala, Shrimati Dipika H.*  
 Tripathi, Shri Lakshmi Narain Mani  
 Tripathi, Shri Prakash Narain  
 Trivedi, Shri Arvind  
 Veghela, Shri Shankersinh  
 Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari  
 Varma, Shri Ratilal  
 Veerappa, Shri Ramchandra  
 Vekaria, Shri Shivlal Nagjibhai  
 Verma, Shri Sushil Chandra

## NOES

Adaikalaraj, Shri L.  
*Ahmed, Shri Kamaluddin*  
 Aiyar, Shri Mani Shankar  
 Akber Pasha, Shri B.  
 Anbarasu Era, Shri  
 Anthony, Shri Frank  
 Antulay, Shri A.R.  
 Arunachalam Shri M.  
 Asokaraj, Shri A.  
 Athithan, Shri R. Dhanuskodi  
 Banerjee, Kumari Mamata  
 Bansal, Shri Pawan Kumar

Bhadana, Shri Avtar Singh

Bhagey Gobardhan, Shri

Bhakta, Shri Manoranjan

Bhandari, Shrimati Dil Kumari

Bhatia, Shri Raghunandan Lal

Bhattacharaya, Shrimati Malini

Bhoi, Dr. Krupasindhu

Bhonsle, Shri Prataprao B.

Bhonsle, Shri Tejsingh Rao

Bhuria, Shri Dileep Singh

Birbal, Shri

Buta Singh Shri

Chacko, Shri P. C.

Chaliha, Shri Kirip

Chandrakar, Shri Chandulal

Chandrasekhar, Shrimati  
Maragatham

Charles, Shri A.

Chaudhary, Shri Kamal

Chaudhary, Shri Ram Prakash

Chaudhri, Shri Narain Singh

Chaure, Shri Bapu Hari

Chavan, Shri Prithviraj D.

Chavda, Shri Ishwarbhai Khodabhai

Chidambaram, Shri P.

Chowdary, Dr. K.V.R.

Chowdhary, Shrimati Santosh

Dadahoor, Shri Gurcharan Singh

Damor, Shri Somjibhai

Deka, Shri Probin

Dennis, Shri N.

Deora, Shri Murl

Deshmukh, Shri Anantrao

Deshmukh, Shri Ashok Anandrao

Dev, Shri Sontosh Mohan

Devarajan, Shri B.

Devi, Shrimati Bibhu Kumari

Dighe, Shri Sharad

Digvijaya Singh, Shri

Dutt, Shri Sunil

Faleiro, Shri Eduardo

Farrook, Shri M.O.K.

Femabdes, Shri Oscar

Gaikwad, Shri Udaysingh Rao

Gaja pathi, Shri Gopi Nath

Galib, Shri Gurcharan Singh

Garnit, Shri Chhitubhai

Gavt, Shri Manikrao Hodiya

Gehlot, Shri Ashok

Ghatowar, Shri Paban Singh

Giriappa, Shri C.P. Mudala

Gogoi, Shri Tarun

Gomango, Shri Giridhar

Gudadinni, Shri B.K.

Gundewar, Shri Vilasrao Nagnathrao

Handique, Shri Bijoy Krishna

Harchand Singh, Shri

Hooda, Shri Bhupinder Singh

Inderjit, Shri

Islam, Shri Nurul

Jaffer Sharief, Shri C.K.

Jagmeet Singh, Shri

Janarthanan, Shri M.R. Kadambur

Jangde, Shri Khelan Ram

Jatav, Shri Bare Lal

Jawali, Dr. B.G.

Jayamohan, Shri A.

Jeevarathinam, Shri R.

Jhikram, Shri Mohanlal

Kahandole, Shri Z.M.

Kairon, Shri Surinder Singh

Kale, Shri Shankarrao D.

Kaliaperumal, Shri P.P.

Kamal Nath, Shri

Kamat, Shri Gurudas

Kamble, Shri Arvind Tulshiram

Kamson, Prof. M.

Kanithi, Dr. Viswanatham

Karreddula, Shrimati Kamala Kumari

Kasu, Shri Venkata Krishna Reddy

Kaul, Shrimati Sheila

Kaur, Shrimati Sukhbans

Kewal Singh, Shri

Khan, Shri Aslam Sher

Khan, Shri Ayub

Khursheed, Shri Salman

Konathala, Shri Rama Krishna

Krishan Kumar, Shri S.

Krishnaswamy, Shri M.

Kshirsagar, Shrimati Kesharbai Sonaji

Kudumula, Kumari Padamasree

Kuli, Shri Balin

Kumaramangalam, Shri Rangrajan

Kuppuswamy, Shri C.K.

Kurien, Prof. P.J.

Lakshmanan, Prof. Savithri

Malik, Dharampal Singh

Mallikarjun, Shri

Mallu, Dr. R.

Marbaniang, Shri Peter G.

Mathew, Shri Pala K.M.

Meena, Shri Bheru Lal

Meghe, Shri Datta

Mirdha, Shri Nathu Ram

Mirdha, Shri Ram Niwas

Muniyappa, Shri K.H.

Murthy, Shri M.V. Chandrashekara

Murugesan, Dr. N.

Muttemwar, Shri Vilas

Narayanan, Shri K.R.

Narayanan, Shri P. G.

Nawale, Shri Vidura Vithoba

Nayak, Shri Mrutyunjaya

Nayak, Shri Subash Chandra

Netam, Shri Arvind

Nikam, Shri Govindrao

Nyamagouda, Shri S.B.

Odeyar, Shri Channaiah

Pal, Dr. Debi Prosad

Palacholla, Shri Venkata Rangayya  
Naidu

Panigrahi, Shri Sriballav

Pate, Shri Harilal Nanji

Patel, Shri Praful

Patel, Shri Shravan Kumar

Patel, Shri Uttambhai Harjibhai

patil, Shri Prakash V.

Patil, Shrimati Pratibha Devisingh

Patil, Shrimati Surya Kanta

Patil, Shri Uttamrao Dcorao

Patil, Shri Vijay Naval

Patil, Shri Yashwantrao

Patra, Dr. Kartikeswar

Pattanayak, Shri Sarat Chandra

Pawar, Shri Sharad

Pawar, Dr. Vasant Niwruuti

Peruman, Dr. P. Vallal

Pilot, Shri Rajesh

Poosapati, Shri Anandgajapati Raju

Pötdukhe, Shri Shantaram

Prabhu, Shri R.

Prabhu Zantye, Shri Harish Narayan

Pradhani, Shri K.

Rahi, Shri Ram Lal

Rai, Shri Kalp Nath

Rajaravivarma, Shri B.

Rajendra Kumar, Shri S.S.R.

Rajeswari, Shrimati Basava

Raju, Shri Bh. Vijayakumar

Rajulu, Dr. R.K.G.

Ram Babu, Shri A.G.S.

Ram Singh, Rao

Ramchandran, Shri Mullappally

Ramamurthy, Shri K.

Ramasamy, Shri Rajagopal Naidu

Rao, Shri J. Chokka

Rao, Shri P.V. Narasimha

Rao, Shri V. Krishna

Rath, Shri Rama Chandra

Rawat, Shri Prabhu Lal

Reddaiah Yadav, Shri K.P.

Reddy, Shri A. Indrakaran

Reddy, Shri G. Ganga

Singh, Shri Motilal

Reddy, Shri M.G.

Singh, Shri S. B.

Reddy, Shri Magunta Subbarama

Singh Deo Shri K. P

Reddy, Shri R. Surender

Singla, Shri Sant Ram

Reddy, Shri K. Vijaya Bhaskara

Sodi, Shri Manku Ram

Sadul, Shri Dharmanna Mondayya

Solanki, Shri Surajbhanu

Sai, Shri A. Pratap

Soundaram, Dr. (Shrimati) K.S.

Sahi, Shrimati Krishna

Sridharan, Dr. Rajagopalan

Sait, Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman

Sreenivasan, Shri

Sajjan Kumar, Shri

Sukh Ram, Shri

Sangma, Shri Purno A.

Sultanpuri, Shri Krishan Dutt

Sanipalli, Shri Gangadhara

Sundararaj, Shri N.

Sawant, Shri Sudhir

Suresh, Shri Kodikkunil

Sayeed, Shri P. M.

\* Swami, Shri Sureshanand

Scindia, Shri Madhavrao

Swamy, Shri G. Venkat

Selja, Kumari

Tara Singh, Shri

Shankaranand, Shri B.

Thakur, Shri Mahendra Kumar Singh

Sharma, Shri Chiranji Lal

Thaugkalalu, Shri K.V.

Sharma, Shri Satish Kumar

Tharadevi Siddhartha, Shrimati D. K.

Shivappa, Shri Kodakani Gowdana

Thomas, Prof. K.V.

Shukla, Shri Vidyacharan

Thomas, Shri P.C.

Silvera, Dr. C.

Thorat, Shri Sandipan Bhagwan

Singh, Shri Arjun

Thungon, Shri P.K.

Singh, Shri Dalbir

Tindivanam, Shri K. Ramamurthee

Singh, Shri Devi Bux

Tope, Shri Ankushrao Raosaheb

Singh, Shri Khelsai

Topno, Kumari Frida

Singh, Shri Manphool

Tytler, Shri Jagdish

Umbrey, Shri Laeta

Page 6, —

Upadhyay, Shri Swarup

omit lines 39 to 43 (8)

Urs, Shrimati Chandra Prabha

Amendments made:

Verma, Shri Bhawani Lal

Page 6, for line 27, substitute—

Verma, Kumari Vimla

" Exchange Board of India or the Reserve Bank of India" shall be inserted; (48)

Vijayaraghavan, Shri V.S.

Vyas, Dr. Girija

Page 6, in line 31, for "Ordinance", substitute "Act".

Wasnik, Shri Mukul Balkrishna

Williams, Shri R. G.

(Shri Manmohan Singh)

Yashpal, Shri

MR. SPEAKER: Prof. Rana Singh Rawat — not present.

MR. SPEAKER: Subject to correction, the result of the division is:

Ayes : 98

Noes : 235

*The Amendment Nos. 130 and 131 were negatived*

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 2 stand part of the Bill".

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause-2 was added to the Bill.*

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 3 stand part of the Bill".

*The motion was adopted*

*Clause 3 was added to the Bill.*

*Clause 4 — Amendment of Section 10*

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA

(Jaipur): I beg to move:

\*Wrongly voted for Noes.

MR. SPEAKER: I now put Amendment No. 8 moved by Shri Girdhari Lal Bhargava to the vote of the House.

*Amendment No. 8 was put and negatived.*

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

" That Clause 4, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 4, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clauses 5 and 6 stand part of the Bill"

*The motion was adopted*

*Clauses 5 and 6 were added to the Bill.*

MR. SPEAKER: Clause 7. There are amendments No. 3 by Shri Moreshwar Save and No. 9 by Shri Girdhari Lal Bhargava.

*Clause 7— Amendment of Section 16*

SHRI MORESHWAR SAVE  
(Aurangabad): I beg to move —

Page 7, —

for clause 7, *Substitute*—

7. In section 16 of the Income-tax Act, for clause (i) the following shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1993, namely:—

(i) a deduction of a sum equal to forty per centce of the salary or fifteen thousand rupees, whichever is less." (3)

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA : I beg to move—

Page 7, lines 5 and 6,—

omit " being a woman, whose total income before making any deduction under this clause does not exceed seventy-five thousand rupees." (9)

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put Amendment No. 3 to the vote of the House.

*Amendment No. 3 was put and negatived.*

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put Amendment No. 9 to the vote of the House.

*Amendment No. 9 was put and negatived.*

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 7 stand part of the Bill".

*The motion was adopted*

*Clause 7 was added to the Bill.*

MR. SPEAKER: The question:

"That clauses 8 and 9 stand part of the Bill

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clauses 8 and 9 were added to the Bill.*

MR. SPEAKER: For clause 10 there are amendments by Shri Girdhari Lal Bhargava and Shri Ram Kapse.

*Clause 10 - Amendment of Section 24*

SHRI GIRIDHARI LALO BHARGAVA: I beg to move—

Page 7,—

*after line 32, insert—*

'(2) in sub-section (2), in the proviso, for the words "five thousand rupees", the words "twenty-five thousand rupees" shall be substituted.' (10)

SHRI RAM KAPSE (Thane); I beg to move —

Page 7,—

*after line 32, insert—*

"(2) in sub-section (2), in the proviso for the words "five thousand rupees", the words "ten thousand rupees" shall be substituted." (127)

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put Amendment No. 10 to the vote of the House.

*Amendment No. 10 was put and negatived*

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put Amendment No. 127 to the vote of the House.

*Amendment No. 127 was put and negatived*

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 10 stand part of the Bill".

*The motion was adopted*

*Clause 10 was added to the Bill.*

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Clause 11, Shri Manmohan Singh.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: I beg to move—

*Clause 11 — Amendment of Section 28*

*Page 7, line 48 — for "two-third" Substitute "ninety per cent ". (23)*

*Amendment made:*

[English]

*Page 7, for line 36, substitute—*

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer): I beg to move—

"received by, a partner of a firm from such firm:

*Page 7, line 48,—*

Provided that where any interest, salary, bonus, commission or remuneration, by whatever name called, or any part thereof has not been allowed to be deducted under clause (b) of section 40, the income under this clause shall be adjusted to the extent of the amount not so allowed to be deducted". (50)

*for "two-third"*

*Substitute "eighty per cent". (133)*

MR. SPEAKER: Now I will put amendment no. 23 to Clause 13 to the vote of the House.

*Amendment No. 23 was put and negatived*

(Shri Manmohan Singh)

MR. SPEAKER: Now, I will put amendment no. 133 to Clause 13 to the vote of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

*Amendment No. 133 was put and negatived*

"That Clause 11, as amended, stand part of the Bill".

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

*The motion was adopted.*

"That Clause 13 stand part of the Bill".

*Clause 11, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

*The motion was adopted*

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

*Clause 13 was added to the Bill*

"That clause 12 stand part of the Bill".

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

*The motion was adopted.*

"That clauses 14 and 15 stand parts of the Bill".

*Clause 12 was added to the Bill.*

*The motion was adopted*

*Clause 13 — In section of new Section 34*  
A

*Clauses 14 and 15 were added to the Bill.*



*Clause 16 — Amendment of Section 40.**\* Amendment made**Page 9, for lines 1 to 7, substitute—*

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| (a) on the first Rs. 1,00,000 of the                                  | Rs. 50,000 or at the rate of 90 per book-profit or in case of a loss. cent. of the book-profit, whichever is more; |
| (b) on the next Rs. 1,00,000 of the book-profit.                      | at the rate of 60 per cent;  |
| (c) on the balance of the book-profit.                                | at the rate of 40 per cent;  |
| (2) In the case of any other firm—                                    |  |
| (a) on the first Rs. 75,000 of the book-profit, or in case of a loss. | Rs. 50,000 or at the rate of 90 per cent of the book-profit, whichever is more;                                    |
| (b) on the next Rs. 75,000 of the book-profit,                        | at the rate of 60 per cent;  |
| (c) on the balance of the book-profit.                                | at the rate of 40 per cent.  |

Provided that in relation to any payment under this clause to the partner during the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1993, the terms of the partnership deed may, at any time during the said previous year, provide for such payment." (51)

"working partner" means an individual who is actively engaged in conducting the affairs of the business or profession of the firm of which he is a partner", (52)

(Shri Manmohan Singh)

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 16, as amended, stand part of the Bill".

*The motion was adopted*

*Clause 16, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clauses 17 to 23 stand part of the Bill".

*The motion was adopted*

*Clauses 17 to 23 were added to the Bill.*

*Page 9, for lines 20 to 23, substitute—*

*'Explanation 3.—For the purposes of this clause, "book-profit" means the net profit, as shown in the profit and loss account for the relevant previous year, computed in the manner laid down in Chapter IV-D as increased by the aggregate amount of the remuneration paid or payable to all the partners of the firm if such amount has been deducted while computing the net profit.*

*'Explanation 4.—For the purposes of this clause,*

*Clause 24 — Substitution of new section  
for section 48*

*Amendment made*

Page 10, in line 54, for "asset is sold"

*Substitute "asset is transferred". (53)*

Page 10, in line 58, for "asset is sold".

*Substitute "asset is transferred:.. (54)*

(Shri Manmohan Singh)

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 24, as amended,  
stand part of the Bill".

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 24, as amended, was added to the  
Bill.*

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 25 stand part of the  
Bill".

*The motion was adopted*

*Clause 25 was added to the Bill.*

*Clause 26— Omission of section-53*

[Translation]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: I  
beg to move—

Page 11, —

26, for section 53 of Income Tax Act, the  
following section shall be substituted with  
effect from 1st day of April, 1993 namely:

"53 notwithstanding anything  
contained in section 45, where in  
the case of an assessee being an  
individual the capital gains arises  
from the transfer of a long term

capital asset being buildings or lands  
appurtenant thereto and being a  
residential house, the income of  
which is chargeable under the head  
'Income from house property' the  
capital gain upto two hundred  
thousand rupees arising from such  
transfer shall not be charged under  
section 45". (24)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Now, I will put  
amendment no. 24 to Clause 26 to the vote  
of the House.

*Amendment No. 24 was put and  
negatived.*

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 26 stand part of the  
Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 26 was added to the Bill.*

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 27 to 29 stand part of  
the Bill".

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clauses 27 to 29 were added to the Bill. -*

*Clause 30— Amendment of section 54E*

*Amendments made*

Page 11, for line 14, substitute,—

"30. In section 54E of the Income -  
tax Act,- (i) in sub-section (1), -"

Page 11, after line 18, insert,—

'(ii) after sub-section (1B), the following  
sub-section shall be inserted, namely:-

" (1C) Notwithstanding anything  
contained in sub-section (1), where

the capital gain arises from the transfer of the original asset, made after the 31st day of March, 1992, in respect of which the assessee had received any amount by way of advance on or before the 29th day of February, 1992 and had invested or deposited the whole or any part of such amount in the new asset on or before the later date, then, the provisions of clauses (a) and of sub-section (1) shall apply in the case of such investment or deposit as they apply in the case of investment or deposit under that sub-section." (56)

(Shri Manmohan Singh)

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 30, as amended, stand part of the Bill.

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 30, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

[Translation]

*Clause 31—Amendment of section 54F*

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGARA: I beg to move:

Page 11, —

*for clause 31, Substitute—*

31. In the explanation to Sub section (4) of section

54F of the Income Tax Act, for the words

"Fifteen thousand rupees" the words

"Thirty thousand rupees" shall be substituted". (25)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Now, I put amendment No. 25 to Clause 31 to the vote of the House.

*Amendment No. 25 was put and negatived.*

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 31 stand part of the Bill".

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 31 was added to the Bill.*

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clauses 32 and 33 stand part of the Bill".

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 32 and 33 were added to the Bill.*

*Clause 34— Amendment of section 55*

*Amendment made*

*Page 11, for line 27, Substitute—*

- '(ii) the words "and the fair market value of the asset on that day is taken as the cost of acquisition at the option of the assessee," shall be omitted". (57)

*Page 11, for lines 28 to 35, substitute—*

- '(b) in sub-section (2), in clause (b), for the figures "1974", wherever they occur, the figures "1981" shall be substituted". (58)

(Shri Manmohan Singh)

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 34, as amended, stand part of the Bill".

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 34, as amended, was added to the Bill*

*Clause 35 — Amendment of section  
64*

[Translation]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA : I beg to move—

Page 12,—

*omit* lines 25 to 42 (26)

[English]

SHRI JASWANT SINGH (Chittorgarh): I beg to move—

Page 11, —

(i) *omit* line 45

(ii) *omit* lines 48 to 50 (34)

Page 12,—

*Omit* line 42 (35)

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH: This particular matter is now before the Tax Reforms Committee. Several Members have suggested that I reconsider this matter. I, therefore, propose to omit/Clause 59 of the Finance Bill, 1992.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN (Indore): I beg to move—

Page 12,—

*Omit* lines 36 to 42 (142)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Now, I put amendment No. 26 to Clause 35 to the vote of the House.

*Amendment No. 26 was put and  
negated.*

MR. SPEAKER: Now, I put amendments Nos. 34 and 35 to Clause 35 to the vote of the

House.

*Amendment Nos. 34 and 35 were put and  
negated.*

MR. SPEAKER: Now, I put amendment No. 142 to Clause 35 to the vote of the House.

*Amendment No. 142 was put and  
negated.*

*Amendment made*

Page 11, for lines 39 to 45 *Substitute*—

"(ii) clause (iii) and (v) shall be omitted."  
(59)

Page 11, in line 46 for "(iv)", *substitute*  
"(iii)". (60)

Page 11, in line 48, for "(v)", *substitute*  
(iv)". (61)

Page 11, in line 49, for "(vi)", *substitute*  
"(v)". (62)

Page 11, in line 50, for "(vii)", *substitute*  
"(vi)". (63)

Page 11, in line 51, for "(viii)", *substitute*.  
(vii)". (64)

Page 12, in line 8, for "(ix)", *substitute*.  
(viii)". (65)

Page 12 in line 9, for "(x)", *substitute*.  
"(ix)". (66)

Page 12, for line 31, *substitute*—

"(b) activity involving application of  
his skill, talent or specialised  
knowledge and experience". (67)

(Shri Manmohan Singh)

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 35, as amended, stand  
part of the Bill".

*The motion was adopted.*

the Bill".

*Clause 35, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

*Clauses 36 to 38 were added to the Bill.*

"That clauses 36 to 38 stand part of

*Clause 39 — Omission of sections 75, 76 and 77.*

*Amendment made:*

Page 12, for clause 39, substitute—

Substitution of new section for section 75, 76 and 77.

'39. For sections 75, and 77 of the Income-tax Act, the following section shall be substituted, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1993, namely:-

Losses of registered firms.

"75. Where the assessee is a firm, any loss in relation to the assessment year commencing on or before the 1st day of April, 1992, which could not be set off against any other income of the firm and which had been apportioned to a partner of the firm but could not be set off by such partner prior to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day off April, 1993, then, such loss shall be allowed to be set of against the income of the firm subject to the condition that the partner continues in the said firm and to be carried forward for set off under sections 70, 71, 72, 73, 74 and 74A". (68)

(Shri Manmohan Singh)

MR SPEAKER: The question is:

Singh Ji, are you moving your amendment?

"That clause 39, as amended, stand part of the Bill".

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Shri since, the substance of my amendment is conceded by the hon. Minister, I am not moving it.

*The motion was adopted*

*Clause 39, as amended, as added to the Bill.*

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Rajendra Kumar Sharma.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA: I am not moving, Sir.

"That clauses 40 and 41 stand part of the Bill".

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

*The motion was adopted.*

"That clause 42 stand part of the Bill".

*Clauses 40 and 41 were added to the Bill.*

*The motion was adopted*

MR. SPEAKER: New Clause 42, Jaswant

*Clause 42 was added to the Bill.*

MR. SPEAKER: Clause 43 Shri Jaswant Singh.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Here also, Sir, since the substance of my amendment has been conceded, I am not moving my amendment.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 43 stand part of the Bill".

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 43 was added to the Bill.*

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clauses 44 and 45 stand part of the Bill".

*The motion was adopted*

*Clauses 44 and 45 were added to the Bill.*

*Clause 46 — Amendment of section 80  
HHC*

SHRI ANNA JOSHI (Pune): Sir, I beg to move:

Page 13, line 46,—

*add at the end—*

*'and after the existing proviso, the following proviso shall be inserted namely:—*

*"Provided further that where the export out of India is of goods of merchandise manufactured by the assessee or of trading goods and is in respect of projects completed abroad, deduction equal to hundred per cent of the profit derived by the assessee shall be allowed". (128)*

MR. SPEAKER: I now put amendment No. 128 moved by Shri Anna Joshi to the vote of the House.

*Amendment No. 128 was put and negatived.*

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 46 stand part of the Bill".

*The motion was adopted*

*Clause 46 was added to the Bill.*

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 47 stand part of the Bill".

*The motion was adopted*

*Clause 47 added to the Bill.*

*Clause 48 — Omission of section 80L*

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dumdum): I beg to move:

"Page 13—

*for clause 48, substitute—*

*40: for section 80L of the Income Tax Act, the following section shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1993, namely:—*

*'80L. Where the assessee is in receipt of income from interest on certain securities and dividend as notified by the Government he shall be allowed upto an amount of Rs. thirteen thousand rupees a tax rebate of twenty per cent, in addition to what is provided for in section 88". (4)*

MR. SPEAKER: Sir, a similar amendment is there by Dr. Manmohan Singh. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: You had enough time to speak. You spoke yesterday. You spoke on the amendments also.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE:  
Sir, this is a matter of technicality.

MR. SPEAKER: No. This is really very  
very incorrect.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please resume your  
seat.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE:  
What is the meaning of these amendments?  
(Interruptions) In section 88, Rs. 13,000  
which was allowed to be income....

MR. SPEAKER: You had the opportunity  
of explain your amendment yesterday.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH  
CHATTERJEE(Bolpur): Why do you not  
allow him to explain?

(Interruptions)

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: It  
was his argument that this concession was.....  
(Interruptions) He has just now said that Rs.  
7,000 is given. His argument is that this  
concession was rejected because a person  
having a taxable income of 40 per cent, he  
will get a benefit of Rs. 5,200. But a person  
at the level of 20 per cent will get a tax benefit  
of Rs. 2,600. Despite this argument he has  
introduced the amendment that in place of  
Rs. 13,000 it should be Rs. 7,000 and making  
it regressive all the same. My proposal is that  
instead of keeping it regressive let the amount  
of Rs. 13,000 be allowed. But in terms of  
Section 88 a person having an income above  
tax will get the benefit of only Rs. 2,600 and  
a person having income of Rs. 3,000 will also  
get the benefit of Rs. 2,600. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Why did you not explain  
all this yesterday? You spoke for a pretty  
long time.

(Interruptions)

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE:

I request the hon. Finance Minister to accept  
my amendment, instead of his own  
amendment. I request him.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Giridharilal  
Bhargava, re you moving your amendment?

SHRI GIRIDHARI LAL  
BHARGAVA(Jaipur): No sir.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Jaswant Singh,  
are you moving your amendment?

SHRI JASWANT SINGH (Chittorgarh):  
Sir, I will take a minute. My earlier amendment  
related to Sections 80-CCA and 80-CCB.  
This is about Section 88-L. The hon. Finance  
Minister had very rightly held a consultation  
with my senior leaders, Shri Atal Bihari  
Vajpayee, Shri Lal K. Advani and I and the  
substance of this having been conceded by  
the Government, which relates to small scale  
savings, I not moving my amendment.

Amendment made:

Page 13, for clause 48, substitute-

Amendment of section 80L

'48. In section 80L of the Income-tax  
Act, the first and second provisos to  
sub-section (1) shall be omitted  
with effect from the 1st day of April,  
1993". (69)

(Shri Manmohan Singh)

(Interruptions)

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE:  
You explain why you are not accepting my  
amendment. You are giving Rs. 2,800 to  
somebody earning Rs. 1,00,000....  
(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please resume your  
seat. It is very cooperative of you.

Now I must Amendment No. 4 to Clause-  
48 to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 4 was put and negatived

19.00 hrs

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 48, as amended, stand part of the Bill".

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 48, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clauses 49 and 50 stand part of the Bill".

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clauses 49 and 50 were added to the Bill.*

*Clause 51 — Amendment of section 88*

*Amendments made:*

Page 14, in line 20, omit "with effect from the 1st day of April, 1993," (70)

Page 14, in line 21, after "shall be inserted.",

insert "with effect from the 1st day of April 1993." (71)

Page 14, in line 29, after "shall be substituted", insert

"with effect from the 1st day of April, 1993." (72)

Page 14, in line 31, after "shall be inserted", insert

"with effect from the 1st day of April, 1993," (73)

Page 14, in line 32, after "shall be inserted", insert

"with effect from the 1st day of April, 1993," (74)

Page 14, in line 35, after "as

subscription", insert

"not exceeding ten thousand rupees." (75)

Page 14, for line 43, substitute—

"as a contribution to any such pension fund set up by." shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1993;

(e) in clause (xv), in sub-clause (c), in item (7), after the words "a local authority", the words "or a cooperative society" shall be inserted;" (76)

Page 14, for lines 44 to 48, substitute—

"(iii) in sub-section (6), with effect from the 1st day of April, 1993,—

(a) in clause (i), for the words and brackets "being an author, playwright, artist, musician, actor or sportsman (including an athlete), fourteen thousand", the words and brackets "whose income derived from the exercise of his profession as an author, play-write, artist, musician, actor or sportsman (including an athlete), is twenty-five per cent, or more of his total income, seventeen thousand five hundred" shall be substituted;

(b) in clause (ii), for the words "ten thousand", the words "twelve thousand" shall be substituted." (77)

(Shri Manmohan Singh)

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 51, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 51, as amended, was added to the Bill.*



*Clause 52 — Insertion of new section 88B.*

SHRI GIRIDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: I beg to move:

Page 14, lines 52 and 53—

*for "fifty thousand rupees",*

*Substitute "one lakh rupees." (28)*

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put the amendment moved by Shri Girdhari Lal Bhargava to the vote of the House.

*Amendment No. 28 was put and negatived.*

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 52 stand part of the Bill".

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 52 was added to the Bill.*

*Clause 52A (New)*

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL: Sir, I beg to move:

Page 14, —

*after line 57, insert—*

"527. In section 80GGA, of Income-Tax Act, in sub-section (2), in clause (b), after sub-clause (ii), the following sub-clause shall be inserted namely:-

"(iii) to Zilla Parishads, Municipalities and such local bodies: (143)

In half-a-minute I shall finish.  
(Interruptions)

I believe, Sir, that when I finish, the whole House will support me. It is about deduction in respect of certain donations for scientific research or for rural development. Such a deduction is allowed in respect of

associations and Institutions. My proposal in my amendment is that Zila Parishads and municipal bodies should also be incorporated because you are supporting Panchayati system, zila parishads are engaged in a big way in rural development and municipalities are also training their own men in scientific research and associated activities. Why such deduction will not be allowed, Sir? My amendment is for the purpose. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Nirmal Kantiji, as usual you will help me by keeping quite.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put the Amendment No. 143 moved by Shri Rupchand Pal to the vote of the House.

*Amendment No. 143 was put and negatived.*

*Insertion Clause 53 — ~~insertion~~ of new section 112*

*Amendments made*

Page 15, in line 14, *omit* "firm, association of persons or body of individuals." (78)

Page 15, *after* line 18, *insert—*

'Provided that in relation to long term capital gains arising to a venture capital company from the transfer of equity shares of venture capital undertakings, the provisions of sub-clause (ii) shall have effect as if for the words 'forty per cent', the words 'twenty per cent'. had been substituted;' (79)

Page 15, *after* line 23, *insert—*

'Explanation. — For the purposes of this sub-section—

- (a) "venture capital company" means such company as is engaged in providing finance to venture capital undertakings mainly by way of acquiring equity shares of such

undertakings or, if the circumstances so require, by way of advancing loans to such undertakings, and is approved by the Central Government in this behalf;

*Clause 56— Insection of new section 115  
AC*

*Amendments made*

Page 15, forlines 49 to 51, *substitute—*

(b) "venture capital undertaking" means such company as the prescribed authority may, having regard to the following factors, approve for the purposes of this sub-section, namely;—

'(a) income by way of interest or dividends, on bonds or shares of an Indian company issued in accordance with such scheme as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify in this behalf and purchased by him in foreign currency; or'. (81)

(1) the total investment in the company does not exceed ten crore rupees or such other higher amount as may be prescribed;

Page 16, for line 5, *substitute—*,

(2) the company does not have adequate financial Resources to undertake projects for which it is otherwise professionally or technically equipped; and

'total income been reduced by the amount of income referred to in clause (a) and clause (b).'; (82)

(3) the company seeks to employ any technology which will result in significant improvement over the existing technology in Indian in any field and the investment in such technology involves high risk. (80)

Page 16, after line 16, *insert,—*

'(4) It shall not be necessary for a non-resident to furnish under sub-section (1) of section 139 a return of his income if—

(a) his total income in respect of which he is assessable under this Act during the previous year consisted only of income referred to in clause (a) of sub-section (1); and

(b) the tax deductible at source under the provisions of Chapter XVII-B has been deducted from such income.'; (83)

(Shri Manmohan Singh)

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 53, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted*

*Clause 53, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clauses 54 and 55 stand part of the Bill".

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clauses 54 and 55 were added to the Bill.*

(Shri Manmohan Singh)

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 56, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted*

*Clause 56, as amended, was added to the Bill*

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 57 stand part of the Bill".

*The motion was adopted*

*Clause 57 was added to the Bill*

*Clause 58 — Insetion of new chapter XII-C*

SHRIGIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Sir, I beg to move:

Page 16,—

*for lines 39 and 40, substitute—*

"(c) such person does not have any income chargeable to tax from any source falling under any head of income exceeding five thousand rupees other than the income from the business of retail trade during the relevant previous year. (12)

SHRI E. AHAMED (Manjeri): Sir, in view of the explanation given by the Finance Minister, I am not moving my Amendment.

SHRIGIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Sir, I beg to move:

Page 16, line 30,—

*for "seven per cent,"*

*substitute "for per cent," (29)*

*Amendments made*

Page 16, in line 25, for "IN CERTAIN CASES", substitute "ETC.".

Page 16, for line 28 to 31, substitute,—

"case of any person, to whom this section applies, carrying on —

(a) the business of retail trade in any goods or merchandise and who submits a statement in accordance

with the provisions of sub-section (3), a sum equal to seven per cent of the amount specified in sub-section (4) shall be deemed to be the profits and gains of such person from the business of retail trade;

(b) the business of running an eating place or engaged in any vocation and who submits a statement in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (3), a sum of thirty-five thousand rupees shall be deemed to be the profits and gains of such person from such business or vocation." (85)

Page 16, for lines 36 to 48, substitute—

"(b) in the case of person referred to in—

(i) clause (a) of sub-section (1), his turnover from the business of retail trade during the relevant previous year does not exceed five lakh rupees and his income from such business during that year does not exceed thirty-five thousand rupees;

(ii) clause (b) of sub-section (1), his income from the business of running the eating place or the vocation during the relevant previous year does not exceed thirty-five thousand rupees; and

(c) such person does not have any income, in excess of five thousand rupees in the aggregate, chargeable to tax from any source falling under any head of income other than the income from the business of retail trade or from the business of running the eating place or from the vocation during the relevant previous year.

(3) Any person to whom this section applies shall be liable to pay tax at the rate specified in the Finance Act of the relevant year for computing advance tax on the income deemed

[Sh. Girdhari Lal Bhargava]

undersub-section (1) and the other income referred to in clause (c) of sub-section (2).

(4) Every statement referred to in sub-section (1) shall—

(a) be in the prescribed form, contain the name of such person, his address, nature of business or vocation and a declaration by him that,—

(i) where he is carrying on the business of retail trade, his turnover from such trade during the relevant previous year does not exceed five lakh rupees and his income from such trade during that year does not exceed thirty-five thousand rupees;

(ii) where he is carrying on the business of running the eating place or is engaged in the vocation, his income during the relevant previous year from such business or vocation does not exceed thirty-five thousand rupees; and such statement shall also be verified in the prescribed manner:

(b) be submitted on or before the 31st day of March of the relevant previous year along with the proof of payment of the amount of tax referred to in sub-section (3).

(5) In the case of a person who has submitted a statement under clause (a) of sub-section (1), an annual". (86)

Page 16, in line 51, for "(5)", substitute "(6)" (87)

Page 16, after line 52, insert—

'Explanation.—For the purposes of this section

"vocation" includes tailoring, hair-cutting, clothes' washing, typing, photo—copying, repair work of any kind and other services of a similar nature.' (88)

(Shri Manmohan Singh)

Page 17, in line 1, after "Chapter VI-A", insert " (except section 80L)". (89)

(Shri Manmohan Singh)

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put the Amendment Nos. 12 and 29 moved by Shri Girdhari Lal Bhargava to the vote of the House.

*Amendment Nos. 12 and 29 were put and negatived.*

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 58, as amended, stand part of the Bill".

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 58, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH: Clause 59 Sir, I suggest that this Clause be withdrawn.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): Sir, why is the Finance Minister not pressing for a Clause in the Finance Bill ? This is very unusual. (Interruptions)

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH: Sir, clause 59 of the Finance Bill seeks to amend Section 132 of the Income-tax Act relating to certain searches. The Tax Reforms Committee have pointed out that this matter has been considered in all its ramifications by that committee. Pending the report of that committee, in the light of representations

from several hon. Members, I am withdrawing this clause.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: He cannot withdraw it.

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: It cannot be withdrawn unless the whole House agrees. Therefore, they have negated it themselves.

MR. SPEAKER: I am again putting this clause to vote.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: What is the effect of a clause of the Finance Bill being defeated? How can the Government continue? What is the effect of the Financial Bill clause being defeated in the House?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): It is well established. There is a precedent. Clause 49 of the Finance Bill was put to the vote earlier. A portion was negated. The Government does not fall, much as you would like to it. The Government does not fall if you vote down the Bill. There is a precedent.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: He is delivering a judgment as if he is the Supreme Court.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I am talking about the precedent in this House.

MR. SPEAKER: I thank Mr. Somnathji as well as Mr. Chidambaramji for clearing the doubts.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Let them consider it before they take any action. It is self-condemnation.

MR. SPEAKER: I am again putting it.

The question is:

"That clause 59 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was negated.

### Clause 60 - Amendment of section 139

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Girdhari Lal Bhargava.

[Translation]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Sir, I beg to move -

Page 17,—

for clause 60, substitute—

'60. For sub-section (1A) of section 139, of the Income Tax Act, the following sub-section shall be substituted, with effect from 1st day of April, 1993, namely:—

(1A). Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1) no person need furnish under that sub-section a return of his income, if his income during the previous year consisted only of income chargeable under the head 'Salaries'.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I shall put amendment No. 30 to the vote of the House.

*The Amendment was put and negated.*

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 60 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted*

*Clause 60 was added to the Bill.*

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clauses 61 and 62 stand part of the Bill".

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clauses 61 and 62 were added to the Bill.*

*Clause 63— Amendment of section 155*

*Amendment made:*

*Page 17, for clause 63, substitute—*

63. In section 155 of the Income-tax Act, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1992,—

(a) in sub-section (1), in the opening paragraph, for the words "Where in respect of any completed assessment of a partner in a firm", the words, figures and letters "Where, in respect of any completed assessment of a partner in a firm for the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1992, or any earlier assessment year," shall be substituted;

(b) after sub-section (1), the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:—

" (1A) Where in respect of any completed assessment of a firm it is found—

(a) On the assessment or reassessment of the firm, or

(b) on any reduction or enhancement made in the income of the firm under this section, section 154, section 250, section 254, section 260, section 262, section 263 or section 264, or

(c) on any order passed under sub-section (4) of section 245D on the application made by the firm, that any remuneration to any partner is not deductible under clause (b) of section 40, the Assessing Officer may amend the order of assessment of the partner with a

view to adjusting the income of the partner of the extent of the amount not so deductible; and the provisions of section 154 shall, so far as may be, apply thereto, the period of four years specified in sub-section (7) of that Section being reckoned from the end of the financial year in which the final year was passed in the case of the firm." (90).

(Shri Manmohan Singh)

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 63, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 63, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

MR. SPEAKER: Now clause 64. The question is:

"That Clause 64 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted*

*Clause 64 was added to the Bill.*

*Clause 65— Substitution of sub-heading in Chapter XV*

[Translation]

SHRIGIRDHARILAL BHARGAVA: Sir, I beg to move:

*Page 17,—*

*for line 44, substitute—*

"the rates specified in the First Schedule as applicable to individuals" (31)

SHRI RAJINDER KUMAR SHARMA

*Clause 66 was added to the Bill.*

(Rampur): Sir, I beg to move:

*Clause 67 — Substitution of new sections  
184, 185 and 186*

Page 17, line 44,—

for " the maximum marginal rate"  
substitute—

"the following rate—

*Amendment made:*

Page 18, omit lines 14 and 15 (91)

(1) Where the total income does not  
30 per cent of the total income.  
exceed Rs. 50,000

Page 18, in line 16, for "(4)" substitute  
"(3)" (92)

(2) Where the total income exceeds  
Rs. 15,000 plus 40 per cent of the  
Rs. 50,000.  
amount by which the total income

Page 18, in line 20 for "(5)", substitute  
"(4)" (93)

Page 18, in line 23, for "(6)", substitute  
"(5)". (94)

exceeds Rs. 50,000/-" (140)

(Shri Manmohan Singh)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I put amendment No.  
31 moved by Shri Girdhari Lal Bhargavan to  
the vote of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 67, as amended, stand  
of the Bill."

*Amendment No. 31 was put and  
negatived.*

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. SPEAKER: I put amendment No.  
148 moved by Shri Rajendra Kumar Sharma  
to the vote of the House.

*Clause 67, as amended, was added to  
the Bill.*

*Clause 68 to 71 were added to the Bill.*

*Amendment No. 148 was put and  
negatived.*

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clauses 68 to 71 stand part of  
the Bill".

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 65 stand part of the  
Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*The motion was adopted*

*Clauses 68 to 71 were added to the Bill".*

*Clause 65 was added to the Bill.*

*Clause 72— Amendment of section 194 A.*

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

*Amendment made:*

"That clause 6 stand part of the  
Bill".

Page 18, for lines 48 to 50, substitute—

"(c) in sub-section (3), for clauses (vii)  
and (viii), the following clause shall  
be substituted, namely:—; (95)

*The motion was adopted*

(Shri Manmohan Singh)

*Amendment made:*

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

Page 20, in line 15, omit "19DD" (96)

"That Clause 72, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

(Shri Manmohan Singh)

*The motion was adopted*

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

*Clause 72, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

"That Clause 78, as amended, stand part of the Bill".

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

*The motion on was adopted*

"That clause 73 stand part of the Bill".

*Clause 78, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

*The motion was adopted*

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

*Clause 73 was added to the Bill*

"That clause 79 stand part of the Bill".

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH: Clause 74 of the Finance Bill seeks to insert a new Section under 194 DD in the Income-tax Act to provide for deduction of tax at source from interest and salary paid to its partners of a firm. It has been pointed out to me that the proposed revision will increase when workload of the firm and create practical difficulties. It is, therefore, proposed that this Clause may be negatived.

*The motion was adopted**Clause 79 was added to the Bill.*

*Clause 80— Amendment of section 198 to 200, 202 to 203A and 205.*

*Amendment made:*

Page 20, for line 29 to 33, substitute—

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 74 stand part of the Bill".

"of June 1992, for the words, figures and letter "and section 196 B " the words, figures and letters " section 196B and section 196C" shall be substituted."; (97)

*The motion was negatived.**Clauses 75 to 77*

(Shri Manmohan Singh)

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clauses 75 to 77 stand part of the Bill".

"That Clause 80, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted**The motion was adopted.**Clauses 75 to 77 were added to the Bill.*

*Clause 80, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

*Clause 78 — Amendment of section 197*



Clause 81— Amendment of section 206C.

substitute "five hundred rupees". (32)

Amendment made:

Page 20, for lines 59 to 60, substitute,—

'goods but does not include,—

- (i) a public sector company,
- (ii) a buyer in the further sale of such goods obtained in pursuance of such sale, or
- (iii) a buyer where the goods are not obtained by him by way of auction and where the sale price of such goods to be sold by the buyer is fixed by or under any State Act;" (98).

(Shri Manmohan Singh)

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 81, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted*

*Clause 81, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clauses 82 to 86 stand part of the Bill".

*The motion was adopted*

*Clauses 82 to 86 were added to the Bill*

[Translation]

Clause 87— Amendment of section 253

SHRIGIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move:

Page 21, line 33,—

for "one thousand and five hundred rupees."

It is my submission that the right to appeal is Rs. 250 up to Rs. 100,000. It is injustice to pay tax of Rs. 1500 on it. Therefore, I have given an amendment to it that it should be Rs. 500 instead of Rs. 1500.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put the amendment No. 32, moved by Shri Girdhari Lal Bhargava to the vote of the House.

*Amendment No. 32 was put and negatived.*

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 87 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted*

*Clause 87 was added to the Bill.*

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 88 and 89 stand part of the Bill".

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clauses 88 and 89 were added to the Bill.*

*Clause 89 A (New)*

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL (Hooghly): Sir, I beg to move:

"Page 21,—

after line 41, insert—

"89A. Section 291 of the Income-tax Act shall be omitted." (144)

Sir, the reason behind my amendment is that by this amendment, I want to delete Section 291 of the Income-tax Act. This is the most obnoxious Section in the Income-tax Act. The offender who has evaded the Income-tax is given immunity from prosecution.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, you do not have to speak. This is not correct. You will take a very long time. If everybody wants to speak, it will take a very long time.

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL: The hon. Minister has spoken so many things about black money. When the person who is involved in evasion of tax, at the time of search also he is caught red-handed, he is given immunity from prosecution. That is the provision in Section 291. I want that this should be deleted from the Income-tax Act.

MR. SPEAKER: I now put the amendment No. 144 moved by Shri Rupchand Pal to the vote of the House.

*Amendment No. 144 was put and negatived.*

*Clause 90— consequential Amendments*

*Amendment made:*

Page 22, omit lines 29 and 30. (99)

(Shri Manmohan Singh)

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 90, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted*

*Clause 90, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

*Clause 91*

[Translation]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA :  
Sir, I beg to move:

Page 23,—

*for line 4 substitute—*

"(b) "urban land" means land situate in any area which is not agricultural

land". (13)

I would like to say that the land must not be taxable.

[English]

Page 22,—

*Omit lines 34 and 35 (45)*

SHRI JASWANT SINGH (Chittorgarh):  
I beg to move:

Page 23,—

*after line 13, insert—*

"Provided that item (i) of clause (are) shall not apply to one residential house which is self-occupied." (41)

Page 23,—

*after line 13, insert—*

"Provided that where more than one buildings are in occupation of a Ruler, the provisions of item (1) of clause (ea) shall not apply to one such building which the Ruler may at his option specify in this behalf." (42)

All that I am seeking is that one residential property if it is self-occupied be exempt from wealth tax and the other part of this amendment is self-explanatory because it is an assurance given to the Parliament by an earlier Government.

*Amendment made:*

Page 22, in line 48, for "hire", substitute "hire or as stock-in-trade". (100)

Page 22, for line 49, substitute,—

"(iii) Jewellery, bullion and furniture, utensils or any other article made wholly or partly of gold, silver, platinum or any other precious metal

or any alloy containing one or more of such precious metals:

Provided that where any of the said assets is used by the assessee as stock-in-trade, such asset shall be deemed as excluded from the assets specified in this sub-clause;" (101)

Page 22, in clause 59, omit "set in any furniture, utensils of other article or" (102)

Page 23, for line 13, *substitute*,—

"other relevant considerations, specify in this behalf by notification in the Official Gazette,

"but does not include land on which construction of a building is not permissible under any law for the time being in force in the area in which such land is situated or the land occupied by any building which has been constructed with the approval of the appropriate authority or any unused land held by the assessee for industrial purposes for a period of two years from the date of its acquisition by him;" (103)

Page 23, in line 16, for "which are secured on, or which have been incurred in relations to," *substitute* "which have been incurred in relation to". (104)

(Shri Manmohan Singh)

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer): I beg to move:

Page 23, for line 4, —

*Substitute* (b) "urban land" means the land which is not agricultural land or pasture land in public use, situate (135)

SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA (Rampur): I beg to move:

Page 22,—

for line 39 to 46, *substitute*—

"(i) any guest house;" (149)

Page 22, —

Omit lines 47 and 48. (150)

MR. SPEAKER: Now I put amendment numbers 13 and 45 to Clause 91 to the vote of the House.

*Amendment Nos. 13 and 45 were put and negatived*

MR. SPEAKER: Now I put amendment numbers 41 and 42 to Clause 91 to the vote of the House.

*Amendment Nos. 41 and 42 were put and negatived*

MR. SPEAKER: Now I put amendment number 135 to Clause 91 to the vote of the House.

*Amendment No. 135 was put and negatived*

MR. SPEAKER: Now I put amendment numbers 149 and 150 to Clause 91 to the vote of the House.

*Amendment Nos. 149 and 150 were put and negatived*

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 91, as amended, stands part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted*

*Clause 91, as amended, was added to the Bill*

*Clause 92 — Amendment of section 3*

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay North): I beg to move:

Page 23, lines 26 and 27,—

for "every individual, Hindu undivided family and company"

substitute " every individual, Hindu undivided family" (46)

I am not speaking with the hope that they will accept it.

MR. SPEAKER: Now I put amendment number 46 to Clause 92 to the vote of the House.

*Amendment No. 46 was put and negatived*

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 92 stands part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted*

*Clause 92 was added to the Bill*

*Clause 93— Amendment of section 4*

*Amendment made:*

Page 23, for line 55, substitute,—

'(ii) in clause (b),—

- (1) in the opening portion, for the words "interest in the firm", the words "interest in the assets of the firm" shall be substituted;
- (2) for the proviso, the following proviso shall be substituted, namely:—' (105)

(Shri Manmohan Singh)

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 93, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted*

*Clause 93, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

*Clause 94— Amendment of section 5*

*Amendment made:*

Page 24, clause 94, substitute—

'94. In section 5 of the Wealth-tax Act, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1993,—

(a) in sub-section (1),—

- (i) the brackets, figures, words and letter "(1) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (1A)," occurring in the opening portion, shall be omitted;
- (ii) clauses (xiv) and (xxxiii) shall be re-numbered as clauses (iv) and (v) and the existing clauses (iv) to (xiii), clauses (xv) to (xxxii) and clause (xxxiv) shall be omitted;

(b) sub-sections (1A) to (4) shall be omitted.' (106)

(Shri Manmohan Singh)

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 94, as amended, stand part of the Bill".

*The motion was adopted*

*Clause 94, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clauses 95 to 100 stand part of the Bill".

*The motion was adopted*

*Clauses 95 to 100 were added to the Bill.*

SHRIMANMOHAN SINGH: Clause 101. Sir, the Tax Reforms Committee has pointed

out that it is considering the entire matter regarding the continued presence of the persons, whose premises are being searched. A final report of the Committee will contain a recommendation on this issue. This will also be considered in the light of that report.

In view of above, it is proposed to negative Clause 101 of the Finance Bill 1992.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 101 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was negatived*

*Clause 102— Amendment of section 45*

*Amendment made:*

Page 25, in line 14, for "(f)", substitute "(e)" (107)

(Shri Manmohan Singh)

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 102, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 102, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clauses 103 to 106 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted*

*Clauses 103 to 106 were added to the Bill*

*Clause 107 — Amendment of section 5.*

[Translation]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA : I beg to move:

Page 25, line 39' —

After "carrying on the business of banking" *insert*

"or to provide loan facilities to members" (14)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Now I will put amendment No. 14 to Clause 107 to the vote of the House.

*Amendment No. 14 was put and negatived.*

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 107 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted*

*Clause 107 was added to the Bill.*

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clauses 108 and 109 stand part of the Bill"

*The motion was adopted*

*Clauses 108 and 109 were added to the Bill.*

*Clause 110— Amendment of section 5.*

*Amendment made:*

Page 25, in line 52, for "before the 1st day of June, 1992," substitute "before the 1st day of October, 1992." (108)

(Shri Manmohan Singh)

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 110, as amended, stand part of their Bill".

*The motion was adopted*

Clause 110, as amended, was added to the Bill.

The motion was adopted

Clauses 111 to 120 were added to the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clauses 111 to 120 stand part of the Bill."

MR. SPEAKER: Now, the House shall take up the Schedules. There are amendments to the schedule.

### First Schedule

SHRI MORESHWAR SAVE (Aurangabad): I beg to move:

Page 32,—

for lines 30 to 32 substitute—

- |     |   |   |
|-----|---|---|
| (1) | Where the total income does not exceed Rs. 39,000                 | Nil;  |
| (2) | Where total income exceeds Rs. 39000 but does not exceed Rs. 5000 | 20 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 39,000" (5) |

PROF. PREM DHUMAL (Hamirpur): I beg to move:

Page 32,—

for lines 30 to 36 substitute—

- |     |   |   |
|-----|---|---|
| (i) | Where the total income does not exceed Rs. 48,000                         | Nil   |
| (2) | Where the total income exceed Rs. 48,000 but does not exceeds Rs. 75,000  | 20 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 48,000                        |
| (3) | Where the total income exceed Rs. 75,000 but does not exceed Rs. 100,000. | Rs. 5400 plus 30 percent of the total income exceeds Rs. 75,000                               |
| (4) | Where the total income exceeds Rs. 100,000                                | Rs. 12,900 plus 40 per cent of the total amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 100,000 |
-

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (South Delhi): I beg to move:

Page 32,—

*for line 30 to 36 substitute—*

- |      |  |   |
|------|--|---|
| *(1) | Where the total income does not exceeds Rs. 48,000                           | —— Nil.   |
| (2)  | Where the total income- exceeds Rs. 48,000 but does not exceeds Rs. 100,000  | 20 percent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 48,000.                      |
| (3)  | Where the total income exceeds Rs. 100,000 but does not exceed Rs. 2,00,000. | Rs. 10, 400 plus 30 percent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 100,000.    |
| (4)  | Where the total income exceeds Rs. 200,000.                                  | Rs. 40,000 plus 40 percent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 200,000" (7) |

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: I beg to move:

Page 32—

*for lines 30 to 36 substitute—*

- |      |   |  |
|------|---|--|
| *(1) | Where the total income does not exceed Rs. 48,000                         | Nil.   |
| (2)  | Where the total income exceeds Rs. 48,000 but does not exceed Rs. 100,000 | 20 per cent of the amount by which total income exceeds Rs. 48,000                                 |
| (3)  | Where the total income exceeds Rs. 100,000                                | Rs. 10,400 plus 30 per cent of the the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000" (15) |

Page 32, —

insert after line 46,—

"Provided further that surcharge on income tax shall be computed on additional income tax payable on total income exceeding Rs. 100,000. (16)

Page 32 and 33, —

*omit* lines 47 to 55 and 1 to 6 respectively. (17)

Page 33,—

*Omit* lines 19 to 26 (18)

Page 33,—

*for* lines 41 and 42 *substitute*—

“(2) Where the company is not a company in which the public are substantially interested—

- |     |  |   |
|-----|--|---|
| (a) | Where the total income does not exceed Rs. 50,000                          | 20 per cent of the total income.  |
| (b) | Where the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000 but does not exceed Rs. 1,00,000 | Rs. 10,000 plus 30 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceed Rs. 50,000.  |
| (c) | Where the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000                                | Rs. 25,000 plus 50 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs.100.000” |

Page 29,—

*for* lines 5 to 13 *substitute*—

“Paragraph C

In the case of every firm,—

*Rates of income tax—*

- |     |  |   |
|-----|--|---|
| (1) | Where the total income does not exceed Rs. 50,000                          | 6 percent of the total amount   |
| (2) | Where the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000 but does not exceed Rs. 1,00,000 | Rs. 3000 plus 12 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000.       |
| (3) | Where to total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000                                 | Rs.9000 plus 22 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000” (33) |
-



[English]

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Sir, I beg to move:

Page 33,—

for lines 21 and 22, *substitute*—*\*Rates of income-tax*

|     |  |   |
|-----|--|---|
| (1) | Where the total income does not exceed Rs. 48,000                          | Nil;  |
| (2) | Where the total income exceeds Rs. 48,000 but does not exceed Rs. 75,000   | 20 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds, Rs. 48,000;                        |
| (3) | Where the total income exceeds Rs. 75,000 but does not exceed Rs. 1,00,000 | Rs. 5,400 plus 30 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 75,000;          |
| (4) | Where the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000                                | Rs. 12,900 plus 40 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000". (44) |

*Amendment made:*Page 33, — *after line 6 insert*—Page 34, for lines 12 to 14 *substitute*—*Substitute*—

"The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the provisions of this Paragraph or section 112 shall, in the case of every domestic company having a total income exceeding seventy-five thousand rupees, be increased by a surcharge, calculated at the rate of fifteen per cent of such income tax". (109)

"Provide further that surcharge on income tax shall be computed on income tax payable on total income exceeding on Rs. 100,000". (137)

Page 32,—

*Omit* lines 47 to 55 (138)

Page 33,

*Omit* lines 1 to 6 (139)

(Shri Manmohan Singh)

SHRI P.C. THOMAS — Not moving.

[English]

[Translation]

PROF. RASA SING RAWAT (Ajmer): I beg to move:

MR. SPEAKER: Now, I will put amendment no. 5 to the First Schedule, moved by Shri Moreshwar Save to the vote of the House.

*Amendment No. 5 was put and negatived*

MR. SPEAKER: Now, I will put amendment no. 6 to the First Schedule, moved by Prof. Prem Dhupal to the vote of the House.

*Amendment No. 6 was put and negatived.*

MR. SPEAKER: Now, I will put amendment no. 7 to the First Schedule, moved by Shri Madan Lal Khurana to the vote of the House.

*Amendment No. 7 was put and negatived.*

MR. SPEAKER: I will put amendments nos. 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, and 33 to the First Schedule, moved by Shri Girdhari Lal Bhargava to the vote of the House.

*Amendment Nos. 15 to 19 and 33*

MR. SPEAKER: Now, I will put amendment Nos. 44 to the First Schedule, moved by Shri Jaswant Singh to the vote of the House.

*Amendment No. 44 was put and negatived.*

MR. SPEAKER: Now, I will put amendments no. 137, 138 and 139 to the First Schedule moved by Prof. Rasa Singh Rawat to the vote of the House.

*Amendment Nos. 137, 138 and 139 were put and negatived.*

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the First Schedule, as amended, stand part of the Bill.

*The motion was adopted*

*The First Schedule as amended was added to the Bill.*

*Second Schedule*

*Amendment made*

Page 37, line 17, *after* "0802.12", *insert* "0802.90, 0804.10," (110)

Page 37, for lines 18 and 19, *substitute*—

- "(ii) in sub-heading Nos. 0802.11, 0802.12 and 0806.20, for the entries in column (4) and column (5) occurring against each of them, the entries "65% *plus* Rs. 50 per Kg." and "55% *plus* Rs. 50 per Kg." shall respectively be substituted;
- (iii) in sub-heading No. 0802.90, for the entries in column (4) and column (5), the entries "65% *plus* Rs. 20 per Kg." and "55% *plus* Rs. 20 per Kg." shall respectively be substituted.
- (iv) in sub-heading No. 0804.10 for the entries in column (4) and column (5), the entries "65% *plus* Rs. 25 per Kg." and "55% *plus* Rs. 25 per Kg." shall respectively be substituted;
- (v) in sub-heading Nos. 0806.10, for the entries in column (4) and column (5), the entries "110% and" 100%" shall respectively be substituted;" (111)

Page 37, for lines 28 and 29, *substitute*—

- "(v) in sub-heading Nos. 0906.10 and 0906, for the entries in column (4) and column (5) occurring against of them, the entries "65% *plus* Rs. 50 per Kg." and "57.5% *plus* Rs. 50 per Kg." shall respectively be substituted;
- (vi) In sub-heading No. 0907.00, for the entries in column (4) and column (5), the entries "65% *plus* Rs. 75 per Kg." and "57.5% *plus* Rs. 75 per Kg." shall respectively be substituted.

- (vii) in sub-heading No. 0908.10 for the entries in column (4) and column (5), the entries "65% and "57.5%, shall respectively be substituted;" (112)

Page 37, line 30, for (vi) substitute" (viii) (113)

Page 37, line 31, for "(vii)" substitute "(ix)" (114)

Page 37, line 33, for "(viii)" substitute "(x)" (115)

Page 41, lines 16 and 17, omit "8482.10, 8482.20, 8482.30, 8482.40, 8482.50, 8482.80, 8482.91, 8482.99, (116)

Page 41, after line 18, insert:

- (iv) in sub-heading Nos. 8482.10, 8482.20, 8482.30, 8482.40, 8482.50 and 8482.80, for the entry in column (4), the entry "110% plus Rs. 300 per bearing" shall be substituted;
- (v) in sub-heading Nos. 8482.91 and 8482.99 for the entry in column (4), the entry "110% plus Rs. 300 per piece" shall be substituted;" (117)

(Shri Manmohan Singh)

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Second Schedule, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*The Second Schedule, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

### *Third Schedule*

*Amendment made:*

Page 44, for lines 13 to 44, substitute—

- (b) for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos., the entry "15% plus Rs. 3,000 per tonne" shall be substituted;" (118)

Page 44, for lines 46 to 52 substitute—

- (a) in sub-heading Nos. 7301.10, 7301.20, 7302.10, 7302.20, 7303.00, 7304.10, 7304.90, 7305.10, 7305.90, 7306.10, and 7306.90, for the entry in column (4), the entry "15% plus Rs. 3,000 per tonne" shall be substituted;
- (b) in sub-heading No. 7308.40, for the entry in column (3), the following entry shall be substituted, namely:—
- " Equipment for scaffolding, shuttering, propping or pit propping";
- (c) in sub-heading Nos. 7325.10, 7325.20, 7325.30, 7325.90 and 7327.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "15% plus Rs. 3,000 per tonne" shall be substituted;" (119)

Page 45, omit lines 1 to 7, (120)

Page 45, line 11, for "15%", substitute

"15% plus Rs. 10,000 per tonne" (121)

Page 45, line 14, for "15%", substitute

"15% plus Rs. 10,000 per tonne" (122)

Page 45, line 20, for "15%", substitute

"15% plus Rs. 5,000 per tonne" (123)

Page 45, line 24, for "15%", substitute

15% plus Rs. 8,000 per tonne."

(Shri Manmohan Singh)

on division.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

*The Lok Sabha divided*

"That the Third Schedule, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

19.50 hrs.

*The Motion was adopted.*

DIVISION IS

*The Third Schedule, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

AYES

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

Adaikalaraj, Shri L.

"That clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title stand part of the Bill".

Ahamed, Shri E.

*The motion was adopted*

Ahmed, Shri Kamaluddin

*Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title Long Title were added to the Bill*

Aiyar, Shri Mani Shankar

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister may now please move that the Bill, as amended, be passed.

Akber Pasha, Shri B.

SHRIMANMOHAN SINGH: Sir, I beg to move:

Anbarasu Era, Shri

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

Anthony, Shri Frank

*(Interruptions)*

Antulay, Shri A.R.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

Arunachalam, Shri M.

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

Asokaraj, Shri A.

Let the Lobbies be cleared—

Athithan, Shri R. Dhanuskodi

Now the Lobbies have been cleared.

Benerjee, Kumari Mamata

The question is:

Bansal, Shri Pawan Kumar

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

Bhadana, Shri Avtar Singh

Once again, I would request the hon. Members not to insist for division.

Bhagey Gobardhan, Shri

AN. HON. MEMBER: No, Sir. We insist

Bhakta, Shri Manoranjan

Bhandari, Shrimati Dil Kumari

Bhatia, Shri Raghunandan Lal

Bhoi, Dr. Krupasindhu

Bhonsle, Shri Prataprao B.

Bhonsle, Shri Tejsingh Rao

Bhuria, Shri Dileep Singh

Birbal, Shri

Farook, Shri M.O.H.

Buta Singh, Shri

Fernandes, Shri Oscar

Chacko, Shri P.C.

Gaikwad, Shri Udaysingrao

Chaliha, Shri Kirip

Gajapathi, Shri Gopi Nath

Chandrakar, Shri Chandulal

Galib, Shri Gurcharan Singh

Chandrasekhar, Shrimati Maragatham

Garnit, Shri Chhitubhai

Charlé, Shri A.

Gavit, Shri Manikrao Hodlya

Chaudhary, Shri Kamal

Gehlot, Shri Ashok

Chaudhary, Shri Ram Prakash

Ghatowar, Shri Paban Singh

Chaudhri, Shri Narain Singh

Giriyappa Shri C.P. Mudala

Chaure, Shri Bapu Hari

Gogio, Shri Tarun

Chavan, Shri Prithviraj D.

Gomango, Shri Giridhar

Chavda, Shri Ishwarbhai Khodabhai

Gudadinni, Shri B.K.

Chidambaram, Shri P.

Gundewar, Shri Vilasrao Nagnathrao

Chinta Mohan, Dr.

Handique, Shri Bijoy Krishna

Dadahoor, Shri Gurcharan Singh

Harchand Singh, Shri

Damor, Shri Somjibhai

Hooda, Shri Bhupinder Singh

Deka, Shri Probin

Inder Jit, Shri

Dennis, Shri N.

Islam., Shri Nurul

Deshmukh, Shri Anantrao

Jaffer Sharief, Shri C.K.

Deshmukh, Shri Ashok Anandrao

Jageet Singh, Shri

Devarajan, Shri B.

Janarthanan, Shri M.R. Kadambur

Devi, Shrimati Bibhu Kumari

Jangde, Shri Khelan Ram

Dighe, Shri Sharad

Jatav, Shri Bare Lal

Digvijaya Singh, Shri

Jawali, Dr. B.G.

Dut, Shri Sunil

Jayamohan, Shri A.

Faleiro, Shri Eduardo

Jeevarathinam, Shri R.

Jhikran, Shri Mohanlal

Kurien, Prof. P.J.

Kahandole, Shri Z.M.

Lakshmanan, Prof. Savithri

Kairon, Shri Surinder Singh

Malik, Dharampal Singh

Kale, Shri Shankarrao D.

Mallikarjun, Shri

Kaliaperumal, Shri P.P.

Mallu, Dr. R.

Kamal Nath, Shri

Marbaniang, Shri peter G.

Kamat, Shri Gurudas

Mathew, Shri Pala K.M.

Kamble, Shri, Arvind Tulshiram

Mathur, Shri. Shiv Charan

Kamson, Prof. M.

Meena, Shri Bheru Lal

Kanithi, Dr. Viswanatham

Meghe, Shri Data

Kapse, Shri Ram

Mirdha, Shri Nathu Ram

Karreddula, Shrimati Kamala Kumari

Mirdha, Shri Ram Niwas

Kasu, Shri Venkata Krishna Reddy

Muniyappa, Shri K.H.

Kaul, Shrimati Sheila

Murthy, Shri M.V. Chandrashekara

Kaur, Shrimati Sukhbuns

Murugesan, Dr. N.

Kewal Singh, Shri

Muttermwar, Shri Vilas

Khan, Shri Aslam Sher

Narayanan, Shri K.R.

Khan, Shri Ayub

Narayanan, Shri P.G.

Khursheed, Shri Salman

Nawale, Shri Vidura Vithoba

Konathala, Shri Rama Krishna

Nayak, Shri Mrutyunjaya

Krishan Kumar, Shri S.

Nayak, Shri Subash Chandra

Krishnaswamy, Shri M.

Netam, Shri Arvind

Kshirsagar, Shrimati Kesharbai Sonaji

Nikam, Shri Govindrao

Kudumula, Kumari Padamasree

Nyamagouda Shri S.B.

Kuli, Shri Balin

Odeyar, Shri Channaiah

Kumaramangalam, Shri Ranagrajan

Pal, Dr. Debi Prasad

Kuppuswamy, Shri C.K.

Palacholla, Shri Venkata Rangayya  
Naidu

Panigrahi, Shri Sriballav

Patel, Shri Harilal Nanji

Patel, Shri Praful

Patel, Shri Shravan Kumar

Patel, Shri Uttambhai Harjibhai

Patil, Shri Prakash V.

Patil, Shrimati Pratibha Devisingh

Patil, Shrimati Surya Kanta

Patil, Shri Uttamrao Dcorao

Patil, Shri Vijay Naval

Patil, Shri Yashwantrao

Pawar, Shri Sharad

Pawar, Dr. Vasant Niwruuti

Peruman, Dr. P. Vallal

Pilot, Shri Rajesh

Poosapati, Shri Anandgajapati Raju

Potdukje, Shri Shantaram

Prabhu, Shri R.

Prabhu Zantye, Shri Harish Narayan

Pradhani, Shri K.

Rahi, Shri Ram Lal

Rai, Shri Kalp Nath

Rajaravivarma, Shri B.

Rajendra Kumar, Shri S.S.R.

Rajeswari, Shrimati Basava

Raju, Shri Bh. Vijayakumar

Rajulu, Dr. R.K.G.

Ram Babu, Shri A.G.S.

Ram Singh Rao

Ramchandran, Shri Mullappally

Ramamurthy, Shri K.

Ramasamy, Shri Rajagopal Naidu

Rao, Shri J. Chooka

Rao, Shri P. V. Narasimha

Rao, Shri V. Krishan

Rath, Shri Rama Chandra

Rawat, Shri Prabhu Lal

Reddaiah Yadav, Shri K.P.

Reddy, Shri A. Indrakaran

Reddy, Shri Anantha Venkata

Reddy, Shri G. Ganga

Reddy, Shri M.G.

Reddy, Shri R. Surender

Sadul, Shri Dharmanna Mondayya

Sai, Shri A. Pratap

Sahi, Shrimati Krishna

Sait, Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman

Sajjan Kumar, Shri

Sangma, Shri Purno A.

Sanipalli, Shri Gangadhara

Sawant, Shri Sudhir

Sayeed, Shri P.M.

Scindia, Shri Madhavrao

Selja, Kumari

Shankaranand, Shri B.

Sharma, Shri Chiranji Lal

Sharma, Shri Satish Kumar

Shivappa, Shri Kodakkani Gowdana

Shukla, Shri Vidyacharan

Silvera, Dr. C.

Singh, Shri Arjun

Singh, Shri Dalbir

Singh, Shri Khelsai

Singh, Shri Manphool

Singh, Shri Motilal

Singh, Shri S.B.

Singh Deo, Shri K.P.

Singla, Shri Sant Ram

Sodi, Shri Manku Ram

Solanki, Shri Surajbhanu

Soundaram, Dr. (Shrimati) K.S.

Sridharan, Dr. Rajagopalan

Sreenivasan, Shri

Sukh Ram, Shri

Sultanpuri, Shri Krishan Dutt

Sundararaj, Shri N.

Suresh, Shri Kodikkunil

Swamy, Shri G. Venkat

Tara Singh, Shri

Thakur, Shri Mahendra Kumar Singh

Thangkabal, Shri K.V.

Thomas, Prof. K.V.

Thomas, Shri P.C.

Thorat, Shri Sandipan Bhagwan

Thungon, Shri P.K.

Tindivanam, Shri K. Ramamurthee

Tope, Shri Ankushrao Raosaheb

Topno, Kumari Frida

Tytler, Shri Jagdish

Umbrey, Shri Lacta

Upadhyay, Shri Swarup

Urs, Shrimati Chandra Prabha

Verma, Shri Bhawani Lal

Verma, Kumari Vimla

Vijayaraghavan, Shri V.S.

Wasnik, Shri Mukul Balkrishna

Williams, Shri R.G.

Yashpal, Shri

**NOES**

Acharia, Shri Basu Deb

Anjalose, Shri Thayil John

Ansari, Shri Mumtaz

Bala, Dr. Asim

Barman, Shri Palas

Barman, Shri Uddhab

Basu, Shri Anil

Basu, Shri Chitta

Bhattacharaya, Shrimati Malini



Chakraborty, Prof. Susanta

Murmu, Shri Rup Chand

Chatterjee, Shri-Nirmal Kanti

Pal, Shri Rupchand

Chatterjee, Shri Somnath

Paswan, Shri Ram Vilas

Choudhury, Shri Lokanath

Patnaik, Shri Sivaji

Choudhury, Shri Saifuddin

Pramanik, Shri Radhika Ranjan

Das, Shri Jitendra Nath

Rai, Shri M. Ramanna

Datta, Shri Amal

Rai, Shri Ram Nihor

Dome, Dr. Ram Chandra

Ram, Shri Prem Chand

Dubey, Shrimati Saroj

Ray, Dr. Sudhir

Fatmi, Shri Mohammad Ali Ashraf

Raychaudhuri, Shri Sudarsan

Fernandes, Shri George

Reddy, Shri B. N.

Giri Shri Sudhir

Roshan Lal, Shri

Gupta, Shri Indrajit

Roy, Shri Haradhan

Hossain, Shri Syed Masudal

Roypradhan, Shri Amar

Jena, Shri Srikanta

Singh, Shri Hari Kishore

Jha, Shri Bhogendra

Singh, Shri Ram Prasad

Khan, Shri Sukhendu

Singh, Shri Surya Narayan

Malik, Shri Purna Chandra

Singh, Shri Vishwanath Pratap

Manjay Lal, Shri

Topdar, Shri Tarit Baran

Misra, Shri Satyagopal

Tripathy, Shri Braja Kishore

Mallah, Shri Hannan

Vadde, Shri Sobhanadreeswara Rao

Mukherjee, Shrimati Geeta

Yadav, Shri Chandra Jeet

Mukherjee, Shri Subrata

Yadav, Shri Chun Chun Prasad

Mukhopadhyay, Shri Ajoy

Zainal Abedin, Shri.

MR. SPEAKER: Subject to correction,  
the result of the division is:

Ayes : 227

Noes : 56

*The motion was adopted*

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you for your

cooperation and good luck to all of you. Now  
the House stands adjourned to meet again at  
11 AM on Thursday, the 7th of May, 1992.

19.50 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven  
of the Clock on Thursday, May 7, 1992/  
Vaisakha 17, 1914 (Saka).*

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\*The following members also recommended their votes:-

Ayes: Shrimati D.K. Tharadevi siddhartha, Shri Kartikeswar Patra, Dr. (Shrimati) Padma, Shri  
M. Sabbarana Reddy and Shri K. Thula Saiah Vandyar.